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THE TIMES

Why Britain needs a ministry to rule the waves, page 14

White flags fly in Phnom Penh as Khmer Rouge enter city

bodian Repubican leaders were believed to be among than 100 people who fled Phnom Penh yesterday after to Khmer Rouge forces. White flags flew throughout the city in token of surrender. News agency correspondents reported that cheering crowds greeted the communist soldiers as they paraded in armoured troop carriers.

Fugitive officials reported to have fled to Thailand

ean-Jacques Cazaux
ade Juvenal
Penh, April 17

ambodian capital fell to- d Khmer Rouge forces the city where the re- Republican troops sur- d five years and a after the 1970 coup verthrew Prince Noro- anouk.

l attempt by Mr Long the Republican Prime to obtain a negotiated r failed last night. ned through the Inter- Red Cross, the proposal ed down in Peking by ihanouk who let it be hat it remained only Republican troops to white flag.

start of the morning Khmer Rouge units the heart of Phnom moving down the Boulevard and the the Tonle Sap river. city's northern sector, lies the Phnom Hotel, ch Calmette hospital rench Embassy, white eared at the defen- endered.

southern part of the lutionary troops took Chancarmon Palace rshal Lon Nol left on r Thailand, Indonesia ii. It seemed that the ouge forces encoun- resistance.

the morning the first civilians went down street to greet the ich entered the capi- ors.

c fighting continued skirts up to 8 am and bursts of automatic re could be heard in of the capital.

preme Council, the Republican executive ing days of the siege, ed sanctuary at the otel. The hotel was a neutral, inter- one yesterday on the of the United Nations. France-Presse.

Penh, April 17.— s blossomed on every and shop in central this morning as e "black-uniformed age fighters.

t soldiers embraced Army troops and a on board their troop carriers for a ade along the water- pavements, windows people cheered and waved white strips of cloth as the victors walked in triumph through the streets. Cheering crowds surrounded small groups of the insurgent soldiers and followed them about.

About 50 Khmer Rouge drove up to the *Phnom Hotel* which has been declared a security zone for noncombatants. They did not try to enter it.

The Khmer Rouge established their headquarters at the Information Ministry. The leader of the incoming troops, General Hem Ket Dara, announced that he was taking command of the city. He said *henceforth the* Khmer Rouge would be known as the National Movement Front, or Monatio. Thousands of students paraded along the main boulevards waving banners.—AP.

Last message: The following is compiled from messages received by the Associated Press bureau in Hongkong *from* a Cambodian reporter in Phnom Penh a few hours after the surrender:

I alone in post office losing contact with our guys. I feel rather trembling. Do not know how to file out stories.

How quiet the streets. Every minute changes. At 13.00 local, *my wife came* and saw me here at post office saying that Monatio (Khmer Rouge) threatened my family *out of the* house. Vichet (a photographer) lost his camera to the black-jacketed guys.

Appreciate instructions. I not admitted to Le Phnom (hotel) this morning into Red Cross security zone. Need press card.

I, with a small typewriter, shuttle between the post office and home. *May be last cable* today and for ever.

Bangkok.—Members of the fallen Cambodian Government arrived in Thailand by helicopter today, according to diplomatic sources in Bangkok.

Ten Cambodian aircraft and a helicopter were reported to have landed at the United States air base of U-Tapao, bringing more than 100 people from Phnom Penh.—Agence France Presse, [illegible] has recognized the new government in Phnom Penh. The Australian Government said it would be ready to offer substantial help in reconstructing the war-torn country.

Other Indo-China news, page 7
Leading article, page 15

Prince Sihanouk, right, seen with his deputy, Mr Khiev Samphan, in 1973.

Prince to be symbol of unity

From Serge Romensky
Peking, April 17

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the exiled Cambodian leader, said here today: "When joy and happiness are so deep, one cannot say anything. My passion is Cambodia. Thus the glorious way it has emerged is *my finest reward.*

"My fate for tomorrow no longer interests me. What kept *my flame burning is this goal* which I have had for my country. That has now surpassed my hopes because we have indisputably defeated the Americans."

Prince Sihanouk was speaking at his residence after a reception there for the ambassadors of about 70 countries which have already recognized the Royal Government of Khmer National Union (Grunk).

*When he returned to Cam*bodia he would have a role of "*national union*" *to play*, he said.

"The Khmer Rouge want me *to be head of state and they* have very recently stated that they are anxious for me to be head of state for life. The Khmer Rouger are also asking me to help them in arranging for perfect harmony among Cambodians,

"I will thus be the symbol for national unity, national union and national harmony." He would leave "the reins of government totally and for *always to the Khmer Rouge*".—Agence France Presse.

Consumer spending at record level

By Our Economics Staff

Consumer spending reached its highest level in the first quarter of this year, according *to preliminary estimates* published yesterday by the Central Statistical Office. But the rate of increase has slowed markedly compared with the second half of last year.

Expenditure was about ½ per cent higher in the first quarter than in the fourth quarter of last year. The main increases were in some areas of retail sales, particularly in clothing and footwear, but also in radio *and electrical goods, furniture*, floor coverings and other household goods.

The increase is at variance with forecasts towards the end of last year that consumer spending would begin to decline sharply this year. In the November *Economic Review*, the National Institute of Econo*mic and Social Research* forecast a fall of almost 1½ per cent between the two quarters.

The high level of spending probably reflects the continuing rapid increase in pay and attempts by the personal sector to reduce large holdings of financial assets built up in the second half of last year. It con*flicts with government* policy to moderate demand and largely accounts for the Budget increases in taxation, which should cut spending power.

The pre-Budget institute forecast was a rise of 2.2 per cent for 1975 over 1974, but that assumed no change in policy. The increases in indirect taxation announced in the Budget are expected by themselves to add 2¼ per cent to the retail *price index.*

Higher income tax should also help to ease consumer demand, *but the effects of higher taxation* may be partly offset by a lower level of saving from income.

The speed at which real incomes are being eroded by inflation will probably receive fresh emphasis today when the March retail price index is published. It is generally expected that the index will show a rise of more than 20 per cent in the latest 12 month period.

Higher prices now largely reflect substantial increases in wages in the second half of last year. In his Budget speech the *Chancellor said that the nation's* real income as a whole had fallen by 4 per cent in 1974.

Table, page 17

Record share rise

Share prices on the London stock market yesterday recorded one of the largest daily rises on record. The *Financial Times* index closed 22.2 points up at 339.9.

Business News, page 17

Mr Walker spurns his Front Bench in call for controls on wages

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Mr Peter Walker, who was dismissed from the Shadow Cabinet after Mrs Thatcher's accession to the Conservative leadership, *struck* out on his own yesterday in calling powerfully for a statutory wages policy as the only way to save the nation from disaster.

Although his former colleagues in the new shadow Treasury team had been making clear in the early stages of the Budget debate that statutory control is still anathema to them, and that they are prepared to go along with the Chancellor's strategy for the time being, Mr Walker painted a grim picture of wages soaring out of control, even in sec*tors such as the Civil Service* and the railways, where the Government should be able to exercise total control.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the shadow Chancellor, had spoken earlier of a need for "fundamental and immediate renegotiation" of the social contract, but Mr Walker said that, alas, the Tory *leadership had* declined to say what should be done if that renegotiation was not observed by the unions. So had the Labour Front Bench.

"So Parliament sits here saying how deplorable it is, and both sides watch this country with the most raging wage inflation ever, and decide, for all sorts of uncomfortable reasons, not to take any action", Mr Walker said. He fully under*stood the dangers* of government interference in wage policies.

What terrified him was that Britain was deeply in debt, with inflation worse than any of her *competitors*, yet although both sides of the House agreed that the *main* danger was excessive wage increases, Parliament was not willing to do anything about it. Unless Parliament exerted itself and tackled the prime evil *of inflation* at its true source, massive unemployment would follow.

The volume of wage increases was perverting our society, Mr Walker said. He described the present atmosphere as incredible. The Chancellor had told of the horrors that would befall the nation if inflation went on, but had done nothing to slow wage increases.

Mr Walker reminded MPs *that in the* week before the Budget shop workers asked for a 30 per cent increase, dockers rejected 30 per cent, Co-operative workers accepted 40 per cent over 16 months, the engineers delayed ratification of a *31 per cent offer*, Merchant Navy officers demanded 40 per cent, railwaymen pressed for 30 per cent, Natsopa recommended 32.5 per cent and Nalgo asked for 35 per cent.

Yet all the Government had done was to make some tax increases. Parliament needed to know before the end of the debate how the Government was going to handle unions that pro*posed* to meet increased taxes with increasing wage demands.

Our Political Editor writes: While Mrs Thatcher and her Shadow Cabinet note with surprise that all government frontbench speakers in the four-day *Budget debate* are drawn from the Treasury, some senior Conservative back-

Continued on page 2, col 2

Timetable setback for state takeovers

By Michael Hatfield
Political Staff

The Government has abandoned hope of getting the whole of its Queen's Speech programme through this parliamentary session because the EEC issue has consumed so much time.

Ministers have been told there is *little* chance of getting measures for the public ownership of development land, shipping *and aircraft and the ports* through the Commons.

But Government business *managers and the Cabinet* legislative committee appear to have agreed, in order to placate Labour backbenchers, to go through the motions of introducing the measures.

Three days next week are being devoted to the committee stage of the Referendum Bill, which is being held on the floor of the House.

The Whitsun recess is also likely to be extended to cover *the June 5 referendum date*, but Mr Short, Leader of the House, said yesterday that date would depend on getting the Bill through the House next week and getting the Royal Assent in time.

Shipbuilding workers get 30% pay rise

By Raymond Perman
Labour Staff

Government hopes that the level of pay settlements would drop after the Budget were set back yesterday when unions representing 100,000 shipbuilding workers reached a pay settlement with employers adding 30 per cent to minimum rates.

The social contract is likely to be attacked today when the three railway unions formally reject a 20 per cent offer. They have not so far put a figure on their claim, but are known to want to maintain their position in relation to surface mineworkers and power station workers, *both of whom have* recently received rises of up to 30 per cent.

Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef), has said that the Budget would make a settlement harder

The shipbuilding settlement *follows closely that recently* reached by engineering unions. Craftsmen, whose present basic rate of £28·50 a week rises to £32 next month, will get a three-stage rise, bringing their basic rate to £42 next February.

ge calls action of ders deplorable

orrell

ice *MacKenna* des- deplorable the work- on of prison officers yesterday to escort on a murder charge ral Criminal Court.

ng the trial of the two others jointly h him until today, the jury home, the the jury: "It is that the ordeal of accused should be in this way and that and that of the offi- e court should be

e to take place at ext Monday, even if artly *heard*, will be n the prison officers pport of a £3 a week eighting claim be- cial. Other Crown he London area will y affected, leaving en still in jail when d be appearing in

l action by some cers in London has rupted the work of l *Criminal Court.*

Next week they begin to work "Sunday duties", which will mean that no prisoners will be accompanied to court.

Prisons at Wandsworth, Holloway and Ashford remand centre, Kent, have already been affected by the unofficial action, and yesterday the disruption *spread* to Pentonville, where 15 men due to appear at Crown courts *and three at magistrates' courts* remained in their cells when escort duties were refused.

All other prisons, including remand centres, are expected to be affected by the officers' planned action on Monday.

The Prison Officers' Association said: "At the moment this action is unofficial and we do not wish to make any answer to the judge. If he makes the same remark on Monday when the dispute is official then we may have something to say".

The mood of the prison officers has hardened after what they claim to be a victory by the Metropolitan Police, who have secured about £300 a year extra for working in London. The position last night appeared *to be one* of deadlock.

£12,000 fine over oil in Thames

Captain Edward Henry Bushell, master of the Rania Chandris, 286,000 tons, the largest tanker to enter the Thames, was fined *£12,000* and ordered to pay £250 costs by magistrates at Grays, Essex, *yesterday, for discharging oil* into the river.

Mr Peter Kenworthy-Browne, *for the defence of Captain* Bushell, of Hydro Avenue, West Kirby, Cheshire, said that although his client admitted the offences, he had taken command of the ship only on the day they were committed. The chief officer, who was not named, was responsible for the discharge of oil and had since been dismissed by the owner, *Mobil Oil*, he said.

Connally verdict

Washington, April 17.—Mr John Connally, the former United States Treasury Secretary was found not guilty today on charges of accepting a bribe to influence a milk price decision.—Reuter.

BMA likely to call off hospital consultants' work-to-rule today

By John Roper
Medical Reporter

The hospital consultants' work-to-contract, imposed four months ago, is likely to be called off today. The British Medical Association's committee *on hospital services* will decide on a recommendation to that effect by its negotiators at the end yesterday of an all-*night* meeting with Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services.

But the Hospital Consultants' and Specialists' Association, which represents 5,000 consultants, said last night that its members would not go back to working unpaid overtime. It was *surprised that the* BMA should have talks with Mrs Castle without its knowledge.

After the 14-hour meeting, the BMA negotiators decided to recommend a return to normal work because, as a result of two letters from Mrs Castle, they believed there was a basis for reopening negotiations.

In the doctors' view Mrs Castle has accepted at least six items to which the profession attaches great importance. They feel there are still major difficulties to be overcome but see *the letters as* "*a considerable* and sufficient advance on anything previously achieved".

Discussions centred on *modi*fication of the existing consultants' contract, not on the *new contract*, negotiations *on* which broke down on December 20 and led to the work-to-contract.

In her letter to Dr C. Astley, chairman of the Central Committee for Hospital Services, Mrs Castle indicates her willingness to improve the existing contract in order to recognize *the heavy workload of many* consultants.

She agrees that the incre*mental scale for consultants* should be shortened from April 1 this year, subject to endorsement by the pay review body. She is prepared to introduce London-weighting and payments for new family planning work.

When sanctions are lifted she agrees to talk about emergency recall fees within hours to be agreed and *to recognize* administrative work. She also agrees in principle to the introduction of payments to all consultants prepared to do extra work.

*But modification of the exist*ing contract, she adds, means that there must be a definition of the maximum part-time consultant, who, in addition to private work, may wish to work additional NHS sessions.

Mrs Castle says she is prepared to look at possible mechanisms for overcoming the diffi*culties of a doctor's being* "*on* call". She adds: "I must tell you frankly that in the present very difficult economic situation, which is likely still to be with us in April, 1976, the Government does not believe that *it can introduce payments* specifically related to on-call obligations."

The Hospital Consultants' and Specialists' Association said the BMA had apparently given up hope of agreeing a new contract. The association maintained that consultants should be paid for the work they do.

Vote to return: A meeting in London last night of 30 representatives of more than a thousand *consultants from the* South-east voted overwhelmingly to call off the work-to-contract and to restart talks.

a seeking ission to Olympics

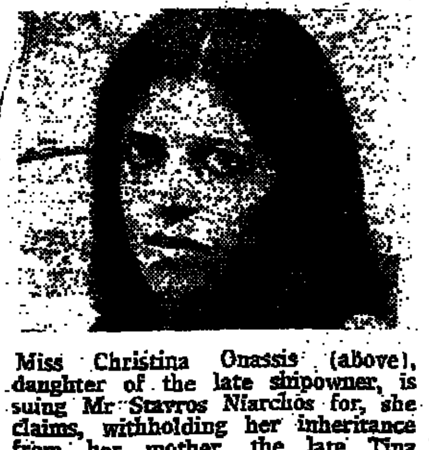
yet take part in the 1976 Games in Montreal. An to rejoin the movement eceived at Olympic head nd will be considered by tional Olympic Committee h. Page 8

tal reprimand

nt psychiatrist, a hospital and two senior nursing ave been severely repri- a result of an inquiry deaths of nine elderly n after transfer from one hospital to another. The ort was highly critical of at Rossendale Hospital. Page 6

h press aid

eady to give newspapers al" help after an *80* per in newsprint prices. But must not become a state- r *of industry*, the Govern- Page 6



Miss Christina Onassis (above), daughter of the late shipowner, is suing Mr Stavros *Niarchos* for, she claims, withholding her inheritance from her mother, the late Tina Niarchos. *Tina was the first wife* of Mr Aristotle Onassis and married Mr Niarchos in 1971 Page 8

Inquiry starts over missing ship

The Department of Trade is to collect evidence on the operation of the French-owned Compass Rose Three, the oil survey vessel missing believed *sunk in the North Sea. There is* concern over the gap between her probable sinking on April 7 and *notification this week that she might* be missing Page 2

Plan to cut food bill by £530m

Plans for British farmers to produce more milk, lamb and sugar beet in the next five years are set out in a White Paper published yesterday. The document *says increases in home* production should result in a net import saving of £530m a year by 1980 Page 4

Print merger plan

Formation of the largest gravure printing unit of its type is planned by the British Printing Corporation and the International Publishing Corporation. Sun Printers, one of BPC's largest subsidiaries, and Odhams (Watford), an IPC subsidiary, will be brought together at Watford Page 17

Burmah reshuffle

A major boardroom reshuffle—with the hint that more changes may come—was announced yesterday by Burmah *Oil*. Page 17

Commons broadcasts: A select committee report on the forthcoming *sound broadcasting experiment in the* Commons reflects MPs' nervousness over the issue 2

Clay Cross: *Labour MPs signed a* protest motion last night over placing a new £52,000 surcharge on former *Clay Cross* councillors 4

Police pay: Basic rates need to rise by 40 per cent just to keep pace with *the rest of the work force* 4

Race relations: The Home Office makes little use of its advisory body *on race relations research, MPs are* told 4

Milan: A demonstrator was killed yesterday in riots which followed the fatal shooting of a leftist student 6

Cairo: Egypt is considering a break in diplomatic relations with Libya. It says an abusive Note had been received 8

Demonstration: Turkish authorities fear that some of those in a "walk home" by Greek Cypriot women refugees will cause trouble 9

Lyons: *Profile of France's second largest city in a six-page report*

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Features, pages 13 and 14
Henry Stanhope asks whether defence *cuts will affect arms exports*; *Christopher* Walker on doubts over the Ulster convention: Caroline Moorehead on lead poisoning; Dr Tony Smith on girls who refuse to eat

Arts, page 11
David Robinson in the Cinema: Irving Wardle on *Norman, Is That You?* a new play with Harry Worth
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Equestrianism: Badminton horse trials abandoned because of bad conditions; Football: Norman Fox analyses England's win against Cyprus; Racing: programmes

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Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

Business News, pages 17-24
Financial Editor: Capital requirements at Cadbury Schweppes: Vickers' Star performer

Business features: The *long history of* government intervention over the price of bread is traced by Hugh Clayton; Kenneth Owen on how American space programme skills are being used to solve the energy problem
Business Diary: Burmah Oil's American newcomers; The unlikely beneficiary of an Agatha Christie film success

Superflights to France.

100 non-stop flights a week serving Paris (including services by TriStar), Bordeaux, Lyons, Nice and Marseilles.
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HOME NEWS

Mr Foot emphasizes need for unpopular Budget measures

From Alan Hamilton
Aberdeen

Unpopular Budget measures, coupled with continued observance of the social contract, are essential if the country is to escape from the present economic crisis, and if unemployment is not to reach even greater heights, Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, told the Scottish TUC conference in Aberdeen yesterday.

Mr Foot rejected the premature obituaries of the social contract delivered at the STUC on Wednesday, when congress decided that the stiff Budget measures absolved it from responsibility to adhere to present wage guidelines.

After his address, delegates were of the opinion that Mr Foot had avoided a direct response to STUC criticisms of the Budget as anti-working-class. Mr Michael McGahey, Scottish miners' president, said: "I believe the social contract has gone for a Burton. Mr Foot has failed to persuade me otherwise."

Mr Foot told the congress: "Some people are saying that the Budget has destroyed the social contract. Some people say it sadly, some rejoicingly. Some newspapers say it gloatingly, because they believe the alternative is a reintroduction of a wage freeze.

"That is what many of them want, and have been arguing for ever since the Labour Government's abolition of the statutory system.

"But we as a Labour Government are determined not to reintroduce it. We say this because of the experience of the two previous governments. It is doomed and damned by the experience we have had of it in recent years."

The social contract was by no means dead or destroyed, because of a large amount of unfinished business, including the employment protection Bill, the National Enterprise Board, and many other measures that the Government still intended to introduce as its side of its bargain with the unions.

Mr Foot said there was not the slightest doubt that a continuation of the present inflation rate would seriously affect employment. "So the determination of the Government to carry out another part of its manifesto, the reduction of the inflation rate, is one of the necessities of the hour for the country if we are to deal with employment problems. It was on that basis that the general guidelines of wage settlements were laid down, in order to bring unemployment down."

A solution to the economic crisis would reduce the country's massive foreign borrowing requirement, and would therefore free it from dependence on international bankers. But that could not be done overnight if employment was to be maintained.

Moving to an appeal for a British departure from the EEC, he said: "I believe that the dependence of this country on the will and whim of bankers in Europe is a humiliating state of affairs. I wish to escape from that position of dependence as quickly as I possibly can."

Mr Foot's assurance that no statutory wage freeze was in prospect deflated a strong motion passed earlier which rejected any income policy, whether statutory or voluntary, and any interference in free collective bargaining.

Wages Warning: Mr Foot said last night on ITN's *News at Ten* that Britain could not continue with a rate of wage settlements considerably above the cost of living. If the Government could not reduce the rate of inflation, exports would be injured and employment would ultimately be affected.

Tramp 'cost NHS more than £10,000'

By Our Medical Correspondent

Social outcasts living rough in big cities can cost the National Health Service thousands of pounds if they learn to make their way from hospital to hospital, a report in the *British Medical Journal* says today.

Two doctors at the Northern General Hospital, Edinburgh, give details of the care of an elderly man of no fixed address who was admitted to almost every hospital in Edinburgh and Glasgow between 1967 and 1974. Usually he arrived at hospital dirty, infested with lice and often drunk or in police custody.

His chronic bronchitis made it difficult to refuse admission and he was taken into hospital 93 times. Almost invariably he walked out after a few days, refusing further treatment or help from the social agencies, but during his stay he was usually given the standard tests.

Over the seven-year period he had 134 chest X-ray examinations, hundreds of laboratory tests, and hundreds of courses of antibiotic treatment. The estimated cost of his 1,000 days in hospital was more than £10,000.

Such patients cannot be turned away even if the doctor knows the background, the report says, because they have genuine signs of chronic disease. Yet their motive for going to hospital might be simply to obtain a comfortable bed.

VANISHING BIRDS
FREE
FULL COLOUR POSTER

Lovers of nature and the environment in Britain are concerned about the damage to wildlife from industrial pollution. The Japanese share this concern and, to show their awareness of the dangers to species of rare birds in this country, they have mounted a campaign to stimulate our interest in British birds by means of a full colour 28in. by 22in. poster.

Send the coupon to the address below & receive your FREE copy of the poster depicting 24 different British birds which are in danger of disappearing from Britain.

The poster also supplies useful information about the selection of binoculars suited to the demands of bird-watchers.

To: Japan Light Machinery Information Centre, 19-25 Baker Street, London W1R 1AE.
Please send me my FREE copy of the Vanishing Birds Poster. (I enclose an 8p stamp to cover mailing.)
Name ....
Address ....
.... TT

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(A Registered Charity)
to continue its work for rheumatic sufferers in all walks of life.

Receiving no State Aid it is dependent upon voluntary support.

Legacies and donations would be welcomed by The Dowager Countess of Halifax (B) 56 Weymouth Street, London W1N 4DX.

Particulars of the clinic will be sent on request

Bosworth Field listed for award

By Our Planning Reporter

Bosworth Field, in Leicestershire, where Richard III lost his horse, his kingdom and his life, is among 13 entries short-listed for this year's conservation awards sponsored by *The Times* and the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. The awards are intended to encourage projects that provide recreational and leisure facilities and at the same time conserve the rural environment.

The Bosworth site, for many years almost inaccessible, has been opened to the public by the county council. Derelict farm buildings have been turned into an exhibition hall and auditorium, and five car parks and picnic areas are linked by a network of footpaths across the battlefield.

Other projects selected in the public sector are a new riverside park in Wansbeck, Northumberland; the conversion of 45 acres of colliery spoil heaps in Sandwell valley in the Black Country into a park with a lake for fishing and boating; an adventure playground at Thetford, Norfolk; an "amenity area" based on a reservoir at Scammonden, West Yorkshire, and the restoration of Rufford Lake, Nottinghamshire, where subsidence from mining had caused the water to drain away.

A new "leisure complex" on the Beaulieu estate, in Hampshire, described as one of Britain's leading tourist attractions, is among seven projects chosen from the private list.

The others are Stoneleigh Farm, Kenilworth; Easton Farm, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, where an unusual Victorian dairy has been preserved; the West Country Wildlife Park, near Chard, Somerset; Wellington Country Park, Basingstoke; the Hodbarrow reclamation scheme in Cumbria, where a coastal iron ore mining area has been turned into a lake for water sports, and a car park at Simons Wood, Berkshire.

Some of the projects will be described in greater detail in later issues of *The Times*.

Princess Anne, with her husband, Captain Mark Phillips, exercising the Queen's horse, Goodwill, at Badminton yesterday for the horse trials, which were later abandoned because of heavy rain. Report, page 12.

Report shows Commons nervousness over broadcasting experiment

By David Wood
Political Editor

Nervousness in the House of Commons and reluctance by the broadcasting authorities are the features that mark a report from a select committee yesterday on the experiment in sound broadcasting of Commons proceedings that will begin after the Whitsun recess and continue for four weeks.

As Mr James Wellbeloved, Labour MP for Bexley, Erith and Crayford, showed in the House yesterday, there are backbench anxieties that the edited tape of Commons proceedings will be made available to television channels "against the letter and spirit of the House's decision".

The select committee reported that there is no question of a continuous broadcasting of Commons proceedings. There will be edited programmes "consisting of recorded extracts with or without commentaries, which would be included in news summaries and bulletins, with fuller treatment in particular programmes".

Edited and live programmes would also go out on regional networks and local radio stations, in which extracts from regional and local MPs would feature. Local radio companies would have editorial freedom to select the most relevant material, consistent with their responsibility to maintain a proper balance, due accuracy, and impartiality.

The Independent Broadcasting Authority would have to ensure that for 10 minutes before and 10 minutes after a scheduled parliamentary broadcast there would be no commercial advertising.

The select committee accept that editorial responsibility for the programmes broadcast must rest with the BBC and IBA. But they show their nervousness about it: "They are confident that for the period of the experiment this will be exercised with full regard to the need for a reasonable balance between question time and other proceedings and for political impartiality."

Only one recorded soundtrack, a master tape, will be made, by the BBC, as a feed from the Tannoy installation. It will be made available, without reservation, to the IBA under arrangements agreed between the two authorities.

That master tape will be the source of all broadcasts, live or edited, and it will be available during the experiment "on all broadcasting frequencies".

Nervousness shows again in the committee's recommendation that the copyright of the master tape should be retained by the House. That is clearly to fend off the risk that parliamentary extracts might be used, say, in satirical broadcast programmes not only in this country but across the world.

The broadcasting authorities' lack of enthusiasm for the experiment they are saddled with shows through in the committee's report: they are troubled, among other things, that they should have to bear the cost, have to tie down scarce resources of equipment and manpower, and at the end of the road still have less than normal editorial freedom.

June 9 start: The BBC is to broadcast a 30-minute report of Commons proceedings on Radio 4 every night at 11.15 and the next morning at 8.30 from June 9, Mr Ian Trethowan, managing director of BBC Radio, said

Second Report from the Select Committee on House of Commons (Services): The Experiment in Public Sound Broadcasting (Stationery Office).

Toxicologist stands by Moorgate test result

By Tim Jones

Dr Ann Robinson last night stood by her findings that Mr Leslie Newson, the driver of the Moorgate disaster Tube train, had been drinking before the crash.

Dr Robinson, a senior lecturer at the London Hospital Medical College and one of Britain's leading toxicologists, asked: "Do you expect me to go back on sworn evidence?"

The inquest was postponed on Wednesday until today after counsel for Mrs Newson had said that the evidence adduced by Dr Robinson's tests was utterly out of character and fundamentally inconsistent with what was known of Mr Newson.

He was referring to Dr Robinson's findings that Mr Newson's body had a blood alcohol level of 80 milligrams in 100 millilitres. Dr Robinson, who had said she had no doubt that Mr Newson had consumed alcohol before the crash, agreed that several processes after death, such as yeast fermentation, could produce alcohol in the body.

Through counsel, Mrs Newson made a successful application for the samples taken from her husband to be examined by another forensic scientist.

Dr David Paul, the City of London coroner, said that although there was no criticism of Dr Robinson, her findings did seem to be out of character with what was known about Mr Newson. Dr Paul has heard evidence that he was a man of moderate habits who disliked spirits.

Dr Robinson said last night: "The one thing that must be appreciated is that there are observations, interpretations and opinions. Unless, or until that difference is appreciated, you will not understand the complications of the situation. It is not unusual for experts called to legal proceedings to disagree in their opinions on the same findings."

Dr Robinson said the samples had been kept in proper condition and there had been no further deterioration. The equipment she used would show the same results.

Our Science Correspondent writes: Though the tiniest traces of alcohol can be detected in blood and body tissues by new methods of analysis known as gas liquid chromotography, the conditions of the Moorgate crash make the job of interpreting the results nightmarish. Six experts in forensic science, pathology and public analysis could see no clear way yesterday of guaranteeing how much alcohol in the body may have been consumed or may have been formed naturally after death.

In normal circumstances, say testing a blood sample, the substance is shaken with ether to extract the alcohols, forming a family of ethyl, butyl, propyl, amyl alcohol and so on. The idea is to measure the ethyl level. It is done by putting a known amount of one of the others into the sample to make a comparison.

Commercial alcohols are produced in a way to filter out the higher alcohols, such as amyl, because they produce the hangover, even though they are present in small quantities.

With a material that has been deteriorating, the body sugars are attacked by bacteria that generate alcohols, including the deleterious ones. The difficulty is measuring them by some process that does not require adding a standard agent that could upset the sample.

Inquest told of empty bottles in Goodbody flat

Several empty tablet bottles were found near the body of Miss Mary Ann (Buzz) Goodbody, aged 28, an inquest at St Pancras, London, was told yesterday.

Miss Goodbody, the Royal Shakespeare Company's only woman director, was found dead at her flat in Islington on Saturday. The inquest was adjourned until next Wednesday.

Police Constable Kim March told the inquest he found Miss Goodbody on her bedroom floor.

In the room were several empty tablet containers. Most of them were on a table next to her double bed, along with three large sheets of writing paper. Four smaller sheets of writing paper were between the bed and the wall, and one white tablet was found lying next to the headboard.

Miss Susan Todd, a theatre director, who said she lived in the same house, said Miss Goodbody had talked within the last year of taking her own life.

£25,327 order on Mr Stonehouse

Mr John Stonehouse, the Labour MP, has been ordered to pay £25,327 to Grindlays, the City bankers. The bank obtained judgment with £47 costs against him in an office of the High Court after he had failed to enter an apppearance to a writ issued last month.

Grindlays claimed that the money was owed under a guarantee Mr Stonehouse gave for money advanced to one of his companies.

Powerful Walker call for statutory wage policy

Continued from page 1

benchers are commenting on the significance of the fact that all Mrs Thatcher's frontbench speakers are known monetarists.

It is certainly unusual in debating a Budget that allows both a rise in unemployment and an increased cost of living that one or two of the Cabinet ministers involved, like Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, and Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, should not be brought to the dispatch box.

But, as some Conservative backbenchers complain, Opposition leaders did not have to accept that. They could have nominated Mr Prior, Mr Foot's opposite number, and Mr Heseltine, spokesman on industry, to speak, and thereby forced Mr Foot and Mr Benn to be chosen to speak.

The inference being drawn is that Sir Keith Joseph, who will make the principal speech for the Opposition in the closing stages of the debate on Monday, has carried the day for his rigidly monetarist views, which some members of the Shadow Cabinet still regard as only part of the answer to Britain's economic needs.

Behind the scenes it is clear that the choice of frontbench speakers by the Shadow Cabinet is not the end but the beginning of an internal party controversy about the preeminence of monetarism, the main advocates of which under Mr Heath were Sir Keith, Mrs Thatcher, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the shadow chancellor.

On Monday night the Opposition will not divide the House on the Budget as a whole, but will press votes on two Budget resolutions and possibly a third. It will divide against the multirating of VAT, with a higher rate of 25 per cent and the increase in the excise duty on private cars from £25 to £40.

Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues are also examining the possibility of voting against the main Budget resolution on which the four-day debate has hinged, largely to indicate their view of the capital transfer tax, which may not be amendable in the Finance Bill.

The closing speeches for the Government will be made by Mr Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Mr Healey, the Chancellor.

Parliamentary report, page 10

Plea against compulsory all-in schools after 14

By Our Education Correspondent

Mr Prentice, Secretary of State for Education and Science, is advised not to legislate to enforce comprehensive schooling after the age of 14, in an article in *The Times Educational Supplement*, published today.

Mr Stuart Maclure, the paper's editor, asks the minister to be content with a new law that insists on a comprehensive middle school from 11 to 14.

Mr Maclure says the law should continue to permit a rich variety of post-14 solutions in schools and in colleges of further education.

"Some local education authorities might decide to provide for some pupils in schools and colleges which offer all or some of the various post-14 courses under one roof, and others in schools which specialize in, say, technical or academic courses", he writes.

It would also allow direct-grant schools to remain in the state system as 14-plus institutions. Mr Maclure says: "By any standards it will be crazy if Mr Prentice, a crusader on behalf of the maintained schools, is responsible for making half the direct-grants go independent and closing down some of the remainder."

The article appears today when Mr Prentice meets the Conservative leaders of Buckinghamshire, one of the seven local education authorities that have refused to end selection, to find out if he must resort to legislation to enforce comprehensive schooling.

He will see the leaders of Kingston upon Thames on Wednesday, and the leaders of Essex County Council and of the London borough of Sutton next month.

School spending: The Department of Education and Science pointed out yesterday that spending on education will not be reduced by half in 1976-77 as stated in a headline in *The Times* yesterday. Instead, the planned increase in expenditure would need to be reduced by £76m in England and Wales: about £30m from the capital programme and about £46m from the current programme.

The new consultative council will not decide the nature of the cuts, as reported, but will work towards a closer liaison between the Government ministers and local authorities on financial matters.

Inquiry begun over missing oil vessel

By Neville Hodgkinson

An inspector has been appointed to collect evidence in Britain that may bear on the disappearance of the Compass Rose Three, an oil survey vessel, in the North Sea, the Department of Trade announced yesterday.

There is concern over the apparent delay of eight days between the time the vessel, with 18 men on board, probably sank and the start of a search.

The inspector has no power over the ship's foreign owners and operators, but will seek their cooperation and make his informal findings available to them or to their countries.

The 130ft vessel, a converted minesweeper, last made contact with the shore on April 7 from about 44 miles north-east of Fraserburgh. She was soil-testing for Total Oil Marine, which is building a gas pipeline from the Frigg field to the mainland. She is believed to have foundered in gales that night.

A body later identified as that of a French technician from the Compass Rose, was recovered on Monday, but an air-sea search began only after the Marseilles-based operators had telephoned Wick coastguard station on Tuesday evening to ask for news of the vessel. It was called off after nothing had been found.

The men on board were all French or Spanish except for a Birmingham technician, aged 28, employed by Decca Survey Ltd.

Compass Rose, wooden built and reinforced with brass, was registered in Panama but operated by Saumier Maritime, of Marseilles. She was on charter to Menard Marine, of Paris, to whom the survey work had been contracted.

Other companies were involved in the chartering and contractual arrangements, the complexity of which, not uncommon in the North Sea gas and oil operations, was at least partly to blame for the long delay before rescue services were alerted. There were confused accounts on Wednesday from the various parties concerning who was responsible for monitoring the ship's progress.

Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, said in the Commons yesterday that Marseilles appeared to have been the ship's operating base.

"It is not for me to utter criticisms at this point, but obviously we would want to know what arrangements were previously made between the ship and its base for regular reporting and radio contact", he said.

Mr Kevin McNamara, Labour MP for Kingston upon Hull, Central, said that when fishing vessels were operating in the North Sea the authorities insisted on 24-hour radio contact. Ships operating off British installations in those very dangerous waters should have to do the same.

Convention gloom improves hopes for ceasefire

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

As the ceasefire between the Army and the Provisional IRA moves into its sixty-eighth consecutive day, there is a growing feeling in republican circles in both Dublin and Belfast that it will continue to hold, at least until the Convention elections on May 1.

The renewal of optimism arises largely from a conviction among republicans that the Convention will collapse ignominiously as a result of "loyalist" intransigence.

Robert Fisk writes from Tripoli: The Libyan Government, which has made no secret of its active support for the Provisional IRA, was told by a delegation of 16 members of the Irish Parliament yesterday that no assistance should be given to men in Ireland who use violence in an attempt to reunite their country.

The members of the Dail and senators from Dublin—who are in Tripoli at the expense of the Libyan authorities—spent two hours explaining that Irishmen had no wish to see their country reunited by force.

Terrorism Act: Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, told Labour backbenchers last night that the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act would have to be renewed by order for the next six months.

Woman jailed: Mrs Rita O'Hare, aged 32, of Dun Laoghaire, co Dublin, was jailed for three years in Dublin yesterday for smuggling explosives into Portlaoise prison.

Growing doubts in Ireland and Diary, page 14

Cabinet unable to reach a decision on referendum for Britons abroad

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

The Cabinet was unable to reach a decision yesterday on the proposal made by the Conservative and Liberal parties, with considerable support from Labour pro-Europeans, that British passport holders abroad who have a right of abode in the United Kingdom should be allowed to vote in the referendum on Britain's membership of the EEC.

Mr Short, Lord President of the Council, who is in charge of the Referendum Bill, told the Commons that the Government had found "enormous problems and inequities" in the schemes that had been presented.

Apparently the Cabinet has agreed with the objections made by Mr Short to the inclusion of British people living abroad. There is objection in the Labour Party to giving them the vote when people resident in the United Kingdom who have not been included in the electoral register would not be eligible to vote.

It is understood that Mr Short also opposes the idea of giving people on holiday a postal vote. In his view there would be no means of checking whether an application for such a vote was valid.

The Cabinet will continue consideration of the two complex issues next Tuesday to prepare itself for the opening of the three-day committee stage of the Referendum Bill.

The Government has tabled an amendment that would permit members of the Forces and their spouses at home and abroad to vote. The Conservatives yesterday tabled an amendment to extend that facility to adult dependants of members of the Forces.

An official opposition amendment tabled by Mr Peyton proposes that the shortened version of the Government's White Paper explaining the results of the renegotiation of the EEC entry terms, which will be delivered to every household, should be approved by both Houses of Parliament.

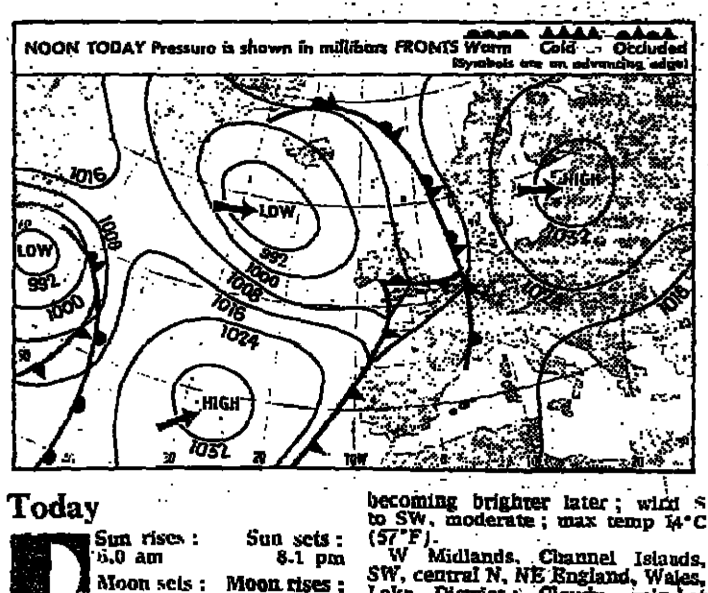
Conservatives will also try to amend the referendum ballot paper so that each voter will be given a clear indication that Parliament approved Britain's entry into Europe, that Labour Government rec mends the acceptance of renegotiated terms, and Parliament has approved acceptance of these terms.

There will be a free vote all parties on whether th should be a national count. Liberals, with a lot of sup from other parties, are pro ing that the count should made and announced on a stituency basis. Other MPs w the declaration of results to made county by county.

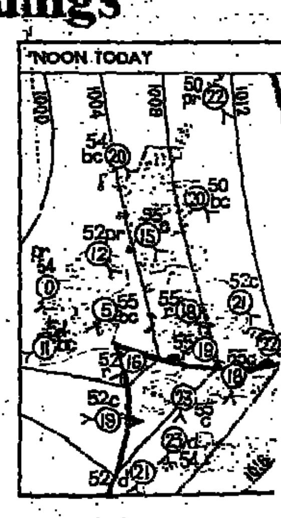
Mr Wilson, in a parliamen written reply yesterday, that informally Commonwe governments conveyed to m clear their hope that the Bri people would support Government's recommenda to stay in the EEC.

Food policy review: Becau the questions of principle policy it raises, the report pared by the EEC Commi reviewing the common agr tural policy (R/635/75) is made subject for cedure by the Commons Committee on European Se ary Legislation (our Pa staff writes).

Weather forecast and recordings



NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded
(Symbols are on advancing edge)
1016
LOW
992
HIGH
1032



Today

Sun rises: 6.0 am
Sun sets: 8.1 pm
Moon sets: 1.36 am
Moon rises: 10.53 am

First Quarter: tomorrow.

Lighting up: 8.31 pm to 5.28 am. High Water: London Bridge, 6.40 am, 6.7m (21.9ft); 6.56 pm, 6.4m (21.0ft). Avonmouth, 12.8 pm, 10.8m (35.3ft). Dover, 3.46 am, 5.8m (19.1ft); 4.17 pm, 5.7m (18.6ft). Hull, 10.57 am, 6.3m (20.7ft); 11.45 pm, 6.0m (19.7ft). Liverpool, 3.59 am, 8.2m (26.8ft); 4.39 pm, 7.8m (25.7ft).

Pressure will be low to the W of the British Isles and troughs of low pressure will cross most districts from the SW.

Forecast for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, E, central S England, East Anglia, E Midlands: Cloudy, rain at times, hill fog, becoming brighter later; wind S to SW, moderate; max temp 14°C (57°F).

W Midlands, Channel Islands, SW, central N, NE England, Wales, Lake District: Cloudy, rain at times, hill fog, becoming brighter later with scattered showers; wind S to SW, moderate; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Isle of Man, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Mainly cloudy, outbreaks of rain or showers, bright intervals; wind S to SW, moderate; max temp 14°C (57°F).

Borders, Edinburgh, E Scotland, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, Caithness: Cloudy, rain at times, some bright intervals at first, becoming mainly dry later; wind S to SW, moderate; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Orkney, Shetland: Bright intervals at first, rain later; wind SE, moderate or fresh; max temp 9°C (48°F).

Outlook for tomorrow a day: Changeable, show longer outbreaks of rai bright intervals; temp normal.

Sea passages:

S North Sea, Strait of English Channel (E): fresh, veering SW, moder moderate, becoming sligh

St George's Channel, Ir Wind S to W, moderate sea slight or moderate.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 7 pm, 14°C (57°F); min, 7 am, 9°C (48°F). Humidit 94 per cent. Rain, 24hr .11in. Sun, 24hr to 7 Bar, mean sea level, 7 p millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunderstorm.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Algiers	s	22	72	Cologne	c	8	46	Lisbon	s	17	63	New York	s	16	61
Amsterdm	c	10	50	Copnhagn	s	8	46	Locarno	s	20	68	Nice	s	18	64
Athens	c	16	61	Dublin	c	13	55	London	c	12	54	Nicosia	f	24	75
Barcelona	s	18	64	Edinburgh	c	13	55	Luxembrg	c	11	52	Oslo	s	11	52
Belfast	s	14	57	Florence	s	21	70	Madrid	s	23	73	Paris	c	12	54
Berlin	c	5	41	Funchal	c	19	66	Majorca	s	19	66	Reykjavik	c	8	46
Bermuda	c	17	63	Geneva	f	15	59	Malaga	s	23	73	Rome	s	21	70
Biarritz	c	16	61	Gibraltar	s	21	70	Malta	f	19	66	Stockholm	s	10	50
Birmngham	r	12	54	Guernsey	c	10	50	Manchestr	r	12	54	Tel Aviv	s	31	88
Bristol	c	15	59	Helsinki	s	9	48	Miami	s	27	81	Toronto	s	13	55
Brussels	f	10	50	Innsbruck	f	10	50	Montreal	s	13	55	Venice	s	17	63
Budapest	f	15	59	Istanbul	f	19	66	Moscow	c	6	43	Vienna	f	11	52
Cardiff	f	15	59	Jersey	c	12	54	Munich	c	8	46	Warsaw	c	8	46
Chicago	th	16	61	L Palmas	s	20	68	Naples	s	18	64	Zurich	f	12	54

Overseas selling prices
Austria, Sch 15; Belgium, Denmark, Dkr 3.50; Fin 3.30; France, Frs 3.80; DMk 1.90; Greece, Dr 30; Dfl 1.75; Italy, Lire 400; Lf 18; Madeira, Esc 15; Norway, Kr 4.00; Portugal, Spain, Pes 35; Sweden, Switzerland, Sfr 2.50.

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In brief

Cancer warning on child's toys

Parents in Wales were warne yesterday that puppets they ma have bought for their childre contain a liquid "resembli mineral oil which could cancer-causing".

The toys, hand-made in Hong Kong, are labelled "Hand Puppet". The liquid is in the large revolving eyes, and c easily be released by a chil Gwent County Council's tradi standards department said.

Maxwell change

The work's council of t *Scottish Daily News* said yeste day tha after a mass meeti of the work force Mr Robe Maxwell, co-chairman of t cooperative newspaper, h relinquished executive autho ity in the affairs of the co pany. He would, howeve continue to work with t council.

Train guard drunk

George Thorpe, aged 47, Belgrave Road, Margate, Ke was fined £20 by York ma strates yesterday for bei drunk in an express train, which he was the guard, trav ling from King's Cross to t North.

Major found shot

Mr Herbert Wallace, aged a retired army major, was fou shot dead in a shed at his ho at Grafton Regis, Northampto shire, yesterday. No one else thought to be involved.

£20,000 for theatre

The Greater London Cou is to give the Theatre Roy Stratford, east London, £20, towards its costs this year.

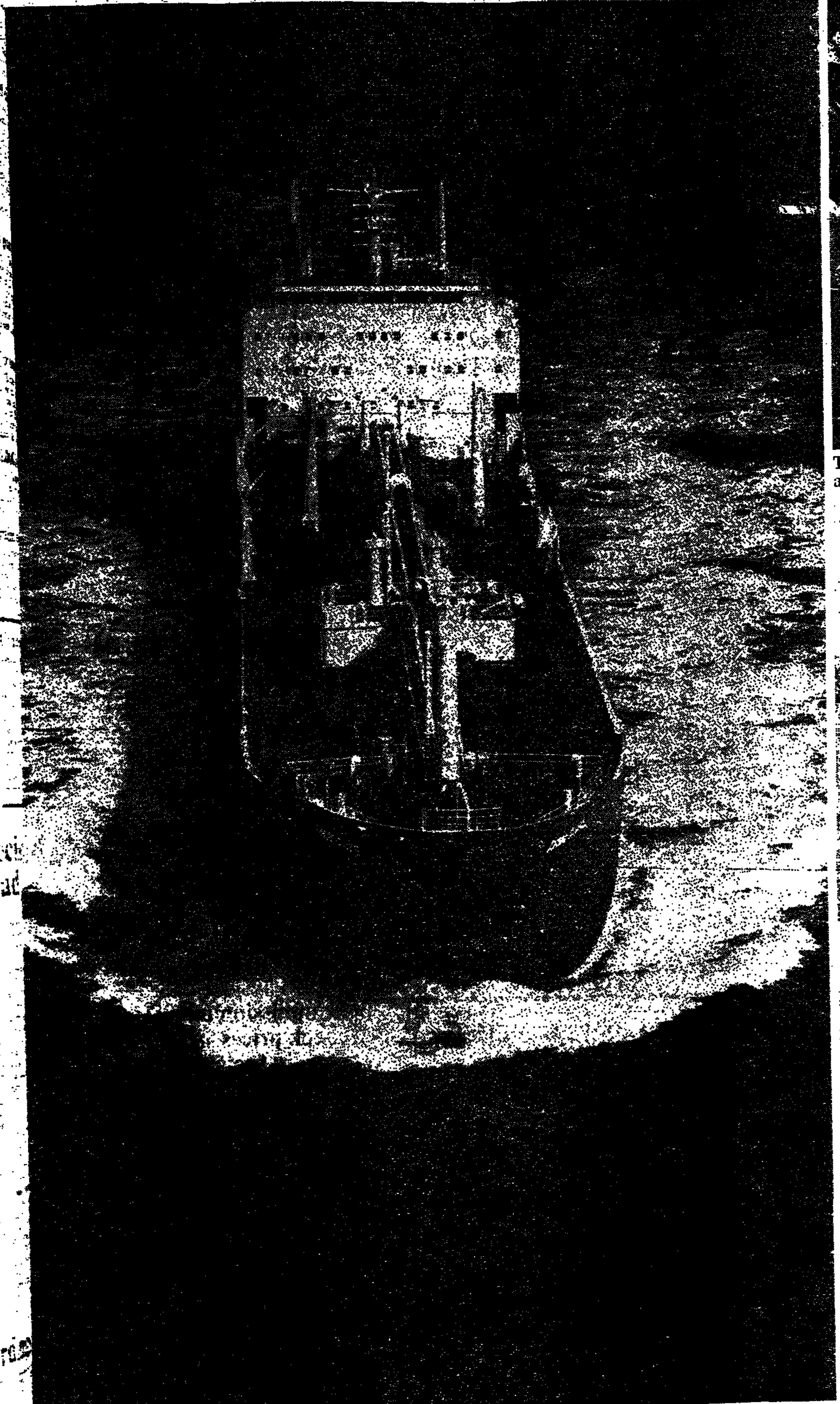
Trains to be delayed

London-Bristol trains will delayed 20 minutes for f months from May 5 while miles of track near Bristol improved.

All about students

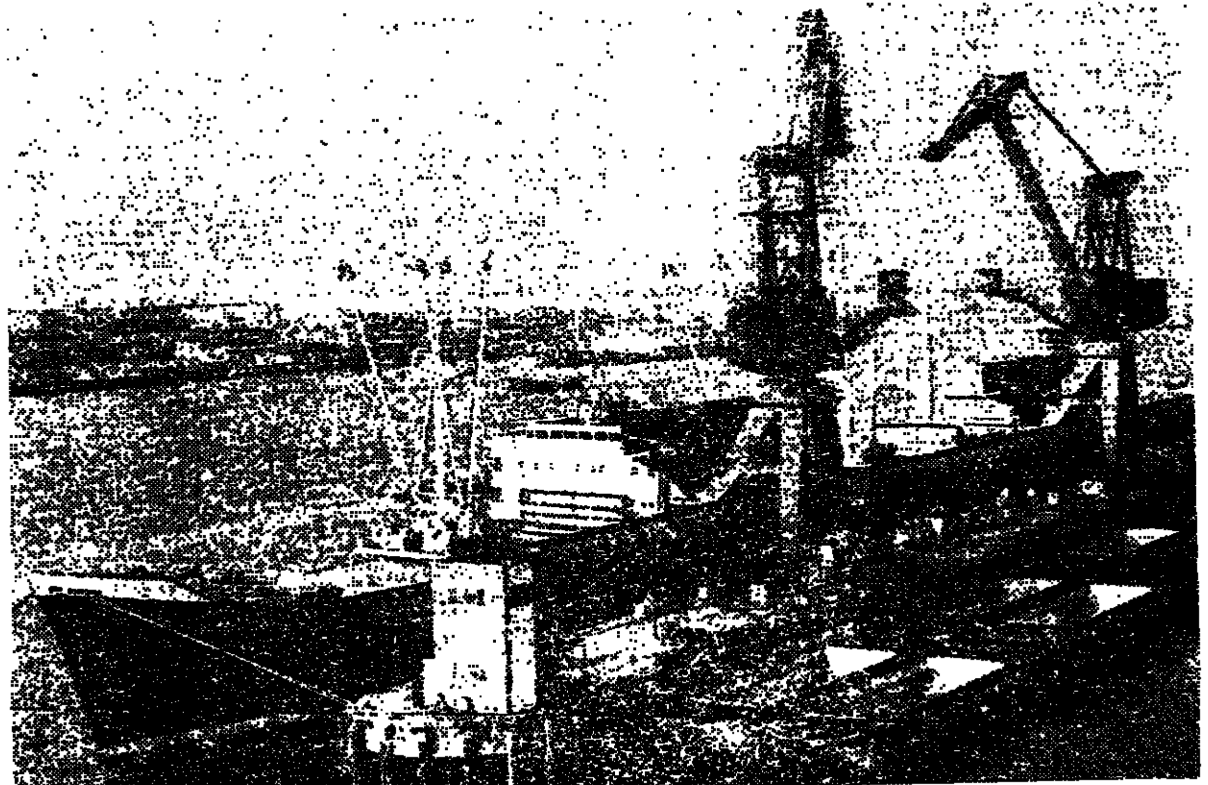
Special reports from the u versities of Kent and Lancas and discussions by Mrs Bern Martin and university admi strators on students and d ruption are published today *The Times Higher Educat Supplement.* There are also special section on mathemati and physical sciences and "Don's Diary" by a vi chancellor.

And all this too, from Tate & Lyle.

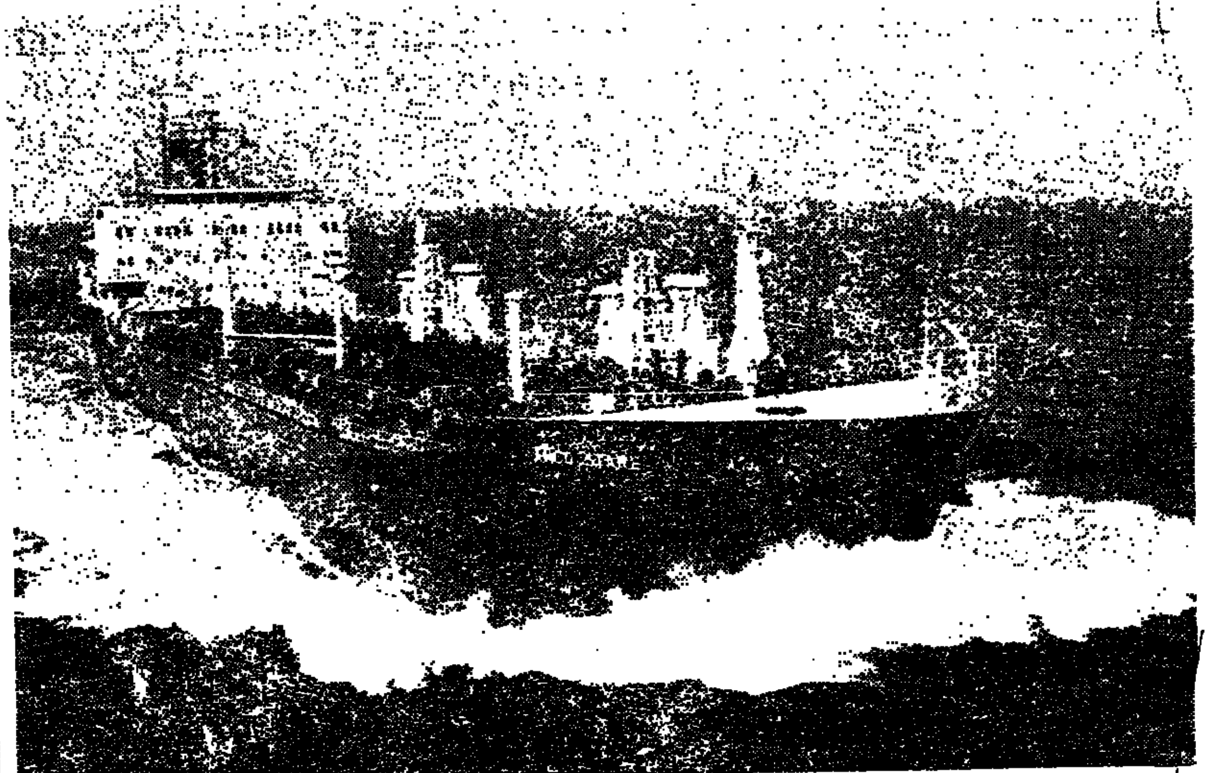


y **Ships as well as Sugar?** Tate & Lyle originally bought ships to carry our own raw sugar and molasses, now we have progressed far beyond this into a world shipping company owning 3 separate specialist fleets. now carry more for outside customers than we do for ourselves.

The Commodore. Captain James Coffcy, senior master of the Athel Line fleet of ocean and coastal tankers, on the bridge of Athelking.



Unloading sugar at Silvertown. Although Tate & Lyle's wharf on the Thames handles more sugar than any other in the world, a Sugar Line bulk carrier today is as likely to be laden with grain, or any one of many different cargoes.



Parcelling up Liquids. Tate & Lyle has a large share of the world parcel tanker capacity. Each of these specialist ships in the Anco Tanker Services fleet can carry over 36 grades of liquids in separate tanks.

A close look at these photographs may tell you things about me that you never guessed.

For further information about Tate & Lyle, contact Tony Kemp,
Tate & Lyle Limited, 21 Mincing Lane, London EC3. Tel: 01-626 6525.

TATE + LYLE

Out of sweetness
came forth strength

Government plans cut of £530m a year in food imports by 1980

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

The Government wants farmers to produce much more milk, lamb and sugar beet in the next five years, with only modest increases for beef, poultry, fruit and vegetables. Those expansion targets were *disclosed yesterday by* Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in a plan for home agriculture which should result in a net import saving of £530m a year by 1980.

The plan, presented *in* a White Paper, corresponds closely with one of the projections in the expansion programme published by farming unions just before Easter.

But a section of the earlier document that was of pressing interest to farmers is absent *from* Mr Peart's contribution: the White Paper does not say how its proposed expansion at about 2½ per cent a year is to be financed.

Mr Peart said yesterday that talks would be held with farming organizations about ways of ensuring that the expansion outlined in the White Paper was achieved. "*I recognize* that there may be a need to take some ad hoc decisions in certain fields with certain commodities", he added.

The White Paper rules out the building of more sugar beet *factories in the next five years*, and places great emphasis on more effective use of grass. It includes a pledge to watch carefully the level of capital investment in home agriculture and the availability of credit facilities and says the Government is to review the effect of capital taxation on farmers.

It believes that growth of home food production is justi*fied because* "*the influence* which the United Kingdom can exercise on world price levels for primary commodities is now substantially less than in the 1960s".

The White Paper says that *the level of skills within the* agricultural workforce will assume increasing importance

The Government's call for expansion in milk, with beef from the dairy herd as a by-product, comes less than six months after the closing date for farmers to apply for aid *under the defunct* EEC scheme to persuade farmers to change from dairy output to beef.

Much emphasis is placed on securing expansion from existing land resources in a country where available farmland, now *totalling 47 million acres. is* falling by 144,000 acres a year. The White Paper believes a 2 per cent annual improvement of dairy output each year is possible from the available land.

The Government believes that *the relatively high efficiency* of the British dairy industry makes it wise to enlarge milk output, even though it also wants the country to stay in the EEC, *where there is a large* milk surplus.

The White Paper says: "The assessment for 1980 indicates that dairying, together with the beef from *the calves produced*, would be likely to offer the United Kingdom as a member of the European Community a greater margin over resources used and a larger import saving per acre than lowland beef."

The White Paper sees the case for enlarging sugar beet output as clearer than that for any other commodity. It believes that a level of production *higher than anything achieved* so far can be gained through reconstruction and expansion of existing factories.

The National Farmers' Union welcomed *the White Paper*, but said the question of cash had still to be resolved.

Food From Our Own Resources, Cmnd 6020, 22p.

Leading article, page 15

Poultry men split over arsenic ban in feed

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

A split emerged in the poultry industry yesterday about the Government's decision to secure an end to the French ban on imports of British eggs. That decision was *the reply of Mr Peart, Minister* of Agriculture, to farmers' contentions that imports of cheap and misleadingly labelled eggs from France were pushing prices down in Britain.

The minister had persuaded feed manufacturers to stop adding arsenic-based compounds as fatteners to feed for laying birds. The French Government *banned imports of British eggs* while allowing its own producers to sell eggs in Britain because of the inclusion of such additives.

Mr Donald Avery, chairman of the poultry committee of the National Farmers' Union, said yesterday that the ban on arsenic compounds was "a political sop to extremists and of little practical value to the *industry*".

He meant by "extremists" the farmers who demonstrated this year against landing of French eggs at West Country ports. The union thinks the Government has given way on *a trivial issue and* will now be less inclined to tackle what the union sees as more serious difficulties. They include big government payments to French *egg farmers and persistent pro*duction in France beyond the needs of the domestic market.

Mr Nevile Wallace, director-general of the British Poultry Federation, said: "We welcome the minister's initiative. This is certainly a step *forward*, but the Government has not done all that is necessary in the interests of the industry, and we shall look for action on unnecessary subsidies to French producers."

Peter Purves and "Buttons" from the Blue Peter television programme, with some of the many buttons, badges and buckles sent in by children after a guide dogs for the blind appeal.

Comprehensives: The rebel authorities—5

15 minutes to strike defiant pose

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

The decision by the London borough of Bexley to oppose the Government's call to go comprehensive was effectively taken *last month in only* 15 minutes. That was the time the Conservative majority group on the education committee spent in recess before announcing that it rejected any *idea* of ending selection.

Mr Brian Sams, chairman of the education committee, told me: "There was no dissent among us. There was no point in having a long discussion; nor has the decision been particularly welcomed or opposed. There was no crowd in the public gallery of the council chamber and there have been no letters of protest. Education did not play much part in the *last local elections. It seems to* be a muted subject."

Mr Dennis Sale, secretary of the local branch of the National Union of Teachers, which strongly supports ending selection, said: "Not much of a battle *has started in the* borough yet. We are much more concerned with educational cuts. You will not find much agitation here over comprehen*sive education*."

Nor, until now, has Mr Prentice, *Secretary of State for* Education and Science, seemed unduly bothered. He agreed to plans for extending Bexley Grammar School earlier this year.

He has also been good to Redbridge, another London *borough opposing his request* to submit a plan to end selection. Mr Roland Smith, chairman of the education committee, said: "We are not complaining about the good allocation *Mr Prentice* gave us this year. It is more than £1m for major building programmes, which we shall use to build up our secondary schools. That will enable us to cut the number of grammar *schools from six to three* and reduce our selection rate from 30 per cent to 7 per cent."

But Mr Smith is concerned about plans to develop five secondary modern schools, which have been with the Department *of Education* and Science since January. "It would be a little unfair if he held up those non-controversial schemes because of the grammar schools", he said.

Mr George Everitt, chairman *of the education committee of* the London borough of Sutton, was quite frank about why his borough was challenging Mr Prentice's comprehensive plans.

"We want to retain selection because the people in the borough at the last election insisted on it", he said. "There was a plan to cut the number of grammar schools from four to two, and this plan was *approved by Mrs Thatcher when* she was education minister. But the people wanted to retain four. To get a Tory ticket you virtually had to support all four.

"I do not think we *shall* make a deal with Mr Prentice. If he alters the law we shall have to think again. If he puts pressure on us and says we cannot spend any money on the secondary schools, it will be on *his plate if the people in Sutton* start having a first-class grumble."

Four London boroughs are on the list of seven rebel authorities opposing Mr Prentice. All claim that there are *enough intelligent families in* their affluent commuter belts to allow good comprehensive schools to develop alongside the grammar schools.

The argument is the same whether one quarter of the *bright pupils go to grammar* schools, as in Bexley and Sutton, or one seventh, as in Kingston or only 7 per cent, as planned in Redbridge.

They will argue that their secondary modern schools are *building up good sixth forms* and offering subjects at A level. They are against putting an extra burden on their ratepayers so that their grammar *schools can be equipped to* teach less-academically minded children.

If rates must rise to pay for an educational revolution they do not support, they want the fury of the ratepayers to be *directed at Mr Prentice*. For legislation to enforce the end of grammar schools would seem now to be his only course of action.

Concluded

Clay Cross men now face £52,000 demand

From Our Correspondent
Chesterfield

After being served with new surcharges totalling £52,000 yesterday, 21 former councillors of Clay Cross, Derbyshire, defended their overspending and said they might appeal to the High Court.

The district auditor, Mr Herbert Harrison, served them with the surcharges, which refer to £11,000 in bonus and standby payments made to council manual workers, £11,000 paid to old people's wardens, and £30,000 paid in wages to extra workmen.

It is the second bill for the first 11 council members who were disqualified by Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, in January, *1974*, after a surcharge of £6,985 for failing to implement rent increases under the Housing Finance Act.

The new surcharge is split: £49,990 for the first 11 and £2,229 for 10 who were elected for the last 21 days before local government reorganization last April. It does not include interest on £25,828 borrowed from 1972 to 1974. Mr Harrison *said he had not yet decided on* that matter.

One former councillor, Mr Charles Bunting, said yesterday: "We did it all in the name of humanity and are proud to have done so. Clay Cross has a terribly high unemployment rate, and at the time of the Markham colliery disaster we took on extra workmen from the ranks of miners who could no *longer face going down the pit* after such a shock

"As far as payments to o people's wardens, every loc authority should give priority care of the elderly. We we determined *in Clay Cross* th we would not have old peop *dying of cold and hunger* u noticed by the rest of the co mmunity. If a local authori cannot look after its old peop then it might as well pack u

"We made bonus and stan by payments to our labour for simply because they were go workers and we wanted to right by them. We shall n consider whether to app against these surcharges to t Government or through t High Court".

Our Parliamentary Staff writ In the Commons yesterday, Dennis Skinner, MP for Bo over asked Mr Short, Leader *the House, to introduce* legis tion on the question of t powers of the district audi after "the devastating nouncement" of the £52, surcharge.

Mr Skinner said the case w outside the designated duties the district auditor. It was for him to transgress into area of politics and judgme which should be left to the lo councillors. Mr Short said would refer what Mr Skin *had said to the Secretary* State for the Environment.

Mr Skinner, a brother of of the former councillors, one of the main sponsors o *Commons motion last night* r testing against the dist auditor's action. About Labour MPs signed it

Home loan fraud case 'highlights problem'

A *home* loan fraud with a Robin Hood quality "has highlighted a social problem of importance", Judge Gwyn Morris, QC, said at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

It was a highly organized *fraud to obtain mortgages for* Asian immigrant families whose incomes were too low to qualify for an advance from a building society, he said.

Bogus references and fictitious information about salaries earned were *supplied* to building societies, and mortgages were granted. The judge continued: "Once an advance was obtained there was no default in repayments, and in no instance did a building society *seek to terminate the mortgage* granted.

"*It is a fraud from which no* one has suffered any financial loss or made an unjustified profit. Even the agents who arranged the fraud charged fees *well below normal, despite the* risks they undertook in making representations they knew to be false. The role they played had a Robin Hood quality, but fraud can never be condoned, for it is anathema to justice."

Families who had obtained home loans in that way were able to meet their obligatio because they brought in r tives or friends to share accommodation and pay t the mortgage.

The judge continued: "T pattern of immigrant fan life, where two families c stitute a single household p ing their resources, may jus *a different approach* by bu ing societies in dealing w status inquiries about would borrowers. There can be doubt that the background *this fraud has highlighted* social problem of importanc

Robert Gordon Matyear, a 43, a mortgage broker, Emmanuel Road, Balham, L don, and Ernest Borland, a 47, a sales agent, of Chan Road, Stoke Newington, L don, were convicted of obt ing mortgages by deception.

The judge deferred sente on them for *six* months *expressed the hope that e* would have rehabilitated h self in his employment in t time.

Six others, all household who had obtained mortga under the scheme, w acquitted of fraud on a p of law, there being no int tion permanently to dep building societies of t money.

POSSIBLE LEVELS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN 1980

	Unit	Production in 1974/75 (forecast)	Possible production in 1980	Change in production	Value of increase in production (1) at 1975/76 EEC farmgate prices (2) £ million		Value of increase in production (1) at prices of replaceable imports (3) £ million	
Cereals	million tons	16.0	17.5	+1.5		90		102
Sugar (4) (beet)	million tons	7.25 (4.8)	9.45	+2.2		33		
(refined)	million tons	0.975 (0.57)	1.275	+0.30				54
Oilseeds	'000 tons	49	200	+151		20		20
Horticulture (value of output)	£ million	512	537	+ 5%		26		35
Potatoes, hops, other crops (value of output	£ million	224	228	+ 2%		4		6
Milk (output for human consumption)	million galls	2,916	3,536	+620		220		250
Beef	'000 tons	1,079	1,179	+100		102		110
Pigmeat	'000 tons	937	1,037	+100		53		72
Mutton and lamb	'000 tons	243	290	+ 47		35		40
Poultrymeat	'000 tons	628	703	+ 75		34		43
Eggs, wool and other livestock products (value of output)	£ million	352	355	+ 1%		3		3
Total						621		735
less animal feed included in above production (5)					−100		−105	
Total value of increase in output						521		630
feedingstuffs					50		50	
fertilizers and other inputs					35	85	50	100
Net import saving						436		530

(1) EEC prices, where applied, have been converted at the representative rate of 1.96178 ua=£1. If EEC prices are converted at the present market rate of exchange, the import saving values become higher by some £50m.
(2) The values for horticulture, potatoes, etc. and eggs, wool, etc are at 1974/75 prices.
(3) *The differences between the figures in columns (IV) and (V) are explained by additions to the value of basic farm* products by the processing sector.
(4) Figures for sugar relate to 1974/75 production adjusted to normal weather conditions. Figures in brackets are forecast *actual production*
(5) Includes the value of 1.4 million tons of cereals and 0.2 million tons of other feeds, such as sugar beet pulp.

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Police need 40% pay rise just to catch up

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The basic pay of a police constable on joining has slipped so *far behind the rest of the work* force that he is likely to need a 40 per cent increase to recover his 1939 position.

That is one of the issues expected to arise during negotiations that will follow publication yesterday *of a report on police* pay by a working party of the Police Council. The report is expected to result in demands to correct anomalies that have long caused frustrated. Negotiations by the Police Federation, *which represent* all ranks up to chief inspector, are expected to begin on April 23.

Before the Second World War, the report acknowledges, the *position of the police* in terms of pay, conditions and job security in relation to other workers was more favourable than at any time since. "This is the major *explanation of* the fact that the service was fully manned at that time." But the official side of the Police Council, the negotiating body, has pointed out that no group has a prescriptive *right* to any particular place in the country's wage structure.

Since the bulk of premature wastage occurs in the early years of service, the report says, there has been general agreement that the constable's *normal maximum should be* reached after four years rather than the present five. But because there is a general need to encourage constables to serve as long as possible, they should continue to have three long-*service increments.*

The general aim should be to ensure that those with more than 12 months' service at the maximum of the lower rank *should receive a substantial in*crease on promotion.

On March 19 *The Times* reported that Detective Chief Superintendent Robert Booth, *the officer in charge of the in*quiry into the kidnapping of Lesley Whittle, received less pay during the investigation than some of his detective sergeants.

Sergeant R. H. Pamplin, one of the working party, said yesterday: "We hope this sort of thing will no longer happen as a matter of course."

Commission to check prices of solid fuels

By Our Business News Staff

Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices ando Consumer Protection, said yesterday that she had asked the Price Commission to investigate the pricing of domestic solid smokeless fuels, diabetic foods and *sanitary towels and tampons.*

Mrs Williams also said yesterday that she would soon ask the commission to investigate the price of food in outlying areas.

On fuels, the commission has *been asked to examine the costs* to wholesalers and retailers, the prices they charge, and how gross and net margins are arrived it. The commission will also inquire into the present level of those margins and the effect *on the margins and retail* prices of increases in producers' prices.

The commission has also been asked to find the reasons for the recent increase in sanitary towel and tampon costs. It will *ask if there has been any dif*ference between the rate of price increases for diabetic food and the increases in price of comparable food, and the *reasons for any differences.*

Home Office 'inert' on race, MPs told

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

The Home Office has m so little use of its advisory c mittee on race relat research that its members *little point in continuing* a body, the Runnymede Tr said yesterday.

The trust, in evidence to House of Commons Select C mittee on Race Relations Immigration, said: "H Office performance in initiation and administratio race relations policy can characterized on most co as inert."

Quite substantial sums money were spent on the u programme every year wit any regular and system assessment of the purpose the expenditure and wit any monitoring of the effec ness of any of the progran funded. In many cases Home Office was unable whether money allocated u the programme had been at all.

The trust favours the De ment of the Environme the most rational place fo administration of race tions policy.

Councillor faces suspension by his wife's party

Mr Jack Candy, a Labour member of Southampton City Council, may be suspended from the party for *criticizing* Labour policy. His wife, Mrs Irene *Candy, is the leader of the* majority Labour group on the council.

Fellow councillors decided on a three-month suspension of the whip when Mr Candy abstained from voting on a move to increase charges at Southampton municipal golf course. It is the second *time* in a year he has been disciplined, and he has appealed.

Mrs Candy said: "It is not really embarrassing. There has been no split in the family. We keep our social and council *activities separate.*"

Officials of the regional committee of the Labour Party visited Southampton on Wednesday to investigate the case. They will pass on their findings to the national executive, which will *announce* its decision in about ten days.

Watch on Soviet fleet

Two Royal Navy warships yesterday joined the British *fleet shadowing ships* taking part in the biggest Soviet naval exercise for five years in the Atlantic and North Sea.

Freedom of information is urged on councils

By John Young

The Government is stepping up its efforts to dissuade local authorities from conducting business behind closed doors.

A circular from the Department of the Environment rather subtly entitled *Publicity for the Work of Local Authorities*, states that most authorities are observing both the letter and the spirit of the Local Government Act, 1972. "But in some cases the changes in the law seem not to have been accom*panied by greater freedom* in dealings with press and public", it adds.

Mr John Silkin, Minister for Planning and Local Government, said yesterday that he *considered* four recommendations in the circular particularly important.

They were that the press should have copies of documents circulated to councillors and that there should be no embargo on reports and comments before a meeting; that *the public right to inspect* the minutes of a meeting should be regarded as only a minimum requirement, and that other documents should be made widely available; that resolutions to exclude the press and *public should* be moved only where there were clear and compelling reasons

Press charity has £18,210 balance

Mr Roy Pawley, chairman of the Newspaper Press Fund's council said yesterday that *although the future of charities* was generally obscure the fund had a credit balance

He told the annual meeting of the fund, the main journalistic charity, that pensions and grants paid out in 1974 totalled £51,125, an increase *of £1,000* over 1973. Income for the year was £100,796, and the balance £18,210.

Warning syste proposed for low-flying pla

The Civil Aviation Au is planning to make it co sory for British airlines a new device giving a and visual warnings to if they are flying too lo would be particularly va in bad weather *and in* tainous areas.

The proposals, which require parliamentary ap would make it mandato most public transport to carry a ground pr warning system. It would to aircraft having a ma certificated take-off weig 15,000 kilograms or aut to carry 30 *or more pass*

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For most people there is never a good time to start a business, change a career, or make a final, irrevocable decision.

Which is why most people will never own a Jaguar.

There is no denying that a Jaguar is not a car for everyone. How could it be?

It is made only in small numbers. Because while its price seems amazing value to many, that very same price puts the Jaguar firmly beyond the reach of the majority.

So, necessarily, this advertisement concerns itself with the few.

A reward? A necessity? Or both?

As of today, the least expensive Jaguar costs £5,136. Including Car Tax and VAT.

Some would say that any car costing this amount of money is a reward.

Others, comparing its features with those of other cars, would call it a wise investment.

We would argue that it is both. And something more.

We would say, given the state of today's roads, that for many executive businessmen a Jaguar is a *necessity*.

Because it protects you from the noise and hubbub outside.

Because it delivers you to your destination with your sanity, your temper, and your energies preserved.

In short, given that you have more important things to do than fight traffic, the very least your car should do is to protect you from the fray.

How we preserve your peace of mind. Without disturbing your equilibrium.

There are any number of features that make the Jaguar such an untiring car to drive.

The extensive attention paid to the elimination of noise is one.

As one motoring magazine said:

"So well insulated is the interior . . . it comes as a surprise to open a window and discover just how much tyre noise and wind is shut out."

Another is the double-insulation, engine-mounting system which is designed to eliminate engine vibration from the interior.

"Road noise is eliminated from the Jaguar most effectively, and when matched to the excellent engine damping, the car shapes up as one of the most silent it is possible to buy." (Car Magazine.)

Yet another reason is Jaguar's inbuilt safety:

Rack-and-pinion power assisted steering.

Servo-assisted, four wheel, self-adjusting disc brakes.

A body which has been built for *progressive* deformation so that it gives maximum passenger protection in an accident.

And unique water-dispersant, low profile tyres–which act as part of the Jaguar's suspension.

Also a part of the suspension is our anti-dive geometry, which keeps the car and you on an even keel no matter how severe the emergency braking.

Together with the long-legged power of the Jaguar engines, these features make any XJ one of the safest, most untiring cars it is possible to buy.

At any price.

No wise businessman allows emotion to make the decisions.

Jaguars have long had the reputation of being amazing value-for-money.

Day by day, this reputation increases.

To prove the point, we would ask you to compare other new car prices with those of a Jaguar.

We would ask you to compare features.

We would ask you to compare interiors. Exteriors. The degree of refinement.

We would ask that you compare all of these points with as independent a viewpoint as you can muster.

And with as little emotion as possible.

(We mention this because many are so emotionally attracted to a Jaguar that they rarely discover what an excellent *rational* purchase it is).

When you have made all the comparisons, decide.

Your independence of mind could well place you in the most independent of cars.

BRITISH LEYLAND **Jaguar**

It's a long way down to second best.

HOME NEWS

Severe reprimand for hospital officials after death of patients

From John Chartres
Manchester

A consultant psychiatrist, two senior nursing officers and a hospital secretary employed by the North Western Regional Health Authority have been severely reprimanded after an independent inquiry into the deaths of nine elderly women shortly after they had been transferred from one hospital in Lancashire to another during the winter of 1973-74.

The inquiry committee, headed by Mr David McNeill, QC, was asked by the health authority to inquire into all aspects of the transfer of 15 women, classified as "psycho-geriatric" patients between Fairfield Hospital, near Bury, and Rossendale Hospital on December 27, 1973. The committee found that the deaths of three of the women were "as a matter of probability" contributed to by the transfer and/or the deficiencies in the reception area at Rossendale.

It added that the probability that the two other deaths were contributed to by the transfer and the deficiencies "cannot be excluded". Its report severely criticized conditions at Rossendale and the standards of medical and nursing care during the transfer period.

The regional authority said yesterday that nearly all the findings had been accepted and that most of the inquiry committee's recommendations were already being put into effect. Mr Sidney Hamburger, chairman of the authority, said: "We are going to build on this. In no way are we resentful or unhappy that the report has revealed shortcomings." It would be a criminal offence, he added, "if we failed to learn from this episode".

Sharp differences of opinion were expressed yesterday between officials of the authority and senior journalists in the Manchester area about publications of the names of the four officials. In addition to the reprimand, the four have been warned as to their future conduct, and called on to give assurances regarding the correction of points the inquiry criticized.

The health authority issued the inquiry committee's report in full to journalists, but substituted "Dr A", "Miss V", and "Mr BB" for the actual names. Mr Hamburger said:

> No one in the report is charged with any crime, and there is no suggestion of criminal proceedings. There is no charge of cruelty. What has happened is that a very limited number of staff, all of whom are easily identifiable by the descriptions of their office [illegible] quality of service which we as employers and the public are entitled to receive. We expect them to maintain the high standards of their profession, but by the very nature of their profession they are daily dealing with matters of life and death. If anyone does fall from these high standards we normally expect the results to be far more serious and the consequences greater than the failure to maintain high standards in other professions. Giving the names will do nothing to inspire confidence in the health service.

He added: "This was a private inquiry, not a public one." The authority had taken into account the risk of rumours about other doctors and nurses who had not been criticized, but had still decided not to give names.

During a press conference, however, Mr Edward Lawson, regional secretary of the Confederation of Health Service Employees, specifically asked reporters to publish the name of Mrs Elfrida Allen, a German-born, state-enrolled nurse who was highly praised by the inquiry committee for doing her best for the old people in the adverse circumstances.

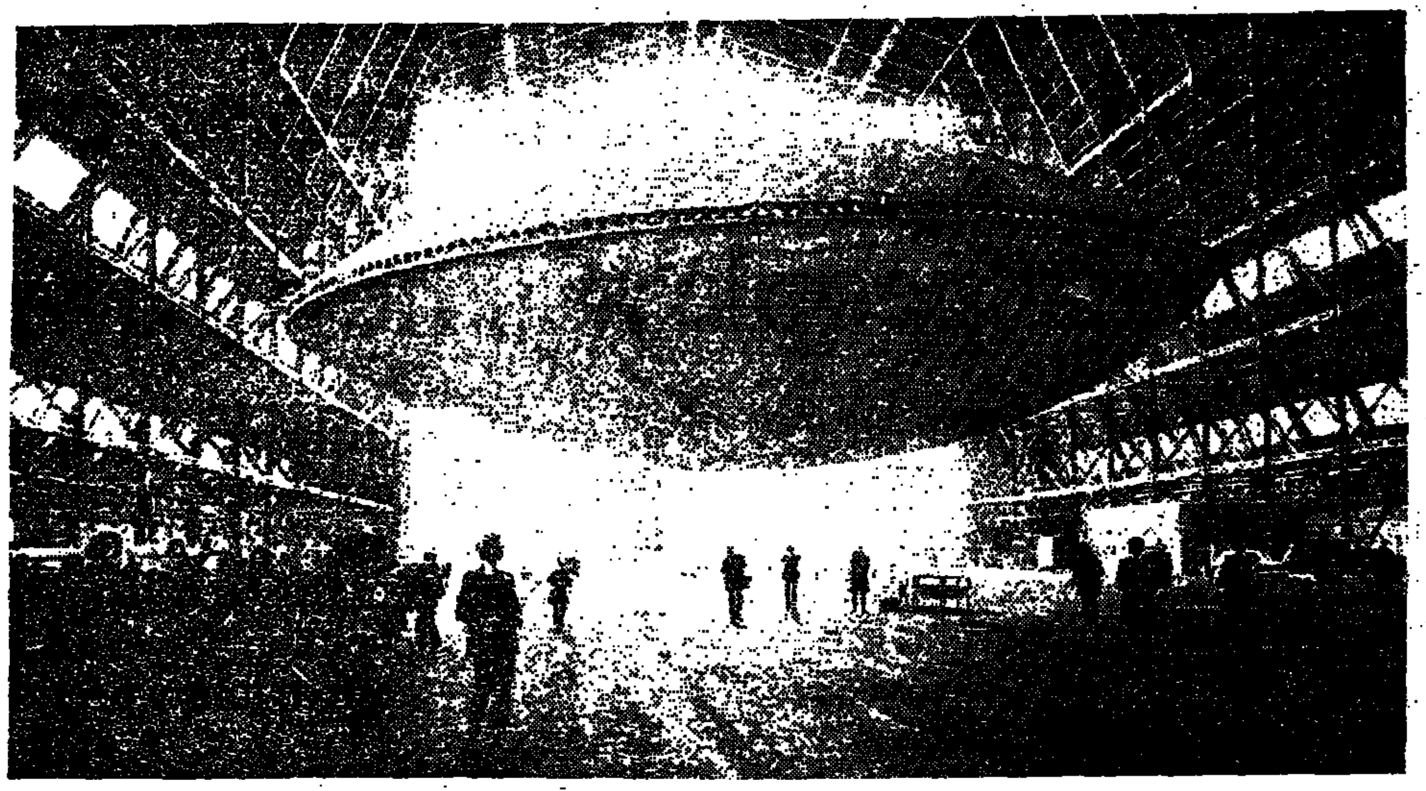
Mr Alan Beresford, north-west area officer of the Royal College of Nursing, interrupted the press conference to give the name of one of his members, Miss Hilda Laffey, principal nursing officer at the time of the transfer, as one of those reprimanded. She was referred to as "Miss V".

Mr Beresford said that Miss Laffey and the nursing profession had nothing to fear from publication of her name. She had been working at a time when there was a financial cutback on hospital services, as well as a fuel shortage and an ambulance strike.

The inquiry found that the decision to accommodate the patients at Rossendale was wrong in principle and premature when made. The reception area in a building at the top of a hill and facing east was not suitable.

The report said that the consultant psychiatrist, Dr A, deserved credit for maintaining a service with his only professional help coming mainly from junior doctors who "seem to be transient birds of passage" and who in recent years had all been recruited from overseas. He had, however, displayed complete professional isolation from day-to-day contact with other psychiatrists.

Two of Dr A's trainee assistants filled the committee with dismay, the report added. "Neither doctor seemed to have adequate comprehension either of the style of psychiatric service or of the particular duty of a doctor towards his patients." Both had qualified in Pakistan.



The saucer-shaped Sky Ship taking to the air in the former airship shed at Cardington.

New airship makes indoor flight

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

A new airship with a diameter of 30ft and in the shape of a flying saucer made its first public flight yesterday in the huge shed at Cardington, Bedfordshire, where the R 101 airship was built in 1930.

The saucer-shaped Sky Ship is a scaled-down prototype of a planned vehicle costing £15m which will be 700ft in diameter, 208ft high, and able to carry a cargo payload of up to 400 tons.

Sky Ship mark one was powered yesterday by a series of tiny engines working off batteries and driving propellers installed around its perimeter. The craft was decorated in accepted "flying saucer" style with a series of dummy portholes.

The engines were controlled by a hand-held radio set operated by one of the designers on the ground. After a series of initial mechanical snags had been put right Sky Ship lifted away from its mooring lines and did a ponderous circuit of one end of the hangar at a speed of six miles an hour.

Then, nodding gently, it set off at an altitude of about 20ft towards the doors. It was pursued by an excited group of ground-handlers clutching at trailing ropes, cameramen, aviation journalists and elderly men who remembered seeing the R 101 being walked out 45 years ago.

Half way down the hangar, Sky Ship was turned round and steered back to its launching pad.

Sky Ship is the invention of Mr John West, who designed the Canberra passenger liner. He said yesterday: "We are confident that it has a role to play in the future of transport.

"It is of special interest to emergent countries whose development programmes are severely handicapped by inadequate sea and airport facilities and lack of road and rail communications. It will take some of the heaviest loads off overtaxed roads.

"It will be environmentally beneficial in terms of noise, air pollution and the use of land, and it has enormous fuel-saving potential compared with conventional aircraft."

Mr West said he was satisfied with the performance of the mark one model, which is made of nylon sail material and filled with helium gas, and now plans to move on to mark two. That will be an airship with a diameter of 200ft able to carry a payload of up to 10 tons, and costing about £1m.

A number of companies were very interested in investing in the project, he added. The full-scale version would be powered by 10 Rolls-Royce Tyne turbo-prop engines, which would give it a flying speed of about 100 mph at 7,000ft.

Mr West said that as a military vehicle it would be able to lift the 1,600 men of two infantry battalions, with 84 vehicles and 60 trailers and 100 tons of stores.

Lending-right Bill deferred for further study

By a Staff Reporter

The Government has deferred the introduction of legislation for a public lending right scheme for authors, Mr Hugh Jenkins, minister responsible for the arts, said in a Commons written reply yesterday.

He said the report published last month showed that further studies and practical tests were needed to decide how to measure the entitlement of authors. He thought the investigations would give clear indications by the autumn.

A meeting [illegible] about the delay to the Bill will be held on Wednesday

Christie's sell Louis XV desk from Lord Rothschild for £16,800

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

An elegant French lacquer desk sent by Lord Rothschild was sold for £16,800 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000) at Christie's yesterday. It is a Louis XV bureau de dame in black and gold lacquer, with scrolling ormolu mounts and bears the stamp of the cabinet maker, I. Dubois.

Prices for French furniture in the London sale rooms are notoriously hard to predict. Yesterday was an exception, with strong bidding on most lots and many foreign dealers in attendance.

A fine pair of Louis XVI kingwood commodes à l'anglaise by A. R. Gosselin made £6,300 (estimate £8,000 to £10,000); an early Louis XV parquetry commode, mounted in pierced rococo ormolu, reached £5,460 (estimate £3,000 to £4,000), and a Louis XV marquetry bombé commode made £5,250 (estimate £4,000 to £6,000).

Tapestries attracted bidders from the Middle East and several European centres. A fine Brussels tapestry from a set depicting the history of Alexander, designed by Lebrun, made £4,410 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000), going to Carreras of Madrid. The set, woven by J. F. van der Hecke, is believed to be that sold by the Duke of Alba and Berwick in 1877.

An earlier Brussels tapestry (c1620) from the "Great History of Troy" series, woven by the Widow Geubels and Jan Raes and definitely included in the 1877 Berwick and Alba sale, made £2,625 (estimate £2,500 to £3,000). There was also a smaller, late Gothic tapestry, woven with the martyrdom of St Stephen at £2,625 (estimate £1,000 to £1,500). The sale also included a fine Heriz silk rug, which went for £4,410 (estimate £3,500 to £4,500) to Vigo Sternberg.

Sotheby's sold 169 lots of Impressionist and modern paintings, drawings and sculpture for a knock-down total of £152,030.

Top prices included two works by Renato Guttoso the Italian artist. His "Meriggio" of 1955 made £7,800 (estimate £5,000 to £7,000) and his "Ricordo, Lago di Lugano" made £3,200 (estimate £3,000 to £4,000); both went to an Italian dealer, Trominelli.

Let's get it straight-the world is round

Your old Mercator map shows the straightest way from Europe to Southeast Asia is, apparently, via the Middle East.

A globe, however, will remind you that the straight Great Circle line runs much further north.

And that's the time-saving routing of the SAS Trans-Asian Express — Copenhagen — Tashkent — Bangkok.

You can choose the straightforward SAS service on Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

But SAS is not only speed and shortcuts. We offer you more for your ticket. Special preorder meals for dietary, religious or other reasons. All flights with non-smoker sections and middle Flex-Seats which fold down, when empty, to give you extra table space.

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P.S. SAS is the airline of Scandinavia. Did you know Denmark produces enough food for three Denmarks? One in three Swedes own a car and a TV set? Norway mines coal in Spitsbergen and pumps oil from under the North Sea?

How to beat the Budget with a subsidized snack

Food prices

By Hugh Clayton

The best thing about the Budget was that the Chancellor did not tax food. Indeed, by maintaining food subsidies at £550m this year he made it possible for disgruntled taxpayers to recover some of their extra burden by changing to a subsidized austerity diet.

A cheese sandwich and a cup of tea constitute the best Budget-beating snack. A household consuming a large loaf, a half-pound of cheese, the same weight of butter, and a packet of tea is using 16p of the £550m. Nor is there any need to hurry. Subsidies will not be reduced for many months, and may not disappear for three years.

If the price of any subsidized food rises in the next few months it will be either because it costs more to make or because the Government's new price controls allow manufacturers to recover some lost profit. The first increase will probably be bread, in the first week in May, by ½p a large loaf.

There is little variety in fresh food this week, although for those who can afford it there is excellent fresh salmon in the South for £2.40 a pound. London housewives can buy extremely thick shoots of Californian asparagus at £1.20 a pound, and Spanish peas at 48p a pound.

Home-grown fresh vegetables are also dear, with carrots and parsnips at 12p to 14p a pound, spring greens at 11p to 13p a pound, and small cauliflowers 15p to 18p each. The best buys are leeks at about 11p a pound, lettuces from 12p each, cucumbers at 10p. Expensive European hothouse tomatoes are sometimes tough, while imports from the Canary Isles can be extremely bitter. Few cost less than 20p a pound.

Luckily there is still plenty of citrus fruit, with grapefruit the best buy at 5p to 8p each. Lemons are still quite dear at 5p or 6p each, but there are plenty of good cheap oranges. Eating apples are dear and vary greatly in quality.

Some bacon, not Danish, will cost more next week because of a rise of about 1p a pound in wholesale prices.

Book says wide agreement on Christian teachings

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

A wide measure of agreement about the fundamentals of the Christian religion is expressed in a German book of which an English translation was published yesterday. It is written by 40 distinguished theologians and scholars, mainly German, from the Evangelical, Calvinist and Roman Catholic churches.

The book, called The Common Catechism, was originally published in German in 1973 and has been translated for sale in Britain and North America. It has been hailed as a milestone of theological research in the movement towards church unity. In spite of the absence of a distinctively Anglican or British Nonconformist flavour to its style or language, its appearance in Britain has been welcomed by many leading British churchmen.

No equivalent work has yet been produced in the Anglo-Saxon world, although The Common Catechism makes use of the two agreed statements produced by the joint international commission of the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, and similar statements produced elsewhere.

The book is described by its publishers as "the first common catechism or joint statement of Christian faith by Protestants and Catholics since the Reformation".

The joint editors are Dr Lukas Vischer, director of the Faith and Order Commission of the World Council of Churches in Geneva, and Dr Johannes Feiner, director of the Paulus Academy in Zurich and a former adviser to the Secretariat for Christian Unity in Rome.

Dr Feiner said in London yesterday that the book's appearance showed that Christians of the Roman Catholic and the Protestant traditions were joined by strong, deep and extensive agreement about the essentials of Christian doctrine. Dr Vischer said he believed there was now a common consciousness, a "common market of theology", between the main stream churches of today.

After stating most of the principal points of Christian doctrine, from the Trinity to social ethics, the book outlines the points of difference that still remain, such as the place of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the infallibility and authority of the Pope. The editors said yesterday that they considered those questions relatively minor when compared with the significance of the agreement reached in the rest of the book. The Common Catechism (Search Press, £5.30).

More use YHA

The Youth Hostels Association says in its annual report, published yesterday, that membership, overnight stays and meals in England and Wales were up by 6 per cent or more last year.

Award for police

Three Devon and Cornwall police constables who arrested a man later convicted of four murders at Torquay received a commendation for valour yesterday.

WEST EUROPE

Aid for ailing French press but state intervention ruled out

From Richard Wigg
Paris, April 17

The French Government is prepared to give the press "exceptional" assistance to offset an 80 per cent rise in newsprint prices. But it does not intend to interfere with changes being brought about by contemporary economic and technical forces.

Intervening in a debate in the National Assembly last night, M André Rossi, Secretary of State for relations with the press, outlined the Government's approach.

The debate was started by questions put down by both Government and Opposition deputies which reflected worries about rising overheads, falling advertising, job uncertainties, union resistance to change, and threats of further reductions in the number of newspapers. (There are about 80 dailies now in France.)

M Rossi issued a warning to both sides on the industry. He declared: "The health and prosperity of newspapers depends, to a large degree, on their necessary adaptation to a new situation. Everyone must renounce attitudes of conservatism towards the evolution of techniques. That is the condition for the survival of a press reflecting a pluralism of opinions."

Remarking that it was contradictory to want both a free press and greater state intervention, he pointed out that direct and indirect state aid to the press amounted to some 1,400m francs annually (about £140m) and already represented 15 per cent of the industry's turnover figures before tax.

The press must not become a state-assisted sector of industry, M Rossi said. The Government did not intend the special aid as regards newsprint to provide "a sinecure for newspapers badly managed or withou readers". He recommende newspaper enterprises to pu their own houses in order.

There has been a certai amount of discussion recentl about devising a special statu for newspaper companies, bu M Rossi said the Governmen took the view free enterpris must provide the basic framework. If both sides of th industry agreed on reforms th Government would be prepare to legislate accordingly, but a present that seemed far of Legal changes, he said, woul not resolve the economic problems facing the press.

M Georges Fillioud, for th Socialists, said there was serious risk that Paris woul only have one morning newspaper (presumably Le Figaro and one evening newspape (presumably Le Monde). H urged the Government to aid th press by lifting the tax paid o staffs, reducing the value adde tax to zero rating, and grantin more assistance over newsprin prices.

Government supporters an the Communists clashed sharpl after M Roger Chinaud, leade of President Giscard d'Estaing Independent Republican Part denounced the "monopoly position held by Communist-ru Fédération du Livre, whic groups the printers and allie trades. This monopoly, he sai was the reason newspapers co three times as much to produc in Paris as in the provinces.

M Roland Leroy, the Communist deputy who is edito of L'Humanité, said his newspaper depended on its annua fund-raising fête for surviva although it receives a share o the 3m francs assistance whic the Government is giving thi year to "newspapers o opinion" with a small circulation.

Protester killed in Milan clash

From Our Correspondent
Milan, April 17

One man was killed and at least 30 people were injured, some of them seriously, in riots which spread through Milan today after a left-wing student was shot dead last night by neo-fascists.

Today's victim, Giovanni Zibecchi, aged 26, was knocked down and killed when car-loads of Carabinieri charged demonstrators attacking the headquarters of the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI).

This morning, a crowd estimated at 50,000 or more attended a protest meeting called by the anti-fascist parties and the trade unions against neo-fascist violence.

After the meeting groups of demonstrators, mostly belonging to the extra-parliamentary left, armed with iron bars, chains and petrol bombs started riots in several districts of the city. They wrecked several bars frequented by neo-fascist militants and a bookshop selling right-wing literature.

Big German police search finds little

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, April 17

The 11 police forces in Wes Germany and West Berli today counted up the meagre results of a nationwide "grand search" in which 183,06 people and 168,273 cars were stopped at random and checked.

It was the first such actio for eight years. Nearly 12,00 police, backed up by borde guards, customs men, federa detectives and the railwa police, took part.

The results are embarrassingly thin. Some 323 peopl were detained for furthe investigation for having fals or incorrect papers, and 12 stolen cars were recovered. Th North Rhine-Westphalia polic broke up a gang which sol stolen vehicles.

There was not much succes in reducing the list of abou 172,000 people against whon arrest warrants are outstanding.

One aim of the operation wa to create feelings of insecurit among the criminal classes. Ou certain result was to anno travellers.

EEC safeguards New Zealand dairy products

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, April 17

The European Community's pledge to safeguard Britain's supplies of New Zealand dairy products was taken a stage further in Brussels today.

In its annual report on the workings of the EEC-New Zealand agreement, the European Commission promises a new price review for New Zealand butter and cheese.

Continued access to the community for these products as well as higher prices for New Zealand dairy farmers were two of the British Government's main EEC renegotiation demands.

More jockeys held in French racing scandal

Paris, April 17.—Three mo jockeys were charged wi fraud today in the allege horse racing scandal that h shaken the French steeplecha ing world.

The three jockeys, Mich Lefait, Henri Mathelin a Jean-Claude Biard, rode hors in a race at Auteuil racecour in 1973 which was said to ha been fixed.

In Auteuil's Prix Bri Abattue 15 of the 24 runne including the favourites we already beaten before the ha way stage, but the state betti organization froze payme after discovering that he bets had been placed on t other nine.—Reuter.

Greek leader seeks Paris support for EEC entry

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, April 17

It is no accident that Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, has chosen France for his first official visit to a foreign country since he took office nine months ago after the fall of the Greek junta. He spent 10 years in exile in France, where he has many personal friends, not least President Giscard d'Estaing, who placed at his disposal the aircraft which took him back in triumph to Greece.

He admires the French leader's style and agrees with his synthesis between national independence and international cooperation—such as withdrawing from Nato while remaining in the alliance.

Mr Karamanlis is here to seek French support for the candidature of Greece as a full member of the European Community, and for a settlement of the Cyprus problem which is not merely a recognition of the status quo, imposed by Turkey. M Chirac, the Prime Minister, at the dinner he gave for his Greek counterpart yesterday, assured him on both counts.

"Like you," he said, "we consider that Greece must take her place in that Community, whatever the difficulties, the problems, the complexity of the problems, and the stages to be worked out."

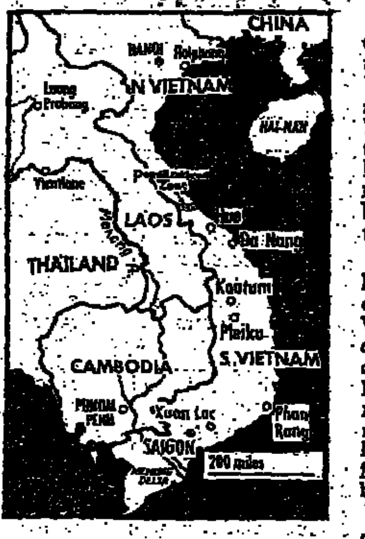
On Cyprus, M Chirac sa "A just and lasting solut must be found, which can based only on the independe sovereignty and territorial in rity of the Republic of Cyp and on the agreement of t communities, with the exclu of all resort to force." And added that the European C munity was always at the posal of the three countries volved to act as a medi now that it was clear that United States was no lo capable of assuming that r

Mr Karamanlis, during three-day official stay, is b given the special treatment served for a friend and He is dining twice with Prime Minister, and will entertained at a luncheon M Giscard, followed by a vate meeting at the El Palace. The president of National Assembly is also ing a luncheon in his ho

With the return of Karamanlis to power, Fr sees the opportunity of solidating its influence in eastern Mediterranean, an supplanting Britain as the ditional friend of Greece. Greek Prime Minister, spe of the "links of esteem affection" which united countries, emphasized the d of the Greek people to them closer and more per ent.

uth Vietnamese suffer drastic -backs as port is t and forces are outflanked

eter Hazelhurst
ion, South Vietnam



nment forces in South suffered three drastic setbacks today when t of Phan Rang, 165 rth-east of Saigon was abandoned and the ists outflanked govern- oops in two areas on ghways leading to the city of Xuan Loc, 37 rth-east of the capital. to the capital, units e North Vietnamese Division outflanked ent units which have lding the communist towards the strategic at Bien Hoa, 16 miles t of Saigon. Until yes- vernment cavalry units gers had held the road ge, Hung Nghia, seven st of the encircled city Loc or 30 miles north- aigon.

er, by noon today a of tanks and armoured carriers which have the advance for the k, were outflanked by st guns in jungle and plantations on both the road. The com- dged westwards under of tropical foliage to- e small town of Trang miles west of Xuan are now operating) miles of Bien Hoa

east of Trang Bom, Xuan Loc and Bien vernment tank can be seen burning as government mortars plough into jungle in what appears to be a vain attempt to flush the communists out of well-entrenched and hidden positions.

An officer says that a cavalry unit was outflanked by North Vietnamese units while it was trying to pick out communist guns in thick plantations to the west. In the distance F5 fighter bombers scream down and bomb communist infiltrators who are attempting to bypass government strongholds on the road.

Today's action is probably a probing mission for a bigger operation which might lead to the ultimate battle for Saigon.

In the most significant battle of the day an officer admitted that three divisions of North Vietnamese troops have overrun a government outpost at Kiem Thanh, near a crossroads. Until today the government outpost has prevented the North Vietnamese from moving large numbers of infantry down towards the capital.

Government troops are still holding on to the encircled city of Xuan Loc at terrific cost. While it might be necessary to cling onto the small enclave so close to the capital for psychological reasons, Xuan Loc has no military significance as of now. It has to be supplied by helicopter, the population has fled and the entire town has been reduced to rubble.

The claim that the government has pushed the communists out of the town also sounds hollow in the sense that two-thirds of the country has been abandoned to the North Vietnamese in less than two months.

Earlier today, a spokesman for the Saigon military command admitted that the port of Phan Rang, 165 miles up the coast, was abandoned

With the loss of Phan Rang only three important ports remain under the control of President Thieu's regime. They are Phan Thiet, 100 miles north-east of Saigon, Vung Tau, about 40 miles south-east of the capital and Rach Gia on the western coast in the Gulf of Siam. All three are vulnerable to attack.

White House decides to put on a bold face

From Fred Emery
Washington, April 17

The Ford Administration has now gone full speed in reverse away from its dire predictions that the loss of Indo-China would cause irreparable damage to the United States around the world.

The line now being pushed is that the situation, although serious, is not desperate, and that it will be mastered. There will be no wholesale reappraisals of policy—apart from that announced over the Middle East.

In a speech to newspaper editors here Dr Kissinger chose today to reaffirm in public his private bitterness over the failure of Britain, France and Canada as America's allies to condemn North Vietnam's "flagrant violations" of the Paris agreements, as the United States had requested.

Referring to communist signatories of the agreements, including the Soviet Union and China, he declared: "We shall not forget who supplied the arms which North Vietnam used to make a mockery of its signature."

This contrasted with President Ford's refusal yesterday to blame the communist powers. Mr Ford had suggested that China and Russia had simply lived up to their obligations—where America had failed Saigon.

In spite of the closing communist ring, this monument to honour Americans who fought in Vietnam is still being built near Saigon.

Crisis moves to rescue Americans in Saigon

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, April 17

The atmosphere of crisis in Washington has been accentuated by the fall of Phnom Penh. Congressional committees have abandoned all other business in an attempt to complete work on the President's requests for emergency aid for South Vietnam by the end of the week. But at the same time they are postponing a decision until the Administration has committed itself to evacuate virtually the entire American community in Saigon.

The Senate foreign relations committee, acting faster than the others, has suggested that the President be allocated a $200m (£85m) contingency fund, which could be used for the evacuation and for urgent military supplies for the South Vietnamese. The armed services committees of the two Houses of Congress are meeting today and are expected either to approve the $200m proposal, or else to authorize a larger sum in military aid.

At the same time, there is a near-universal feeling here that most of the money will never be needed, that South Vietnam will not survive long enough to spend it. Two members of the staff of the Senate foreign relations committee, who were in Saigon from April 2 to 13, have submitted a report suggesting that the communists will have completed the blockade of Saigon by May 1.

They say that all Americans should be evacuated immediately and they accuse the Ambassador in South Vietnam, Mr Dean Martin, of "dragging his feet". The report is somewhat out of date already.

It is evident, in spite of official denials, that the Embassy is pushing Americans out of Saigon as fast as possible, hundreds a day. Delays have been caused by the fact that there are between 1,500 and 2,000 Vietnamese dependants of Americans there.

These are the wives, mistresses and children of American residents, many of them former servicemen who stayed in South Vietnam and who will leave as soon as the Government gives their dependants visas. Apparently this is now being done.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon continues to plan Operation Talon Vise. This is the evacuation of those Vietnamese who would be in the greatest danger from the communists. The best America could do for them would be to send two divisions of Marines to hold the port of Vung Tao.

There are not the troops available to hold a corridor from Saigon, 40 miles away. But the operation might offer a chance for Vietnamese who wanted to escape to get away under cover of the South Vietnamese Army.

Our New York Correspondent writes: An American shipping line announced today that 103,000 refugees were rescued from Da Nang in an operation that began on March 27 and lasted about a week. Details had been concealed until now, it said, by American military censorship.

rale in Saigon shaken iews from Cambodia

Special
ident
pril 17

that Phnom Pehn ired by Khmer Rouge is morning shook the f the average South se in Saigon today as st forces advanced ly towards the capi-

of people gathered ansistor radios on the as Saigon radio d the fall of the Cam- capital. Some faces l disbelief, others res- but most were grim. the news filtered the city, the purchas- of the dollar on the arket rose steeply as lthy and the upper lass attempted to con- local piastre into hard

's state that seats for out of the country eady booked for two ahead and shipping said they were working day and night to clear cargo and the belongings of thousands of foreigners and South Vietnamese who are attempting hurriedly to leave the country.

In a further blow to the debilitate morale of the South Vietnamese civilian and soldier, the American Embassy in Saigon announced today that it was evacuating non-essential members of its staff and advising American nationals to leave.

A senior Government official told The Times that the fall of Phnom Penh would have a tremendous psychological impact on morale in Saigon. "Until now people thought that even if we had lost other territory, troops were being withdrawn to defend the capital. Now they will have doubts."

The most worried groups are senior Army officers, bureaucrats, police officers, and nuns and priests who have neither the cash nor the means to escape if and when the communists march into the capital.

m needed to refugees

York, April 17.—Dr n, the United Nations -General, said today 00m (£41.7m) was or the essential needs ees in Indo-China in phase.

ade a new appeal to ents and private organ- to make contributions. he response had been ing, he said at a press ce.

Six Britons stay in capital

Six Britons were yesterday reported still to be working in Phnom Penh. Five are relief and medical workers and the sixth is a journalist.

They are: Dr Michael Daly, aged 33, from Glasgow; Dr Murray Carmichael, 33, an anaesthetist, from Edinburgh; Nurse Patricia Ash, 34, from Glasgow; Nurse Helen Fraser, 26, from Edinburgh; Major Clark Leophard, 62, a field worker with the Save the Children Fund; Mr Jon Swain, a freelance journalist.

eless men who have en over power

April 17.—The Khmer forces who captured Penh today are the men of the Indo-China dowy figures who have d the anonymity of the fighter and the clan- political agitator right the moment of final

easant battalions they known officially as the National People's Libe- Armed Forces but the nows them best as the Rouge, the name they ven by Prince Norodom k when they fought him 960s.

are the heirs of the a fighters who fought in ainst the French pro- e in Cambodia together e Viet Minh and the Lao. They were known Khmer Viet Minh and thousand left for North a after the 1954 Geneva greement ended the first ina war.

revolutionaries stayed however, forming the munist Pracheachon 's Party) in competition Prince Sihanouk's own m Party. The party was one although several of ders had already disap- underground.

turning point came in hen trouble erupted in ountryside and Prince uk turned to right-wing ts, making Marshal Lon hen a general) head of overnment. The Khmer began to organize, but ad few weapons.

e of today's most promin- hmer Rouge leaders dis- ed from political life in Penh. They are Mr Samphan, a Vice-Premier rince Sihanouk's Royal odian Government of al Unity (Grunk) who is Defence Minister and of the Khmer Rouge inside Cambodia; Mr Yuon, new Interior Minis- charge of state security; Ir Hou Im. All were Paris- d communists.

rd went round that they had been killed by the Prince. When they reappeared in 1970 they were called the "three ghosts" and the Phnom Penh government insisted that the men pretending to be them were imposters.

Other leaders were already underground. They included Mr Saloth Sar, a former schoolteacher who is Secretary-General of the Cambodian Communist Party.

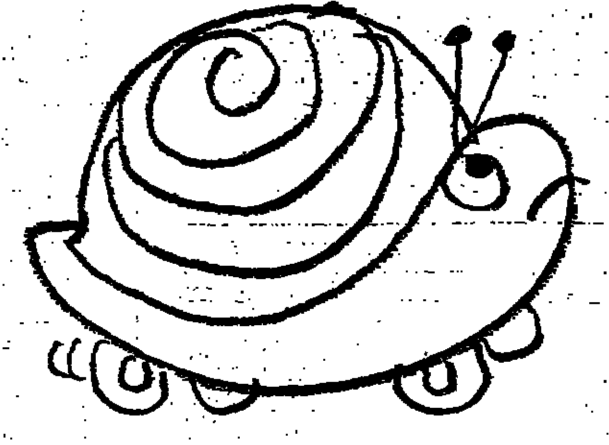
Prince Sihanouk's overthrow in 1970 was the signal for the Khmer Rouge forces to rally to their former bitter enemy, joining the Cambodian Front for National Unity (Funk) which the Prince formed in Peking.

It was not long before they began making themselves felt as a fighting force. On the political front their influence grew steadily. In 1972, when the North Vietnamese withdrew their combat divisions from Cambodia to sustain their Easter offensive, the Khmer Rouge forces took over the battle against the Phnom Penh republic.

At about the same time, the political fusion between the Khmer Rouge and the Sihanoukists became total. Most of the ministers of Grunk with the exception of the ailing Prime Minister, Mr Penn Nouth and Prince Sihanouk himself, moved to communist-controlled Cambodia. The Prince made a much-publicized visit to them from Peking, were he has lived for the past five years.

The political programme of Funk which is to be carried out after victory envisages a "new society" in which power will rest in the hands of the working people. Buddhism will remain the state religion and the economy will be independent, according to the programme.

In foreign policy, the new government is pledged to follow a non-aligned policy that rules out any military alliance or the existence of any foreign bases on Cambodian soil. The programme calls for work towards peace in Indo-China and independence for each of its states.—Agence France-Presse.



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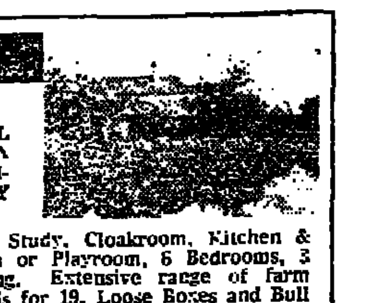
COUNTRY PROPERTIES

★ Weller Eggar



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BATTERSEA PARK. — Attractive, well-fitted, spacious ground-floor flat by Albert Bridge: reception room, dble. doors to small dining room, 2 dble. bedrms., wardrobes, refitted bathrm. and kitchen; gas C.H.; small courtyard; 98 years, G.R. £25; £13,950.—Roy Brooks, Estate Agents, 359 Kings Rd., S.W.3. 352 0061.

W.1. luxury 3rd floor flat. Drawing room, dining room 20ft x 14ft., 4 dble beds., 2 baths., large kitchen. 97 yr. lease. £40,000. Wilman. 01-499 3736.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

CHELSEA. Period family house off Kings Road, drawing rm., balcony, dining rm., study, 3 bedrms., bathroom, large kitchen, plus excellent semi basement: flat of 2 rooms, k. and b., c.h., gdn. £46,000. Freehold. Roy Brooks Estate Agents, 359, Kings Rd., S.W.3. 352 0061.

Wickens Manor, Charing, Kent: recently modernized.

Residential property

A home with a difference

Of all the different buildings converted for residential use, the one probably requiring most ingenuity is a windmill. The tapering shape does not lend itself readily to domestic use, and usually some addition has to be made to provide adequate accommodation. But interesting conversions have been made, and are likely to appeal to a buyer looking for the unusual who is prepared to put up with the main disadvantage of windmills: the height of the main structure in relation to the space provided.

For somebody so minded an interesting property now for sale is Gazeley Windmill, near Newmarket, a mid-nineteenth-century tower mill which was derelict for many years. Converted in the 1950s under architect supervision and now without sails and fan, it is a red brick building with walls three feet thick at the base. Accommodation in the main structure comprises a circular sitting room 21ft in diameter. The upper floors are reached by a circular staircase, and provide four bedrooms and a bathroom. There are five floors, with a flat roof giving extensive views. An extension provides a dining room and kitchen. The mill stands in an acre of ground and is for sale at £20,000 through Jackson-Stops and Staff, of Newmarket.

For anyone who wants to try his hand at renovation a good property would be Handley Hall, near West Handley, about eight miles from Sheffield. Its origins are rather obscure. Style and architecture suggest the sixteenth or seventeenth century, and it may have been a dower house built at the same time as The Hagg, a seventeenth-century shooting box in the area. It has a grade II listing and is built of stone, with mullioned and diamond glazed windows. Restoration and modernization are needed, but the accommodation includes a main downstairs room, two bedrooms above, and an attic bedroom and another small room on the second floor. Due for auction early next month through Henry Spencer and Sons, of Sheffield, it is expected to make more than £10,000.

Another grade II building, but recently modernized, is Wickens Manor, at Charing, Kent, one of the more picturesque of the smaller Kentish manor houses. Dating probably from the fifteenth century, it has the typical black and white timbered walls of the period, and many exposed timbers and beams inside. There are three reception rooms, six bedrooms and, curiously, two separate kitchens. Gardens and grounds cover about 3¾ acres and the price is £47,500 through Geering and Colyer, of Ashford, and Savills.

Also with a good historical background is Beesthorpe Hall, at Caunton, near Newark, Nottinghamshire. The house seems to have been built in Jacobean times on the site of an earlier building, but there were extensive Georgian additions and alterations, notably the addition of two single-storey wings to improve the balance of the frontage. A good deal of internal detailing and plasterwork dates from this period. There are four reception rooms and seven main and two secondary bedrooms. Outbuildings include a coach house and stabling. The garden is partly bounded by a ha-ha and together with a paddock covers about seven acres. A price of about £65,000 is being asked through Strutt and Parker, of Grantham, and Knight Frank and Rutley, of London.

A property offering a choice of sea or mountain views is Conion, at Rhiw, near Pwllheli, Gwynedd. Basically an old Welsh farmhouse, it has been altered and extended over the years, and is built of stone with white-rendered walls under a slate roof. Its conversion has provided an interesting internal lay-out, including a large lounge with a dining area. The main bedroom is on the ground floor, with two bedrooms above. The location is unusually good and provides views across Cardigan Bay on the one hand and to the mountains of Snowdonia on the other. The price is £14,250, through John Braggins and Co, of Chester.

Properties in the higher price ranges are still taking something of a beating these days, and some large reductions are being quoted for properties that have been in the market unduly long. One example comes from the Isle of Wight, where Ningwood Manor, about five miles from Yarmouth, has been put back into the market at about £45,000. A year ago it was for sale at £70,000. The house itself, on the site of an earlier property, was built in the eighteenth century in the classical Georgian style, with a stepped and pillared entrance porch. Main accommodation includes three reception rooms and five bedrooms, with a three-bedroom staff wing in addition. Grounds extend to about two acres. The agents are Jackson and Jackson, of Lymington.

Seventeenth-century farmhouses near London are not particularly plentiful, but one on the market is Mistletoe Farm, at Cuckoo Hill, Pinner, Middlesex. A listed building, it has a black and white exterior and some good interior timbering. Many years ago it was an inn, but in its present form it has four reception rooms and four bedrooms. Grounds of about three quarters of an acre are reached through a lich gate. The price is £59,500, through Humbert, Flint, Rawlence and Squarey.

Langham Cottage, near Oakham, Leicestershire, one of the few thatched houses in the area, is another interesting property. Earlier this century it was modernized and restored, the core of the eastern wing being removed to make a large drawing room. There are three further reception rooms and five bedrooms. An adjoining staff cottage, which could also be incorporated into the accommodation, has two reception rooms and two bedrooms. Gardens extend to about an acre and a half and include a thatched stable block. Offers of about £45,000 are being asked through Strutt and Parker.

Gerald Ely

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

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AU PAIR. French girl, 18. Schoolmaster's daughter, reliable and good with children, seeks position with English family, August. Mme Boyet, 205 Rue Lemerchier 80000 Amiens, France.

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OVERSEAS

Egypt near breaking point with Libya over new squabble

Cairo, April 17.—A complete break in Egyptian-Libyan relations seemed near today after Egypt said it had received an abusive Note from the Libyan Government threatening to sever relations and take action against Egyptians working in Libya.

The Egyptian Government said in a statement that it would hold Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, and his Revolutionary Command Council responsible for any action against Egyptians. It added that it had rejected a protest Note from Libya containing unacceptable, abusive criticism.

The Libyan protest Note came after a statement by President Sadat in a newspaper interview last weekend that Colonel Gaddafi was "100 per cent sick".

President Sadat had been angered by anti-Egyptian radio and press comment in Libya which made personal attacks on his family. He said in the interview that Colonel Gaddafi was "possessed by a devil who makes him imagine things".

Relations between Egypt and Libya have steadily worsened since the 1973 Middle East war and Egypt's refusal to agree to an immediate merger with Libya, her neighbour.

Colonel Gaddafi accused Egypt of going to war and accepting a ceasefire with Israel without consultations. Libya subsequently withdrew Mirage military aircraft it ha leut Egypt.

The Government statement Cairo said Mr Jalloud, t Libyan Prime Minister, in h protest had "uttered irrespo sible threats of action that m be taken against Egyptians wh are working on Libyan develo ment projects and trainin Libyans in technical work".

The number of Egyptia working in Libya is unknow At one time it was estimated be 250,000, but the total h declined because of straine relations between the tv countries.

The Egyptian statement i plied that a formal break diplomatic relations was po sible. It said Egypt did n deign to reply to the protes adding that if it was oblige to withdraw the chief of i diplomatic mission in Libya, would cling to brotherly ti with the Libyan people.

The statement added: "Egy holds Colonel Gaddafi and th Libyan Revolutionary Comma Council responsible for a incidents which some of th hired elements may fabrica against the Egyptians who a in Libya, to serve the purpo of the Libyan Government.

"Egypt firmly believes th the hospitable Arab people Libya will condemn any mov in this wicked and shamef direction."—Reuter.

Beirut quiet as truce ends street battles

From Paul Martin
Beirut, April 17

Security forces in Beirut today slowly wedged themselves between warring Palestinian guerrillas and their supporters and right-wing militia men, as a tense and fragile truce came into force. Although both sides pledged to respect the ceasefire, there was intermittent but heavy fighting around the two most sensitive areas of the capital, and scattered incidents of sniping.

For the first time since street fighting paralysed Beirut five days ago, people began to venture into the streets. Long queues at bakeries and groceries were frequently dispersed by sniper fire or rockets and mortar shells exploding near by. Along the maze-like battle lines across the city the burnt out shells of buildings still smouldered and the debris of war spilled into the streets.

Aided by a freak outbreak of torrential rain, the ceasefire gradually took hold during the night. Darkness brought the usual scattered rocket and mortar fire, but both sides managed to hold their forces in check.

This enabled the Government to push ahead with the systematic enforcement of the ceasefire accord. By late afternoon today Government troops had eased themselves between opposing forces in most areas of the capital. The total death toll is more than 160.

Amin offer to pay back Britons is retracted

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, April 17

After announcing a few day ago that arrangements wer complete for compensatin British nationals (includin Asians) expelled from Uganda General Amin today withdrew his offer. Mr Wilson's refusa to come to Kampala to discus the matter was the reason, h explained.

No compensation will now b paid and the money earmarke for this purpose will be use for development in Uganda.

General Amin had given n hint of what figure had been suggested. His "withdrawal" of the offer followed a new agency report from Londo that Mr Wilson had replied t his invitation, saying he had busy programme and that th question would be best handle by officials.

Today, Radio Uganda sai that if the Britons concerne wanted compensation, the should now approach their ow Prime Minister, and no General Amin. Anyone i Uganda trying to revive th subject would face a specia military court.

General Amin was quoted a saying that Mr Wilson wa ashamed to meet him becaus Britons had exploited Ugand and extracted millions o pounds from the country in th past. In contrast, he said, h was happy with the Americans who were straightforward, an he was prepared to compensat Americans who might have claim against Uganda. Ther are few Americans involved.

Miss Onassis says mother's fortune is being blocked

From Our Correspondent
Athens, April 17

The Athens magazine *Tachydromos* said today that Miss Christina Onassis, daughter of the late shipowner, was suing Mr Stavros Niarchos for withholding her inheritance from her mother, the late Tina Niarchos. It was said to have an estimated value of $320m (about £128m).

Miss Onassis who is also the main heiress of her father's huge fortune, is asking the Athens Court of First Instance to annul the marriage between her mother and Mr Niarchos on the ground that it violated the Greek civil code which prohibits a fourth marriage as well as marriage between relatives.

Mr Niarchos, one of the best known Greek shipowners and financiers, was married to Eugenie, Tina's sister, in 1947. She was found dead in 1970 on their private island, Spetsopoula. When he married Tina in October, 1971, it was his fourth marriage under Greek law. This, however, is forbidden by Greek law, and so i marriage between relative even by marriage.

Tachydromos pointed out th Miss Onassis lodged her lawsu in Athens on March 6, nin days before her father's deat and wondered how much h father had influenced her de sion. The feud between Ari totle Onassis and Mr Niarch had assumed Homeric propo tions and the late millionai never forgave Mr Niarchos f marrying Tina, his first wi and mother of his children.

The magazine said the laws accused Mr Niarchos of taki advantage of his position executor of the estate, becau Tina had died intestate, in ord to withhold the inheritance.

Under Greek law the surv ing spouse receives a quarter an estate and the children a entitled to three-quarters, there is no will. If Mr Ni chos's marriage to Tina annulled, Miss Onassis would entitled to the entire fortu which includes investments a merchant ships.

$30m political payment by California firm alleged

From Frank Vogl
United States Economics Correspondent
Washington, April 17

Northrop Corporation of California has been charged by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) with having spent, or having planned to spend, $30m (£13m) for illegal political purposes. Northrop is the latest of a number of big American companies to be charged by the SEC with improper political use of company funds.

The SEC already has brought charges on similar grounds against such companies as Gulf Oil, United Brands, 3M Corporation, Sanitas and American Shipbuilding Corporation. It established a special investigative unit to determine the extent of illegal political contributions by big companies after investigations in this area by the Senate's Watergate co mittee.

Northrop Corporation, an portant aerospace manufactu which depends heavily on g ernment defence contra pleaded guilty last May to illegal $150,000 contribution President Nixon's 1972 ree tion campaign.

Each new case brought by SEC reveals an even la illegal political pay-off f than previous cases. S officials say tracing these ill funds is extremely complica because the companies h carefully covered their tr

Northrop, while not admitt guilt, has consented to coope fully with the SEC on a spe investigation of its accounts. companies involved in t SEC cases can face stiff f but worse still, they could highly expensive laws against them and their di tors from their shareholder

ks fear women in prus 'walk home' l provoke soldiers

Correspondent
pril 17

tic circles in Nicosia concern today that ted non-violent "walk thousands of Greek umen refugees on Sun- develop into a serious in view of strong jections to it.

anizers of the march phasized repeatedly walk will be a non- emonstration to de- llment of the United esolution calling for of all Cypriot refu- ir homes.

eless, the Turkish lready announced its to hold a counter- tion by Turkish omen, at the same place—the no man's ng the Greek Cypriot ish forces by the ypriot village of just south of the cupied port city of

ouf Denktash, the Cypriot leader, has arning that his side responsible for any ns, and has called nited Nations peace isure that the Greek omen do not reach ceasefire line.

The walk organizers have stated that all they intend to do is to march to the first Turkish military checkpoint beyond Dherynia, and there seek permission for the women refugees to proceed to their homes in Famagusta—two miles down the road. If the Turks refuse permission, the vanguard of the marchers, composed entirely of foreign women, will return to the Greek side of the ceasefire line to rejoin the thousands of Greek Cypriot women waiting there for a peaceful but indefinite sit-down protest.

However, the official Turkish Cypriot news agency asserted today that information reaching the authorities indicated that some of the foreign women would try to provoke the Turkish frontline troops to stir up trouble.

The "walk home" has been organized by a group of foreign women resident in Cyprus, mostly British, who are married to Greek Cypriots. It has attracted support in 75 countries, and it is believed that more than 150 foreign women are travelling to the war-divided island specially to take part in the walk—which has been described as one of the highlights of the present International Women's Year.

Among those taking part are two British Labour MPs, Mr Lena Jeger and Miss J Richardson and Françoise Sagan, the author.

A rifle bullet passes through an apple in this photograph taken with a one three-millionth of a second exposure by an American scientist.

Stop hanging guerrillas Rhodesian party says

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, April 17

The Liberal Centre Party today called on the Rhodesian Government to reconsider its decision to execute convicted guerrillas.

The execution issue was raised yesterday by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, president of the African National Council, who said on his return from the Organization of African Unity conference in Dar es Salaam that the Government was not fulfilling the terms of the Lusaka agreement because it continued to hang people sentenced to death for what the ANC called political reasons.

Government officials in turn said it had never been agreed to suspend executions of guerrillas who had been sentenced in the High Court.

In a statement the Centre Party said it saw no evidence that hangings would have any deterrent effect, and in any event they were incompatible with the spirit of the desired ceasefire.

The Government said in a statement about detainees that it had made it clear from the outset that the release of the remaining ones would be conditional upon a cessation of terrorism in Rhodesia. "Clearly this condition has not been fulfilled", it said.

A claim by Bishop Muzorewa that more people had been detained was untrue.

Warder fails to collect £5,000 bribe

Salisbury, April 17.—The Rhodesian Ministry of Justice, in a report on the secret trial today of British-born Mr Kenneth McIntosh, who was jailed for economic espionage, said the warder who helped him escape last February had failed to collect his £5,000 bribe. He is now in Britain.

Mr McIntosh, aged 36, who escaped from Salisbury prison's maximum security wing with the aid of the warder, Mr Peter Spencer, today pleaded guilty to charges concerning his escape. He was remanded for sentence until April 25.

Mr McIntosh had begun a 14-year sentence for spying and illegal currency dealing a year ago.

Drinking regarded as a bigger problem than drug addiction in the United States

Alcoholism spreads to children

From Peter Strafford
New York, April 17

Drugs have long been recognized as a problem in American life. But in the past years a more old-fashioned-seeming addiction, alcohol, has come to the fore again. Many social workers now regard it as the biggest problem in the United States.

The worst aspect of the new trend is that it extends to children of school age. Children of 14 and 15 are now alcoholics, and there are local chapters of Alcoholics Anonymous which deal just with the experiences of young people. One which meets in Annandale, Virgina, a Washington suburb, is known as The Young Starters.

It is not difficult for young people to lay their hands on alcohol. In some supermarkets beer is cheaper than Coca-Cola. They buy their "six-packs" of beer, or bottles of sweet, fortified wine, and meet in such places as shopping centre car parks for an evening of drinking and celebration.

In a recent report, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), a Government agency, found that among children in the seventh grade, aged 12-13, 63 per cent of the boys and 54 per cent of the girls had at least tried alcohol. By the twelfth grade, the figures were 93 per cent for boys and 87 per cent for the girls.

Among these twelfth graders, it went on, nearly one out of seven admitted to getting drunk at least once a week and more than one in three did so at least four times a year. Altogether, the number of high school students who had taken alcoholic drinks was up 90 per cent over a three-year period.

Those who have to deal with this problem place most of the blame squarely on the parents. Children get the idea of drinking from their parents, many of them heavy drinkers themselves, they say, and the parents see no particular reason to discourage them, especially now that family life is not what it was.

Many parents tend to be relieved that their children are not on drugs. As Dr Morris Chafetz, the director of the NIAAA, put it recently: "Parents think it is cute or funny when their son returns home from a party drunk and assume that he is just learning to hold his liquor. A call from the local police station asking a parent to pick up a drunk youngster is likely to evoke a sigh of relief that he is not off somewhere using drugs."

It appears, in fact, that it is not just the pupils with academic or adaptation difficulties who take to alcohol, but some from all levels of achievement, the brightest and the dimmest.

This would not happen, social workers maintain, if children did not see their parents drinking heavily themselves. All too often, they see that parents do not just indulge in "social drinking", but take a drink when they are under some sort of stress. So the children start doing the same, before going out on a date, for instance.

This is not to say, of course, that drugs have vanished from the scene. In New York, for instance, social workers reckon that from about the age of 10 children begin to have access to all kinds of drugs, marijuana, barbiturates, heroin, cocaine. They just know where to go for them, they say.

But there does appear to be some sort of switch to alcohol from drugs—or from other drugs, as they would put it. This is partly because alcohol is more accessible, especially with a lowering of the legal age in several states and a frequent tendency not to enforce it; and partly because alcohol is cheaper.

At the NIAAA, juvenile alcoholism is seen as part of the wider problem of alcoholism in general, with children picking up what they regard as adult habits at an earlier age. And alcoholism, officials estimate, costs the United States no less than $25,000m (£11,000m) a year, quite apart from traffic accidents and crimes of violence.

warning on measures otect environment

Correspondent
pril 17

or a new concept of nt, giving priority to ls, was made by Mr Strong, the executive f the United Nations nt Programme, when ing council began its sion in Nairobi today. is the headquarters gramme, and repre- of the 58 countries erning council are to weeks discussing the and planning a future e.

activities sponsored om those affecting tlement and health to vation of endangered d wildlife, from the of marine pollution evelopment of new to tackle natural

ong said the wide ssues with which the e must be concerned reflected the scale and complexity of the elements which affect the quality of the environment. With so many possible fields of activity, only a small number could be initiated by direct action.

The main task of the programme was to ensure that environmental factors were given adequate attention when other decisions were taken.

Mr Strong gave a warning that so long as measures to protect the environment were seen largely in terms of "added costs", while the impairment of the environment was not counted as a cost, economic incentives would run counter to environmental interests.

"We must place a greater value on our environmental resources in the project analysis on which development decisions are made. This calls for a new concept of development—one which gives primacy to social goals."

rmal babies eensland l with tests

Correspondent
e, April 17

were expressed in oday by a Queensland he number of abnor- s born in the Towns- ict this year might be e French atomic tests acific in the second last year.

man Scott-Young, the ember for Townsville, umber of babies had with malformations. s occurred in the nine nce radioactive iodine discovered in milk Malanda region, which Townsville.

ed that the malforma- curred in the head, ne, gullet and limbs.

tt-Young recalled that Cass, the Federal for Environment and ion, had disclosed on ast year that low level tions of radioactive d been detected in six ne milk supplies moni- the Australian Govern-

Why 25 babies were killed in hospital fire

Rijeka, Yugoslavia, April 17.—A faulty telephone, panic among medical personnel and a sleeping night nurse contributed to the tragedy in which 25 infants lost their lives in a hospital in Rijeka last month, an investigating magistrate reported today.

Firemen arrived at the hospital within 13 minutes of being alerted by the police. But hospital personnel had previously taken 40 minutes before discovering that none of them could properly handle the hospital's firefighting apparatus and before a telephone that worked was found.—AP.

Eunuchs rounded up

Peshawar, Pakistan, April 17.—Police have arrested 28 people in this North-West Frontier capital in a campaign against anti-social elements. They included prostitutes, eunuchs, drunkards and gamblers.—Reuter.

clergyman on trial in ools bombing case

r Own Correspondent
k, April 17

my series of events, in cal schools were boy- the parents and seve- e buildings were dam- bombs, has just been d at a federal court in on, West Virginia.

a is the Reverend Mar- an, a fundamentalist who led the boycott nt and is accused of been involved with one xplosions.

rlying the case are the ns of many local people ol books they regard as ss" and "dirty".

trial, which began on , is dealing with the movement which sud- built up last summer people who live in the arts of Kanawha County, includes Charleston. of the people in these are miners, and they d strongly to the books had been approved for he schools.

came the boycott, and this did not close the schools, came a series of bombings. Six people have been indicted, and two of them, including Mr Horan, went on trial.

The main witness on Monday was Mr Delbert Rose, a lorry driver who has himself been indicted, but has reached an agreement with the prosecution by which he will plead guilty to reduced charges in exchange for his testimony. He told the court of meetings with Mr Horan in which they discussed the process of blowing things up.

He alleged that Mr Horan said that "according to the Bible, there is a time to live and a time to die . . . a time to kill and a time to be killed; a time to love and a time to hate, a time for war and a time for peace".

Mr Horan, he said, had given him a five-gallon petrol can. He had also taken the line that after the taxes he had paid over the past few years, the school belonged to him. "We had his permission to do anything to it that we wanted."

po leader tenced

dhoek, April 17.—David Meroro, national chair- f the militant South-West People's Organization o) was today given a two- suspended jail sentence ing copies of the banned The African Communist. sentence on Mr Meroro, 59, who had spent five s in solitary confinement, uspended for a year

Britain invites Mr Gromyko

The British Government has formally invited Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, to visit Britain later this year. The dates are yet to be fixed.

Mr Gromyko was given an informal invitation by Mr Callaghan during Mr Wilson's visit to Moscow in February.

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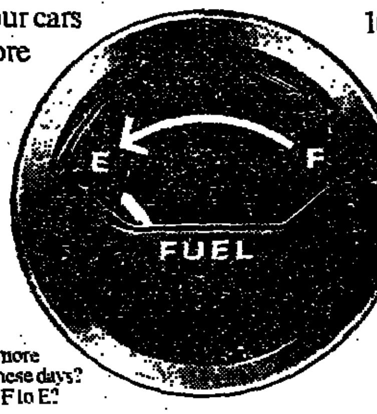

What's more important these days? 0 to 60? or F to E?

When you believe in what you're doing, you do it better.

Witness the 128 Special.

It's perhaps the one model that most dramatically demonstrates what we're talking about.

It doesn't look too big, does it?

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It's how those inches are used.

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First, we made the body length shorter. Which made it easier to handle. Easier to park. And more fun to drive.

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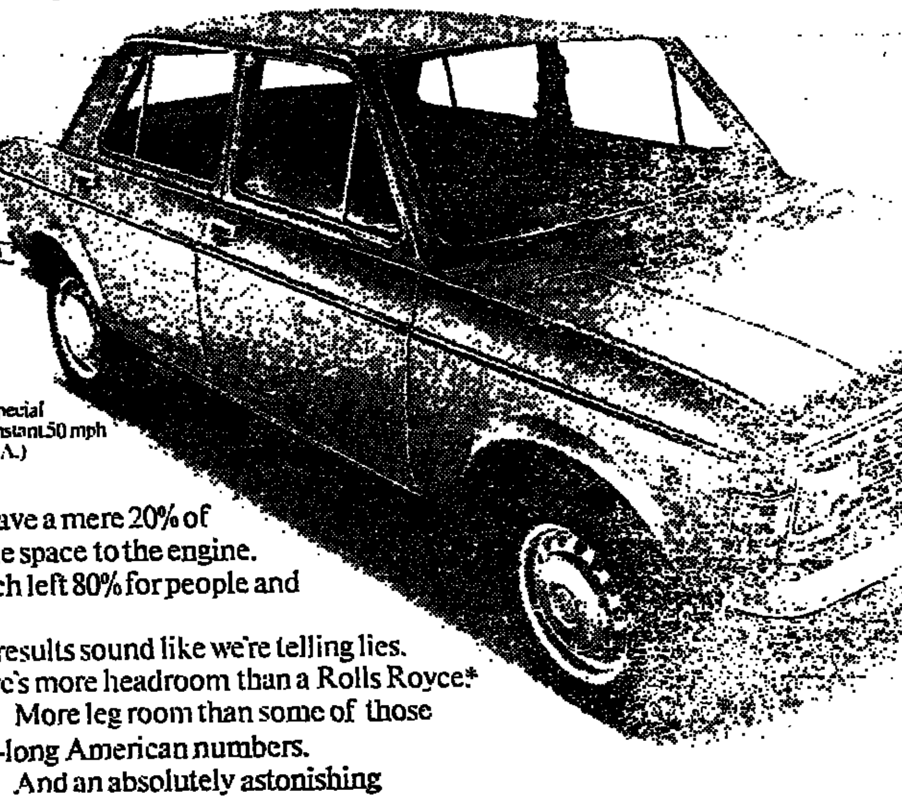

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As a parting shot, you may be interested to know that the 128 has won no less than 6 "Car of the Year" awards.

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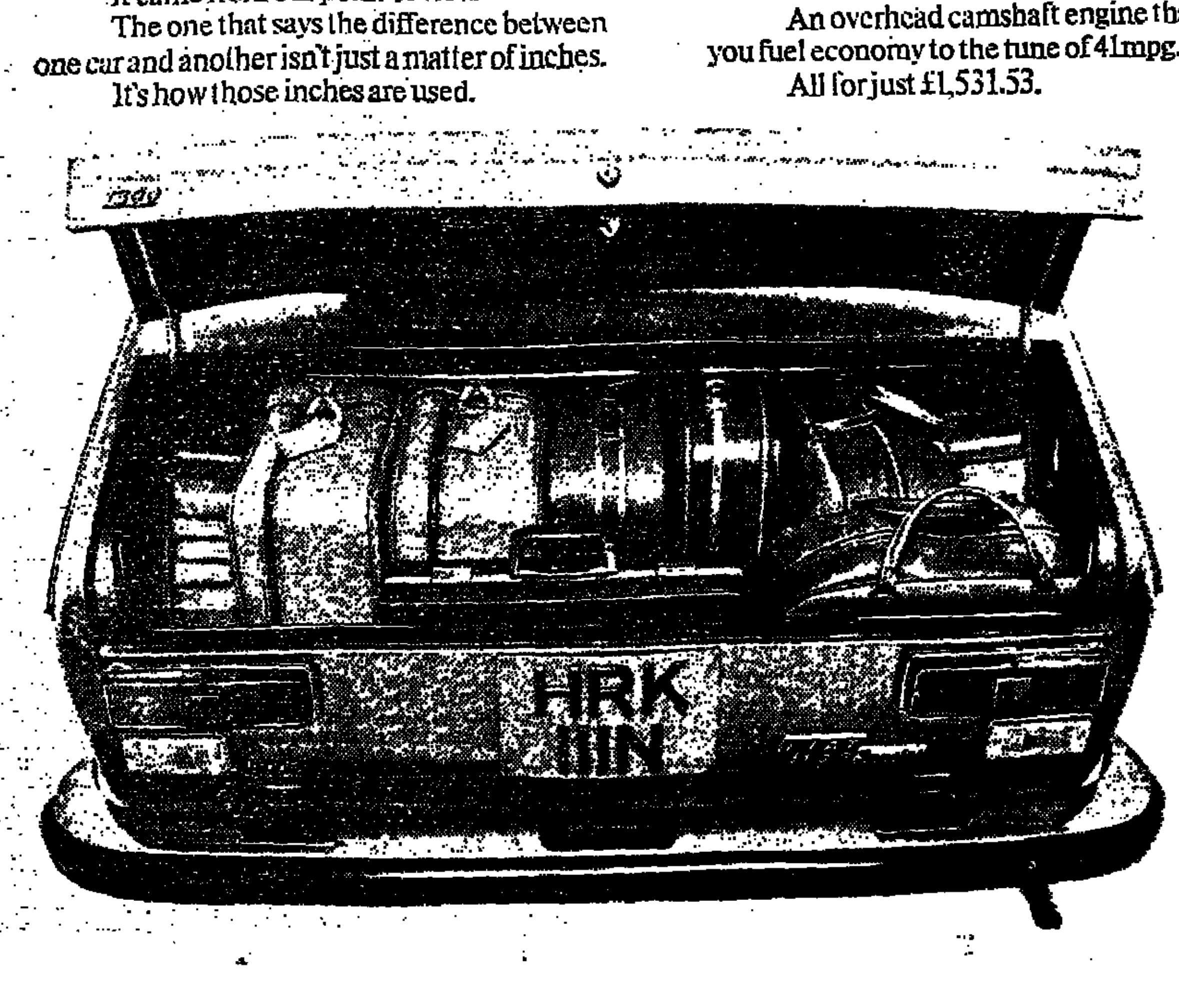
FIAT 128



*Automotive News Almanac 1974.
**9½% per annum flat is equivalent to a true rate of interest of [illegible] per annum for a 2 year agreement.
***16% per annum flat is equivalent to a true rate of interest of 32.17% per annum for a 2 year agreement.
Prices correct at time of going to press and include car tax and VAT, but exclude number plates, seat belts and delivery charges.

PARLIAMENT, April 17, 1975

Bill must go through in three days for EEC referendum to be held on June 5

House of Commons

After the business for next week had been announced and it had been indicated that three days would be spent on the committee and remaining stages of the Referendum Bill,

MRS MARGARET THATCHER, Leader of the Opposition (Barnet, Finchley, C), asked: If the referendum is going to be on June 5, does the Leader of the House anticipate extending the Whitsun recess to cover that date?

MR EDWARD SHORT, Lord President of the Council (Newcastle upon Tyne, Central, Lab)—I said when announcing June 5 that it would depend on getting the Bill through the House of Commons next week and getting Royal Assent in time.

An order has to be published and it cannot be laid before the House until the Bill has passed. There must be three weeks between the laying of the order and the referendum.

There are difficulties in Scotland. *Sir Philip Allen* has reported back and although there are considerable difficulties they can be overcome.

If we can manage June 5, the Whitsun recess will be extended *for a second week* to cover that date.

MR GOW (Eastbourne, C)—Do the Government intend that the Referendum Bill will complete all of its stages here next week? If that is *the intention*, will he reconsider it, bearing in mind that there are 112 amendments on the order paper and 15 new clauses?

Will the Lord President allow one more day for the committee stage *as this Bill is* of far-reaching constitutional importance?

MR SHORT—It is an important Bill and an important issue for this country, and it is extremely important that the uncertainty about Britain's position should be removed as soon as possible, one way or the other. I hope that everybody will cooperate to get it through all stages next week. I would have thought that three days was ample time for that.

MR *HURD* (*Mid Oxon*, *C*)—What was the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting this morning on the question of voting rights for British citizens overseas?

MR *SHORT*—I will look into this. There are enormous problems and inequities involved in any scheme which can be worked out.

MR PEYTON, Opposition spokesman on House of Commons affairs (Yeovil, C)—I do not think *that Mr Short should suggest that* the Referendum Bill is in any way identified with the national interest. (Conservative cheers.) The referendum is a ghastly dodge designed to get the Prime Minister out of a nasty mess. *(Renewed* Conservative cheers.)

MR SHORT—The referendum is to enable the people of this country to make their choice. *(Labour cheers.)* People will have their opportunity to register their full-hearted consent, or otherwise, to British membership. (Renewed Labour cheers.) The sooner this uncertainty is removed, the better it *is for the country*, the Community and everybody else.

Provided we can get the Bill through the House next week, we can have it on June 5. *If* we cannot get it through next week, we cannot have it on June 5.

Ending of detention at a stroke would lead to civil war in Ulster

MR BIGGS-DAVISON (Epping Forest, C) said during questions to the *Secretary of State* for Northern Ireland that many MPs shared the concern of Sir Frank King about the premature release of terrorists. Should not Mr Rees lay down a stated number of months of tranquillity, *before there were further* releases?

MR REES (Leeds, South, Lab)—People are detained either on evidence or suspicion of involvement in violence, and not for political reasons. *There is anxiety, but I am* not prepared to deal with the ending of detention in such a block way. I must deal with it on an individual basis, as I deal with each individual case in the first place.

Nevertheless, the speed with which release happens must be related to the violence. Any evidence I have about movement of arms, re-stocking and training has to be taken into account in judging whether a ceasefire is genuine and sustained.

MR DALYELL (West Lothian, Lab)—In the release of detainees, some of us will back him to the hilt.

MR REES—I have to make a value judgment. Since December I have released some 400 people. I wish that had led to more peace over the period.

MR NEAVE (Abingdon, C)—How many hard-core detainees remain who could not be released at the present time?

MR REES—Every detainee has been involved in violence, otherwise I would not have signed the interim custody orders.

When it comes to judgments as to who is hard-core, what does that brigade staff [illegible] volved in violence? Is he far more *important than the man who has* been involved in 10 bombings and six killings?

For the soldier on the street, the man who fires the gun is more important than the director. So I cannot make a list of those who are "hard-core".

MR GOODHART (Bromley, Beckenham, C)—*Will the position* of ex-detainees be reviewed if the ceasefire broke down completely? There is widespread concern that those who dislike democracy will be anxious to commit outrages *shortly before polling for the convention.*

MR REES—I hope Mr Goodhart does not give ideas to people who read avidly the views expressed here, sometimes not understanding the way we *proceed*. Of course there is danger of that and I have to take it into account.

Regarding ending detention, the more we act through the courts the better. If necessary, we will have to return to using interim custody orders. It is my hope to move through the police and the courts. It is the best way, but not the only way, to proceed.

MR CRYER (Keighley, Lab) said detention without trial is a continuing source of friction and a continuing barrier to preserving peace. When would the existing legislation come up for renewal?

Will he place an order for a further six months' renewal of legislation or will be press for the Gardiner committee report? The orders he presented have always been made with the background of the Gardiner report.

MR REES—The new legislation will be based on the Gardiner report.

My judgment is that if I ended detention at a stroke, to coin a phrase, I would be leading to a [illegible] owing morning. That is the judgment I have to take.

Recognition urged for Cambodian regime

MR MAUDLING, Opposition spokesman on Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Barnet, Chipping Barnet, C) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs for information about the safety of British subjects in Phnom Penh.

MR JAMES CALLAGHAN (Cardiff, South-East, Lab)—The House will recall that our Chargé d'Affaires in Phnom Penh arranged for an RAF flight on March 11 to evacuate all those British subjects who wished to leave. The embassy was closed and the Chargé and his staff left Phnom Penh on March 21.

As far as I am aware there are six British subjects still in Cambo*dia, four of whom are members of* a Scottish medical unit working for the International Red Cross. I am glad to say that they were reported safe early this morning and as far as I am aware the two others have *not been harmed.*

MR MAUDLING—There is widespread concern in this country about the human suffering which has followed the communist aggression in Cambodia and is con*tinuing in Vietnam.*

While Britain's power to influence events is less than it used to be, will he take every opportunity, in consultation with other countries if necessary, to alleviate the suffering?

MR CALLAGHAN—Yes. The Minister for Overseas Development (Mrs Hart) on April 9 gave a detailed report to the House in a statement in which she indicated a *considerable sum was being made* available for the purposes of Cambodia and Vietnam.

MR DALYELL (West Lothian, Lab)—Will he express some admiration for the determination of the Scottish unit to stay there in most difficult circumstances? In contrast to Mr Maudling, some of us who know Prince Sihanouk, suggest that in the mid-1960s, rather [illegible] he was a progressive, sophisticated *god king* who ruled a happy country. Some of us would like to see Britain being among the first to recognize his regime.

MR CALLAGHAN—Yes, I am aware of Mr Dalyell's views on this. There is a long-standing policy based on our view of international law that a government is entitled to recognition when *it* enjoys, with reasonable prospect of permanence, the obedience of the majority of the population and effective control of the greater part of the territory concerned.

Prince Sihanouk and the Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Khmer National Union are still in Peking. I will urgently study the question of recognition as soon as it is clear what is the effective government.

MR ROYLE (Richmond upon Thames, Richmond, C)—While we deplore the communist aggression which has taken place in Cambodia, we would like to know what instructions Mr Callaghan has given to our mission in Peking to take immediate steps to start talks with Prince Sihanouk and his advisers in Peking in order to find out what plans he has to return to Phnom Penh.

MR CALLAGHAN—I have given no such instructions at the moment. I am studying the whole question of what is the effective government, and I will take action when necessary.

MR NEWENS (Harlow, Lab)—It would assist the development of the situation if the British Government do give early recognition to the new regime in Cambodia. It is important some western governments *should* be able to speak there, particularly in view of the appalling record of the United States in their aggression against Cambodia in the past. (Labour cheers.)

MR CALLAGHAN—I know Mr Newens's view about recognition. I cannot add to what I have said. As regards the general situation in Cambodia, all of us want to see a legal and orderly government established in that country. I trust that will be so.

Survey ship lost with all hands: dangers of the North Sea

MR SHORE, Secretary of State for Trade (Tower Hamlets, Stepney and Poplar, Lab), said in a statement that the Compass Rose III, a survey vessel operating in the North Sea on behalf of Total Oil Marine, appeared to have been lost with all hands.

The Compass Rose III (he said) is a Panamanian registered vessel, but I understand that the parent company is either Belgian or French. The crew and technicians on board were of Spanish and French nationality, although there was one United Kingdom citizen on board whom I understand to have been a Decca employee. Less information is immediately available than would have been the case if this had been a British ship.

The last radio contact with the vessel was understood to have been on April 7, when technical inform*ation was reported to Total Oil* Marine Ltd in Peterhead. However, it was not until the evening of April 15 that the vessel's operators, Saunier Maritime of Marseilles asked the coastguard at Wick to make inquiries. Shipping was alerted at once, and an air search was begun at dawn the next morning.

A body which was picked up by a fishing vessel on April 14—that is before the Compass Rose was reported missing—was subsequently identified as that of a French crew member of the Compass Rose. The search failed to find any trace of the vessel, or any survivors, and was called off at 21.00 hours on April 16.

We have informed the Panamanian, French and Belgian authorities, and an inspector has been appointed to obtain statements from those in Britain who may have some knowledge of the cir*cumstances in which the vessel was* lost. Clearly an inquiry is necessary, and we are in touch with those concerned, including the flag state.

I am sure the House would wish to join me in offering its deepest sympathy to the relatives and *friends of those who lost their lives* in this tragic occurrence.

MR McNAMARA (Kingston upon Hull, Central, Lab)—While I acknowledge that this is not a British ship, if it is operating for British owners and oil interests and communicating with Peterhead, surely we can do what we did with diving regulations, that is that if they operate from British ports for British owners and deal*ing with British oil*, we should make it mandatory for ships in these dangerous waters to report every 24 hours.

MR SHORE—I shall study carefully whether it is possible to move along the lines suggested.

MR GRIMOND (Orkney and Shetland, L)—There have been representations from time to time for better communications. Can Mr Shore give information about *weather conditions when the ship* was lost?

Will he make it as widely known as possible that conditions in this part of the ocean are extremely tough. It does not seem to be realized by all the companies, some of whom are from the Mediterranean.

MR SHORE—Mr Grimond is right in what he suspects about the weather conditions. My prelim*inary information* suggests that there was very heavy sea and high wind. I entirely take his point that the full knowledge of the kind of conditions experienced in the North Sea has to be brought home *strongly to those used to operating* in more clement conditions.

Use of NHS equipment for private treatment

House of Lords

LORD BALFOUR of INCHRYE (C) asked the Government whether, when pay beds were phased out of National Health Service hospitals, special medical equipment possessed only by such hospitals would continue to be available, under suitable medical operation and supervision, to patients who had elected to receive medical care outside the NHS.

LORD WELLS-PESTELL, Lord in Waiting—after phasing out of pay beds, all those normally entitled to use the NHS will be able to use it as they do now whether up to that point they had been private patients or not.

But if Lord Balfour is asking whether at that time the NHS will support private consultants and private hospitals by making available to them special equipment originally provided for use in the NHS, this will depend on the circumstances.

The policy will be to continue so far as possible a separation of private and NHS facilities. There will, however, be no change in the arrangements for the supply of blood from the blood transfusion service.

The question of the use of special equipment (he added) will *have to be considered. I cannot* hold out any hope that such equipment which is designed for the use of the NHS hospitals will be available to consultants in the private sector.

But I can say this matter will be considered at the time.

LORD ABERDARE (C)—Much special equipment in the NHS hospitals has been provided by private *benefactors. (Conservative* cheers.)

LORD WELLS-PESTELL—Presumably for the NHS. (Conservative cries of "No".)

LORD *HAILSHAM of ST* MARYLEBONE—Might not equipment have been provided for the patients and not for the service? Should no human suffering transcend political differences? (Conservative cheers.)

LORD WELLS-PESTELL—If equipment has been given for a specific purpose one would assume that that purpose would be continued.

Guidance for local authorities on considering future of child in care

The Oil Taxation Bill was read the third time and passed. The Local Government (Scotland) Bill passed the report stage.

On the third reading of the Children Bill.

LORD WELLS-PESTELL, Lord in Waiting, apologized that there were so many amendments down on third reading. The Government had made a sincere effort to meet the wishes of peers who had raised *pertinent matters*.

On Clause 3 (Approval of adoption societies),

LORD WELLS-PESTELL moved a series of amendments which, he said, met an undertaking he had given at committee stage to look at suggestions that rules should require the Secretary of State to give reasons in writing when withdrawing approval from an adoption society. The amendments pro*vided that when the Secretary of* State decided to refuse approval to or withdraw approval from a society he should serve a notice on the society setting out the reasons.

The society would then be *allowed 28 days to make* representations to the Secretary of State before a final decision was given.

The amendments were agreed to.

Property rights

A series of amendments providing that voluntary adoption societies in Scotland should be treated in the same way as their counterparts in England and Wales regarding the provisions in the *Bill* for dealing with their approval was agreed to.

On Clause 7 (Adoption orders),

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved *an amendment which, he* said, introduced a new schedule to deal with the status of adopted persons and of legitimated persons. It would make fresh provision for the property rights which flowed from *legitimation* and provide for the exceptional case of a child who was both adopted and legitimated.

The effect of the schedule was to restate a number of provisions already in the Bill with some improvements, the most important of which related to legitimation. It was thought essential to round off the important changes in family law that the Bill achieved by extending them to legitimation.

Since the Bill improved the property rights of adopted children it seemed right to do likewise for the legitimated child also.

The change the Government proposed represented the existing law of England and Wales in relation to a person legitimated under a foreign law. There would no longer be two regimes for property: all would be treated alike. Those legitimated here would be treated in future under British law as generously as those legitimated abroad.

The amendment was agreed to.

On Clause 28 (Obtaining of birth certificate by adopted person),

LORD WELLS-PESTELL moved an amendment to provide that on an application by an adopted person under the age of 18 who was intending to marry, the Registrar General should inform the applicant whether or not it appeared from information contained in the registers of birth that the applicant and the person he intended to marry might be within the prohibited degrees of relationship for the purposes of the Marriage Act, 1949.

He said it arose from undertakings given at report stage to introduce a provision covering the period between the minimum age of marriage, 16, and 18 years when an adopted person would become entitled to their birth certificate to enable adopted persons intending to marry to be given information to prevent them marrying within the prohibited degree of blood relationship.

The information available to the Registrar General was simply the names of the parents of the two people involved. He could not say positively from those names whether two parents with the same names were the same parents.

The amendment was agreed to.

On Clause 55 (General duty of local authority in care cases),

LORD SIMON of GLAISDALE moved an amendment to provide that in reaching any decision relating to a child in their care a local authority should "give first consideration to"—instead of, as the Bill provides, "take full account of"—the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of the child throughout his childhood.

Serious

He said that if they wanted to avoid a recurrence of the Maria Colwell tragedy the least they could do would be to direct that all concerned, including local authorities *and social* workers, should give first consideration to the welfare of the child.

The Government, if they opposed the amendment, would be taking a serious responsibility upon themselves if there should be a recurrence of any such tragedy.

LORD WELLS-PESTELL said the reason the Government had not tabled an amendment along these lines was that they were *not* convinced that the clause was right and its interpretation free from doubt. They were giving further consideration to the matter. If however Lord Simon's amendment was pressed, he would *not resist it*.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Bill was read the third time and passed.

House adjourned, 7.38 pm.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 11.00: Wild Animals and Wild Plants Protection Bill and Farriers Registration Bill, report stage. Other private members' Bills, second reading.

Business for next week: Lords to debate EEC

Business in the House of Lords will be:

MONDAY: Debate on motion to approve EEC membership White Paper. Motion to take note of EEC committee reports.

TUESDAY Debate on motion to approve EEC membership White Paper. Motion to annul Air Navigation (Second Amendment) Order.

WEDNESDAY: Debate on proportional representation. Debate on the textile industry. Debatable question on industrial lung diseases.

THURSDAY Local Government (Scotland) Bill, third reading. Inheritance (Provision for Family and Dependants) Bill, committee stage. Prices Bill, report stage. Debatable question on the Harrier.

Business in the House of Commons

MONDAY: Debate on the Budget; concluded. Housing Rents and Subsidies (Scotland) Bill, consideration of Lords amendments.

TUESDAY: Proceedings on the Referendum Bill.

WEDNESDAY: Proceedings on the Referendum Bill.

THURSDAY: Proceedings on the Referendum Bill.

FRIDAY: Litigants in Person (Costs and Expenses) Bill, report stage. Education (Parents' Charter) Bill and Abolition of Cohabitation Rule Bill, second reading.

Optimism on revival in world trade

MR DELL, Paymaster General (Birkenhead, Lab), resuming the Budget debate, said the social contract stated that there should be increased social provision. The suggestion could not conceivably be that increases in the social wage *should* not be paid for, unless the principle was that in arguing for an increased social wage, those who did so were not speaking for their members in getting such a social wage. It had been part of his party's policy *from the beginning* to provide a higher social wage.

There *was* a dilemma in any system of wage settlements such as the social contract or thresholds which attempted to link wage increases to the cost of living. Claims which were based on such a link might take account of increases in the retail price index arising from increases in indirect taxation, but the claims which were already *being* made were *well* above what was required to compensate for increases in the cost of living.

That provided no excuse for increased claims derived from in*direct tax increases*. The social wage could not be provided without being paid for. Such increases would be entirely self-defeating.

There had been a welcome revival of confidence in the financial sector generally. The operation of the Bank of England and the clearing banks to support secondary banks in their liquidity problems had continued successfully, and the situation was well under control.

The asset position of those banks and other institutions such as insurance companies had benefited from the reduction in interest rates, and a renewal of more normal activity in parts of the prop*erty market*.

The Government believed the financial position of the companies sector should improve significantly in the next year.

There were significant reasons why companies should now go ahead with investment. The more that could be done, the greater the advantage they could take when the upturn came in world trade. He had no doubt that in the long-term much more would need to be done, for example, to encourage investment in export-orientated sectors. The forecasts for investment in manufacturing industry showed a decline last year, but in practice investment had stood up much better than forecast.

The Government were encouraged by the level of personal savings, which in the second part of 1974 showed evidence of a welcome increase. In the third *quarter, the personal savings ratio* rose sharply to more than 13 per cent, seasonally adjusted, and the signs were that a high level was likely to continue.

The Budget assumed a strong but not exceptional recovery in 1975-76. The evidence was based on the fact that the biggest economies, those of the United States and West Germany, had introduced reflationary measures. Britain [illegible] *the resurgence in world demand* and trade when it came.

Britain had had to live with the massive surpluses of the oil producers for over a year and it was encouraging that the accumulated surpluses, though *still* daunting, would be rather smaller than initially feared.

The possibility was recognized of a substantial improvement in current account, at the heavy cost of unemployment. Britain could not go on running a current account deficit on the scale of last year. In the first quarter of this year there was a fall in the deficit. The latest figures were encouraging but needed to be interpreted with caution.

Good prospects

Although the current account deficit was bound to remain large there were good prospects for reducing it substantially this year and next year. Looking to the future, there were several reasons for cautious optimism.

In the first place, there were strong reasons for expecting a revival of world trade by around the turn of the year followed by a strong growth next year. Britain's exports remained competitive in world markets and British prices should remain competitive pro*vided the position was not* frittered away through excessive pay settlements. The Budget measures should leave ample room in the economy for a *shift* of resources into exports and import substitutes.

Another factor working strongly in Britain's favour was that North Sea exploration was adding substantially to the current account deficit. Later in the decade, despite the recent slippage, there would be a *substantial* net benefit to the balance of payments through North Sea oil.

In their economic policy making they had lost one after another of the options open to post-war *Chancellors. It was now necessary* to emphasize that the option of reflating to cut unemployment had been lost, at any rate for the time being, because of the country's large deficit and the need to finance it and because of the high rate of inflation in this country which had its share of responsibility for the level of unemployment.

If those countries more strongly placed had been in Britain's view slow to act, it was because they had concentrated *on bringing down* their rate of *inflation*. They had been far more successful than Britain in so doing.

In confronting our own problems (he said) we can rely so far, but *only so far, on what others are* prepared to do to help. Others are entitled to respond by asking us what we are doing to help ourselves.

Highest rate rise in Ealing

MR JOHN SILKIN, Minister for Planning and Local Government, said in a written reply that the highest percentage increases in rates in 1974-75 over 1973-74 were in Ceredigion, 138 per cent; in South Pembroke, 121 per cent; and in Holderness, 121 per cent.

The highest increases in 1975-76 over 1974-75 were in Ealing, 63 per cent; in the City of London, 60 per cent; and in Hillingdon, 59 per cent.

Mr Peter Walker criticizes unwillingness to do anything on pay increases

MR DAVID HOWELL, an Opposition spokesman on Treasury and *economic affairs (Guildford, C)*, said the Budget had caused disappointment in industry and financial circles and in the trade union movement who had already made their feelings clear. They would not be moved by *the somewhat* Alice in Wonderland lecture Mr Dell had just given them.

If the terms for the £100m to be given under the Industry Act were Bennery terms—"You take the money and I take a slice of your firm"—who would touch this poisoned chalice? Furthermore, who would want to invest with 20 per cent inflation?

The aspect of the Budget which had raised most eyebrows outside the House was the curiously passive role the Government had played in the two crucial areas of the economy which lay behind the appalling inflation rate.

The first was incomes on which the Chancellor had given up trying to do anything practical. He had decided the social contract was a sieve.

The second was public spending on which Mr Healey's tune was "Not this year". The Government might have made some headway with developing a shelf of public sector projects which might be slowed down and could respond *to changes* fairly swiftly. MPs might be forgiven for wondering whether these cuts would ever take place.

There should be emergency measures which might have had a *little* more punch than the local authority conference proposed in due course.

MR JOEL BARNETT, Chief Secretary to the Treasury (Heywood and Royton, Lab)—Perhaps *he will spell out* exactly what he suggests. Is it that we should take out of local authority hands their control of spending?

MR HOWELL—In present circumstances, as a pro tem measure, *such a thing should* not be ruled out by any means.

It is the frenzied interlocking process between public spending financing public sector pay increases which is now transparent (he said). These feed upon each other—public pay and public expenditure—demonstrating a suicidal or certainly a cannibalistic inflation process which is going on.

They must cut into that process. It was no use running away from it and it had been wrong of the Chancellor to wash his hands of it, sticking only to higher taxes.

They could run away from it because it was the source of the inflationary process. His personal view was that they stood a better chance with that through public spending, through the budgetary end, than thinking exclusively in terms of wages and norms.

He was glad to hear Treasury ministers, when discussing major pay claims, talking about the total wages bill, of jobs which might have to be forgone, recruitment rundown and cuts in services. What was needed in this country and by the Government was a little more brutality, because this was a brutal business.

The Chancellor was on the wrong road and there was no more devastating commentary on what had happened on Tuesday than that the whole world was sitting waiting for Mr Healey's next Budget.

MR WRIGGLESWORTH (Teesside, Thornaby, Lab) said it was o good MPs 'lecturing' the ountry, shop stewards and the rade unions. The Government ust go to the TUC and say that e social contract had not worked ut. There must be urgent discus ons to sort out the guidelines so at the trade unions, employers nd the *Government* understood hat the guidelines were.

The Government must make rgent approaches to the TUC to et the criteria clearly sorted out. was no good the Government aving discussions with leaders of e trade union movement and the UC and not involving and getting pport for any discussions from e shop floor.

Shop stewards were eyeball to eball with the employers, negotating wage claims. They had not elt involved in the social contract.

I would remind potential bstainers on this Budget, and (he aid) I would remind our trade nion colleagues who are saying at the Government have broken e social contract, that the alterative to our present Government a Government of Conservative IPs.

errifying

MR PETER WALKER (Worcester, C) said there were important aps in the Chancellor's statement hich concealed from the country e reality of the present situation. he position of wage-created ination was terrifying.

Over the past six months (he id) we have had falling producon, falling investment intentions, ecome less competitive in world arkets, and at the same time ven ourselves an enormous wage crease. I never thought I would ear a Socialist Chancellor saying e intended to pursue policies hich would probably mean a millon unemployed by the end of the ear. That prediction may be on e modest side.

The Government said they had to ke action in the form of taxation n wage claims. *But the atmos*here was incredible.

To take the example of the week efore the Budget: on the Tuesday, opworkers asked for 30 per cent; ondon dockers rejected 30 per *ent; Co-op workers accepted* 40 er cent over 16 months; the ngineers decided to delay ratifiation of a 31 per cent offer.

On the Wednesday merchant avy officers rejected 20 per cent *d said they wanted 40 per cent*; e railwaymen announced that ey would press for 30 per cent; atsopa recommended 32.5 per ent.

The following day, Nalgo nnounced they would ask for 35 er cent, equivalent to £350m on e salary bill for administrative affs of local government. Manual cal government workers had ready received last November 30m and were asking for a furer £46m to top it up.

Taking administrative and anual workers the total cost to cal government, if the Nalgo aim was met, would be £716m. *dd to that the teachers, who got* 32m, *and the total increase on* cal government expenditure for ose three categories was ,148m—£88 for every family of ur in the country.

Taking the 60 per cent rate support grant that *meant £700m on the* udget deficit and £450m on the tes. The figure should be put to perspective on the Government's strategy on public expendure which was being cut in efence, civil programmes and housing over the next two mo by £565m.

In those two years (he said) would have paid those three gories of local government £2,296m. This surely is the where something must be done

On the Monday before the get a *Financial Times* hea said: "Jack Jones urges uni Keep to Social Contract". same newspaper, on another said that Jack Jones's unior Liverpool was asking for 33 cent and in London, they wa more than 50 per cent.

The Civil Service, in central local government, had asked and would be given incre amounting to more than £1 a extra for every family of four. Chancellor started his week gi the Civil Service 32 per cent would probably end the week attaining a settlement with the waymen.

Had the Chancellor told Sr Rail that the railwaymen mus necessary, be confronted and industrial action? Of course Was there to be a happy leap of increased taxes and incre wages, *which would be disast* for the country?

What terrifies me (he said that we are deeply in debt with worst inflation of any of our petitors, with both sides of House agreeing that the danger is excessive wage incre and Parliament is not willing to a thing about it. The whole Parliament sits there saying deplorable. The social contract failed, they say. But nobody willing to do anything about it.

Sir Geoffrey Howe (East Sur C) had said it was important the social contract was obser Alas, he did not say what he w do if it was not observed, *neither had the Labour* bench.

So Parliament sit here (he s saying how deplorable it is both sides watch this country. the most raging wage infla ever, *and decide for all sorts* uncomfortable reasons not to any action.

Both parties were in a situa now of either saying that Pa ment rids itself of its responsib and will just punish by taxa those who do not take note of words of Parliament or in the c ing months one of two things happen—Parliament would de to take action, which would be best course, or alternatively, o seas creditors would decide to the country to take action if it to survive.

I believe passionately (he sa that unless Parliament exerts it and tackles the prime evil of in tion at its true source, *then* will fail. If we do, we will h massive unemployment.

MR GRIMOND (Orkney Shetland, L) said Mr Walker not said what he would do.

MR WALKER said he had. time had come for a statut wages policy.

MR GRIMOND said if w were put up between 30 and 50 *cent there would be nothing lef* buy and all that would be do would be to put up prices. The and strongly organized would and the weak, such as pension would lose out.

That was what was going on what was the Treasury doing al it? Putting something on rettes and alcohol! Did any think inflation was going to by putting 64p on a bottle whisky?

Threat of further taxation

MR RADICE (Chester-le-Street, Lab) said sooner or later—probably sooner—the country would either voluntarily accept that the pace of wage increases must be reduced or such a decrease would *be forced on it by its creditors* who would refuse any longer to prop up the economy.

MR CLEGG (North Fylde, C) said the only reality the unions would listen to was the harsh reality of jobs lost. It would come only when the militants were defeated.

MR DENZIL DAVIES (Llanelli, Lab) said it was not clear from the Chancellor's statement how he proposed to deal with the central problem of the balance of payments. Commentators had suggested that possibly the Treasury hoped that within a year or two, when world trade improved and the economies *particularly* of Germany, the United States and Japan climbed out of the troughs of depression, British exporters would be poised to take advantage of the situation. He could not see how on past performance Britain's export industries would be able to meet the challenge.

MR BIFFEN (Oswestry, C) said the statutory control of wages had such a *proven* record of destruction to social cohesion that it would be a foolhardy party indeed, or a foolhardy collection of political groups and parties, who essayed that particular experiment, with recent experiences still so handy to point to the disasters.

The social contract had died some time ago. The corpse had putrefied but the obituary notice might do some good. After the contrast between the advice offered by the TUC economic com*mittee and the Government's* action there could be no doubt that the essential conduct of affairs was at least being repossessed by the Treasury Bench and he, for one, was delighted.

In the long run it would have been as disadvantageous for the TUC as for the Government for them to develop the belief that power resided in some joint compact between one party and a powerful *extra-parliamentary group.*

MR PHIPPS (Dudley, West, Lab) said it was a tragic reflection of the past 12 months that they were now in a situation where a Labour Chancellor was conducting economic policy largely on the basis of unemployment and cuts in public expenditure. Mr Healey should have raised taxes even more and kept public expenditure. The cut of £20m in foreign aid was a tiny, mean amount. They could have saved £9m by scrapping the referendum.

MR IAN STEWART (Hitchin, C) id the insidious tansfer of ational resources from the private ector and the private individual to e public sector contained the reat to the economy. It was the eeping expansion described by *eter Jay in The Times.*

MR ALAN LEE WILLIAMS (Havering, Hornchurch, Lab) said e welcomed the Chancellor's realm, which made it clear that if ere was no statutory policy, they ad to try to work some kind of cial contract.

The time had arrived for a more angelizing style of politics. Unss the Government and all the inisters explained clearly to the ountry the enormous dangers they ced, it could be the last chance of this Parliament to discuss the atter in the traditional framework.

MR BUDGEN (Wolverhampton, South-West, C) *said there should* ave been an immediate cut in od subsidies, which would have ved £550m. The subsidies to ouncil tenants should have been ut this year. Together those cuts would have taken as much out of e borrowing requirement as the crease in tax.

MR RYMAN (Blyth, Lab) said e was concerned by the enormous increase to £40 in the car tax. It emed wrong that the owner of a ols-Royce paid exactly the same s the owner of a Mini. Why tax ingo and not increase tax on beting turnover? It made no sense.

MR ROBERT TAYLOR (Croydon, North-West, C) said controlng credit cards would be more ffective than raising taxes, ecause it would withdraw a considerable amount of spending ower from the economy.

MR CRYER (Keighley, Lab) id that if they were to control e economy to get the sort of ciety Labour MPs wanted they ad to be able to do it without nterference from the Commisioners in Europe. One of the erequisites for any progress in is area was for the country to say "No" in the referendum. Defence xpenditure could be cut more and ut again.

This was a disappointing Budget. It contained some germs of good ideas, but Labour MPs were elected to combat unemployment and not to foster and maintain it.

SIR JOHN HALL (Wycombe, C, for the Opposition, *said* hyperinflation could lead to a breakdown of the nation's social oder and there were those who would welcome this and who were doing all in their power to bring it about.

As an industrialist he found nothing in the Budget to encourage companies with which he was concerned to invest more than the minimum necessary to main existing production and rep machinery.

He did not believe that the pr lems could be solved by the tr tional methods beloved of *Treasury. The country could* tax its way out of the crisis. I was the kind of medicine that in the long run likely to m things worse.

Less orthodox methods sho be considered, such as the pos lity of introducing indexat That had to be done right ac the board to be successful. In ation of itself was not a cure inflation, but it did ensure that burden *of inflation was more fa* spread. It tended to take som the fear out of inflation and th by reduced pressure for exces wage demands.

For too long there had been acceptance that the standard living would increase without perceptible effort and one of problems to be faced was tha disappointed expectations. Budget made no real attemp deal with the basic cause of country's economic illness an must stand condemned for reason alone.

MR SHELDON, Minister State, Treasury (Ashton u Lyne, Lab), said Britain had n really discovered the proper tionships for overseas trade the end of Commonwealth t came about.

When Belgium and the Ne lands lost their colonies *adjusted their trade. Britain* not made the same kind of ad ment and one of the conseque from which Britain suffered that its trading pattern had been brought up to date in light of the markets available.

Inflation was at such a high that the Government were ha to operate the economy near t limits of what was achievable even endurable. If they wer reflate now with inflation at present rate they would be pa even more for imports and dra on overseas borrowing at a that would stretch what theoretically and practically a able to them.

If the unions felt able to agr all the details of the social con it would create an easier situ for all. If they did not there w be Budgets of a kind which w not be welcome to the Hous others concerned.

If pay continued to be incr over and above output, fu inflation would have to be m yet further taxation. Comp *with the bleak prospects* B had had to face in the last 20 this could be the most witheri them all.

The debate was adjourned.

Overlapping TV licences: extra must be paid

MR ROY JENKINS, Home Secretary, in a written statement about the new television licence fees, said: The new licence fees were assessed on the footing that all licences issued in renewal of licences expiring after March 31 would be charged at the new rate; and the regulations so provide. People whose licences expired before March 31 were reminded of the importance of prompt renewal.

If a new licence is issued at the old rate to a person who already has a licence due to expire after March 31, the saving to the licence holder results in a corresponding loss of revenue by the BBC, and if the practice had been universal that loss could have reached some £6.5m. The Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1949, imposes no obligation to grant a licence to a person to cover a period for which he already holds a licence, and it is not easy to see a basis which is both fair and sensible for a person who already has a permission to use a set to be given a second time.

The *Post Office* (which *issues* licences on behalf of the Secretary of State) was accordingly instructed not to issue a licence where the applicant already held a licence which was not due to expire before *March 31*. *In the* instances in which overlapping licences were nevertheless issued, the Post Office is asking the licence holders to pay the additional amount which would have been due had the new licence not been issued until the expi their *old* one; and informing that if the additional amount paid the new licence is liab revocation (under the powe Section 1 (4) of the Wi Telegraphy Act 1949).

When licence fees are *incr* it is inevitable that some l holders should pay the highe sooner than others; the actio has been taken is that whi judged to be in the best int of licence holders generally.

ENTERTAINMENTS

telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

RA AND BALLET

ARDEN 240 1911
E ROYAL BALLET
Mon. 7.30 Coppelia. Thurs. es Rendezvous. Giselle. Seats available
E ROYAL OPERA
& Wed. 7 Eugene Onegin: Tinc, Knight; Burrows, gan, Luxon, Van Allan, d.: Gibson. Tue. 7.00 Il eats avail. except Tue.

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Mat. Sats. 3.30. Tonight: st week: Rudolf Nureyev's ants. Some seats available only.

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LLET RAMBERT
mres/for those who die as The Parades Gone By.

WELLS. 837 1672. Book Royal Academy of Music. Ballet. New Opera Co., Sun. April 27 at 8: Perf. Progs. avail. Box en Mon.-Sat. 10-6.

CONCERTS

LBERT HALL. English Orchestra. Pinchas. Zukerman, Perahia. John Williams. of Red Cross Vietnam Appeal, in the presence of Princess Alexandra. 22nd 0 p.m. Box Office 01-589

TIVAL HALL. Sunday 7.30. vgeny Svetlanov. Janet rog. incl: Strauss: Songs. Symphony No 7.

THEATRES

HEATRE 836 7611
Mat. Thur., Sat. 3.0
SIMMONS returns in "Evening News."
E GINGOLD "Fabulous an." Daily Mirror.
SS ACKLAND in
TLE NIGHT MUSIC
the miracles of modern atre." Daily Mail. as enjoyable as this ry rarely." F. Times. ravishes the senses ssed with genius." Gdn.

6 3878. Mon. to Fri. 8. 8.30. Mat. Thurs. at 3. UTIN PETER EGAN Y REYNOLDS. CLIVE J. M. Barrie's Comedy
ERY WOMAN KNOWS
comedy." S. Tms. 'Superb. A triumph.' D. Mail.

836 6404. 1975 World eason. This week: Italy's zelli Company in Ibsen's OF THE PEOPLE ! ight 7.0. then tomor. 2.30 Opens Monday: Uganda's ompany in RENGA MOI. s still available: RSC in e's LOVE'S LABOUR'S nens May 1—few seats is May 21. Recorded fo. 836 5332.

RS. 836 1171. Mon.-Th. & Sats. 5.30, 8.45.
GOES THE BRIDE
ton's Hit Comedy
er at London's famous urant (opp. Ambassadors Top price ticket, 3-course th wine, coffee, service & INC. £5 per head. Prices inner. £5.50: £2: £1.

37 2663. Evenings 8.0. 3.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30
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ro Club, 836 3334. Great (adj. Leics. Sq. Underinstant temp. Mmbshp. Evs. Tue. to Sun. at 8. nd Theatre Production:
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743 5050. Double Bill. Williams, Stephen Poliat fringe in London' E. St. s.-Sun. 8 p.m. & 9 p.m.

THEATRE. 836 6056 ns April 24 at 7.0 NISON, Derek GRIFFITHS IGLE, Norman BEATON
BLACK MIKADO
onight. Tues., Wed. 8.0. tomor. 8.30.

930 2578. Evgs. 8.0. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 ACKMAN ANNA CROPPER SSED RONALD HINES
E EXORCISM
by DON TAYLOR POWERFUL THAN YOU PECT IN WEST END. HAS MOTIONAL FORCE." Obs. EVENING TO ENJOY" EN

930 3216. Mon.-Thur. 8. Sat. 5.45 & 8.45
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the life and words of Lenny Bruce)

THERE GOES THE BRIDE
the Ambassadors Theatre.

E. 836 8108. Evgs. 7.30, s Weds. & Sats. 2.30
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NEW MUSICAL
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YORK'S. 836 5122 Sats. 5 & 8. Weds. 2.30
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DAME OF SARK
ERB."—Harold Hobson.

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BEST THRILLER EVER" mes. 6th GREAT YEAR.

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MURDERER
ANTHONY SHAFFER ENTERTAINING BLEND OF ND SUSPENSE. THIS ONE A CRIME TO MISS." Mir.

EATRE. 437 1592
PLAY OF THE YEAR Standard Drama Award
M COURTENAY in
ORMAN CONQUESTS
ALAN AYCKBOURN
GETHER. Tnt., Mon., Wed. ND & R'ND THE GARDEN. 5.30, Tu., Th. 8.15: TABLE RS, Tomor. 8.30. Wed. 3.0.

CH. 858 7755. Evgs. 8.0. 3.30. THE IMPORTANCE G EARNEST by Oscar Wilde.

AD TH. CLUB. 722 9301. THE PEOPLE SHOW No. April 26.

ET. 930 9832. Evgs. 7.45 ed. 3.30. Sat. 4.30 & 8.0
OHN CLEMENTS
nald Millar C. P. Snow's
CASE IN QUESTION
llent evening's entertainment An enthralling story." d Hobson. Sunday Times. ng ... a lot of people are to enjoy this play." Barber. Daily Telegraph.

ESTY'S. 930 6606 reviewing up to April 21 7.30. Sat. 2.30 & 7.30. Tuesday 7.0. Subs. 7.30. Mat. Wed., Sat. 2.30
VID HEMMINGS in
JEEVES
MICHAEL ALDRIDGE
Lyrics ALAN AYCKBOURN
ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER

TTA COCHRANE THEATRE Row WC1. Evs. 7.45, Lst. pfs. SWIFT, DAVID SWIFT ROSEMARY MARTIN in THE TWO OF ME comedy by Stanley Price £1.50, £1.50p. 242 7040

ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488 Th. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30.
ROCKY HORROR SHOW
MUSICAL OF THE YEAR andard DRAMA AWARD '73.

ANGEL MARIONETTE TRE: 14 Dagmar Passage, N.1. 1787. Sat. Apr. 19th. n. BRIAR ROSE. 3 p.m. BRIAR Sun. Apr. 20th. 3 p.m. ROSE.

437 3686. Evenings 8.0. 8.30. Th. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30
PAUL, GEORGE, RINGO
BERT—Evs. Stan. Award MUSICAL OF THE YEAR Plays & Players Award MUSICAL OF THE YEAR

IR. 629 3036 & 493 2031 ngs 8.15. Sat. 5.0 & 8.40 WHITELAW Barbara FERRIS d Dinsdale LANDEN in
LPHABETICAL ORDER
chael Frayn's Comedy is a tiful experience."—E. Stan.

AID. 248 7656. Rest. 248 2835 April 21 Bernard Shaw's
DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
price previews on April 19 at 10 & 8.0.

LONDON THEATRE. 405 0072. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 5.30, 8.30
ERE SHEILA HANCOCK" SATILE GEORGE COLE"
in DRAT REVUE
usefully funny."—D. Mirror. 5.30 perf.—£1.25 & 50p.

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"Super show . . . sheer delight" —People. "Will draw the town, deservedly so"—Sunday Telegraph. "HEARTWARMING TRIUMPH" E.N. LIMITED SEASON ONLY

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JOAN PLOWRIGHT FRANK FINLAY
SATURDAY SUNDAY MONDAY
Directed by FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI
Last weeks—Must end May 31

RAYMOND REVUEBAR THEATRE 734 1593. At 7 p.m., 9 p.m., 11 p.m. PAUL RAYMOND presents
THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA '75

REGENT. 580 1744. Mon. to Thur. Evgs. 8.30. Fri., Sat. 7.0 & 9.15
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AN ADULT MUSICAL
"Never a dull moment."—E. News. 100 tickets held for sale at door.

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Evenings at 8.00. Sats. 5 & 8.30:
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ENTERTAINING MR SLOANE

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RON MOODY DANDY NICHOLS
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Directed by IAN McKELLEN
Reduced price prevs. April 24, 25, 28 at 8.0. April 26 at 5.0 & 8.15.

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Mon.-Fri. 8.0 (Mat. Fri. 3.0) Sat. 5.30, 8.30
Reduced 75p-£1.50). Sat. 5.30. 8.30
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"Bursting to life with undiminished theatrical excitement."—S. Tel. "A definite winner . . . I strongly recommend it."—F. Times. "Miracle." Gdn. "Brilliant." S. Tel.

SHAW. 388 1394. Evgs. 7.30. Sat. 5.0 & 8.0. Hywel Bennett, Ruth Dunning, Caroline Mortimer in NIGHT MUST FALL by Emlyn Williams. Directed by Nigel Patrick.

STRAND. 836 2660. Evgs. 8.0 Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30
Doris HARE, Leo FRANKLYN
Richard CALDICOT, Andrew SACHS
NO SEX PLEASE—
WE'RE BRITISH
Directed by ALLAN DAVIS
"Hysterically funny."—S. Times

THEATRE UPSTAIRS. 730 2554. Prevs. from Wed. at 8.15. Opens April 28 at 7: Subs 8.15. PARADISE by David Lan.

THEATRE WORKSHOP, Stratford, E.15. 534 0310. Evs. 8. Mat. tomor. 4.30.
BLOODY MARY
Swashbuckling female piracy.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8.0 Mat. Tues. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.40
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ABSURD PERSON SINGULAR
"BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR." Evening Standard Award '73.

VICTORIA PALACE 834 1317 Evgs. 8.0. Weds., Sats. 6.0, 8.45
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"SWINGALONGAMAX"
New Song & Laughter Spectacular with Rogers & Starr, Bobby Crush Denise Keane & Happy & Full Co.

WESTMINSTER 834 0283
Evgs. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30
NIGEL PATRICK DULCIE GRAY
PETER SALLIS PETER VAUGHAN
BRIAN WILDE in Hit Thriller
THE PAY OFF
"Impressive . . . undiluted pleasure. Witty. Exciting."—S. Times.

WHITEHALL 930 6692/7765. 6th Year Evgs. 8.30. Wed., Sat. 6.15, 8.45.
PAUL RAYMOND'S
PYJAMA TOPS
Last 3 weeks. Must close May 3. SNATCH 69 Previews from Tuesday. May 6. Opens Mon., May 12.

WINDMILL THEATRE 437 6312
PAUL RAYMOND presents
FIONA RICHMOND in
LET'S GET LAID
twice nightly at 7.0 & 9.0

WYNDHAM'S 836 3028. Evenings 8. Sat. 5 & 8.30. Mats. Weds. at 3.
PAUL SCOFIELD
as Prospero "SHOULD NOT BE MISSED ON ANY ACCOUNT." B. A. Young, F.T. (Limited Season)
THE TEMPEST

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic) 928 6363 Tnt. 8. Sat. 5. ROSENCRANTZ & GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD.

TALK OF THE TOWN 01-734 5051 From 8.15. Dining and Dancing. At 9.30 Revue A TOUCH OF VENUS And at 11 p.m.
FRANKIE VAUGHAN

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2 Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE.
ABC 1: Mel Brooks YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN (AA). Wk. & Sun. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Late show Sat. 11.30.
ABC 2: MURDER ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS (A). Wk. & Sun. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Late show Sat. 11.25.
ACADEMY ONE. (437 2981). Satyajit Ray's DISTANT THUNDER (A). Progs. 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.45.
ACADEMY TWO (437 5129). Marco Leto's BLACK HOLIDAY (A). Progs. 1.0, 3.30, 6.0, 8.30. Last 6 days.
ACADEMY THREE (437 8819). Axel Corti's THE REFUSAL (A). Progs. 6.30, 8.45. Sats. 4.15, 6.30, 8.45.
CASINO. 437 6877. MONTY PYTHON AND THE HOLY GRAIL (A). Progs. at 1.45, 3.20, 5.40 and 8.5. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.30 p.m.
COLLEGIATE 15 Gordon St. WC1 734 8808. Film Festival 14-23 April. Today 6.45 Peter Watkins' PUNISHMENT PARK (X). 9.00 Jean-Pierre Melville's L'ARMEE DES OMBRES.
COLUMBIA. Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). PAPILLON (AA) in 70 mm Cont. Progs. Dly. 2.00, 5.00, 8.00. Sun. 4.00, 7.30. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.00.
CURZON W.1. 499 3737. Bunuel's PHANTOM OF LIBERTE (X). Progs. 2.25 (not Sun.), 4.25, 6.30, 8.40. Late Sat. 11 p.m. Phone bookings.
GATE CINEMA Nott. Hill. 727 5750 OCCASIONAL WORK OF A FEMALE SLAVE (X), 2.40, 5.55, 9.05, 12.15 & FEAR EATS THE SOUL (AA). 1, 4.15, 7.30, 10.45.
ICA Mall 930 6393 5.0 WHAT NEXT? (U) kids 25p/5.0 TO DIE IN MADRID (A) 7.0 STEREO & TRIXI/ 9.0 Tarkovsky's SOLARIS (A).
LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). See I Hear I Feel I TOMMY (AA). The film event of the year. Sep. Perfs. 1.30, 4.30, 8.0. Sun. 4.30, 8.00. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.15. All seats bkble. 01-930 0416.
MINEMA. 45 Knightsbridge 235 4225/6 Louis Malle film
LACOMBE LUCIEN (AA)
(English Subtitles)
British Film Awards BEST FILM
ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771) Charlotte Rampling. Dirk Bogarde. PORTER (X). Sep. THE NIGHT Progs. Wk. 1.45, 5.00, 8.20. Sun. 4.30, 8.20. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. All seats bookable. SHAMPOO From Thursday 24th April Daily. All seats (X). Sep. Perfs. bookable. Box office now open.
ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE 930 6111 Streisand & Caan FUNNY LADY (A) Sep. Perfs. Mon-Fri 2.30, 8.00. Sat. 12.30, 4.00, 8.00. Sun. 4.00. 8.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.15. All seats bkble. Box office open 10.30-8.00. Tel.: 930 0416.
ODEON MARBLE ARCH (723 2011/2) THE LAND THAT TIME FORGOT (U). Sep. Perfs. 1.30, 5.00, 8.15. Sun: 4.00, 8.15. Late show Sat. 11.45. All seats bkble.
ODEON ST. MARTINS LANE (836 0691/1811) BROTHER CAN YOU SPARE A DIME ? (U) Cont. Progs. Wk: 3.30, 5.45, 8.05. Sun: 5.45, 8.00.
PARIS PULLMAN. Sth Ken. 373 5898. A BIGGER SPLASH (X). Starring David Hockney, a masterpiece not to be missed Progs. 4.15, 6.30, 8.45. Sat. & Sun. 2.15, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45.
PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181 The Sensational London EMMANUELLE (X) Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.) 2.45, 6.15, 9.00. Late shows 11.45 Fri. & Sat. Seats bkble—Lic'd Bar.
SCENE 2. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.). 439 4470. Cont. Progs. Dly. from 12.30. Lt show 12.05 (inc. Sun.). YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN (AA). Progs. 12.30, 2.45, 5.06, 7.26, 9.45, 12.06.
SCENE 3. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470 THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.) 2.00, 5.20, 8.40, 11.45. Seats bkble. All perfs.
SCENE 4. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. 2nd YEAR. THE FILM EVERYBODY'S TALKING ABOUT THE EXORCIST (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Sep. Perfs. Dly. 10.30, 3.00, 6.15, 9.00, 11.30. Box Office Open Daily 10-8. Sun. 12-8. Seats bkble. All Perfs.
TIMES CENTA. Baker St. Stn. 935 9772.
1 THE VALLEY (X) daily. 1.15, 3.10, 5.05, 7.00, 8.55. Late show Fri. & Sat. 10.50. Sun. from 3.10.
2 A BIGGER SPLASH (X) daily. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.00. Sunday from 3.00.
WARNER WEST END. Leicester Square Tel.: 439 0791.
1 Tony Curtis in LEPKE (X). Cont. Progs. Wk. 1.30, 3.45, 6.00, 8.20. Sun. 3.30, 5.50, 8.20. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.00. £1.60 seats bkble.
2 Steve McQueen, Paul Newman THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. Perfs. 1.15, 4.35, 8.05. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.35. £1.60 seats bkble.
3 Jack Lemmon, Anne Bancroft THE PRISONER OF 2ND AVENUE (A). Sep. Perfs. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Late show Sat. 11.00. All seats bkble.

THE ARTS

'Thais' postponed

The concert performance of *Thais* at the Festival Hall with Anna Moffo in the title role, scheduled for May 2, has had to be postponed because Miss Moffo has had to cancel all engagements until the end of July. The concert will be replaced with a recital by Montserrat Caballe, who will sing songs and arias by Handel, Strauss, Verdi and Donizetti.

Recitals cancelled

The Amadeus Quartet has been forced to cancel its recitals for some weeks because its leader, Norbert Brainin has strained a ligament in one of his fingers. The quartet will resume its schedule in June.

Sim for West End

Alastair Sim, Ron Moody and Dandy Nichols will star in *The Clandestine Marriage*, a comedy by George Colman and David Garrick, which opens at the Savoy Theatre on April 29.

EXHIBITIONS

GLC EXHIBITIONS: Marble Hill House, Richmond Road, Twickenham. Turner's Illustration of the Poets. Closed Friday. 12 April-1 June. Rangers House, Chesterfield Walk, Blackheath. The Suffolk Collection. The Iveagh Bequest, Kenwood, Hampstead Lane. Lady Maufe Collection. For further details of all exhibitions telephone 01-348 1286.

ART EXHIBITIONS

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 Dering St. W.1.
THE BEVAN COLLECTION
Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30 01-629 1578

ANTHROPOS GALLERY, specialists in Ethnic Art. 67 Monmouth St., Upper St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2. 01-836 8162. Europe's finest collections of New Guinea & Eskimo Art. Open Mon.-Wed. 10 a.m.-8 p.m. Thurs.-Sat. 10 a.m.-midnight. Sun. 1-7 p.m.

BRIAN KOETSER GALLERY, 38 Duke St., St. James's, SW1. 01-930 6309.

BRITISH MUSEUM. Drawings by MICHELANGELO, Feb. 9-April 27. Wkdys. 10.00-5.00. Sun. 2.30-5.

BROD GALLERY
24 St. James's St., S.W.1. 839 3871
EXHIBITION OF ENGLISH WATERCOLOURS
April 11-25.
Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30.

BROOK ST. GALLERY, 24 Brook St., W.1. Arp, Calder, Chagall, Max Ernst, Magritte, Matisse, Picasso.

CAMDEN ARTS CENTRE, Arkwright Road, Finchley Road, NW3. 01-435 2643. CAMDEN ANTIQUES FAIR 1975, APRIL 10th-19th—A UNIQUE HAMPSTEAD EVENT. Admission 30p. Mon.-Sat. 11.30 am-7.30 pm. Sun. 2.30 pm-7.30 pm.

CHRISTOPHER MENDEZ, 51 Lexington Street, W.1. 734 2385. Etchings of Scotland in the 1770's by JOHN CLERK OF ELDIN. Mon-Fri. 10-6.

COLNAGHI'S, 14 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-491 7408. The Early Etchings of GRAHAM SUTHERLAND and Romantic Landscape Etchings and Woodcuts in England from 1850-1931. Until 16 May. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30.

EXHIBITION OF DUTCH AND FLEMISH OLD MASTER PAINTINGS OF THE 16th AND 17th CENTURIES. Until 21 June. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30: Sats. 10-1

AT FISCHER FINE ART
ZEBRA
The famous group of Super Realist Painters—fearless of eccentricity, have their tenth anniversary and first British exhibition. Mon.-Fri., 10-5.30: Sats., 10-12.30.

GALLERY 21, 13a Grafton St., W.1. 01-493 6832. Mixed Exhibition of Works by Calder, Clave, Dine, Miro, Picasso, Tapies, Vasarely and others. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat. 10-1.

GIMPEL FILS, 30 Davies St., W.1. 493 2488. MARLOW MOSS 1890-1958. Opening April 15.

GALLERY EDWARD HARVANE
85 Bourne St., S.W.1. 01-730 4944
FRANCIS DODD

HAYWARD GALLERY, South Bank, S.E.1. (Arts Council) TREASURES FROM THE BURRELL COLLECTION 19 March-4 May. THE REAL THING: AN ANTHOLOGY OF BRITISH PHOTOGRAPHS, 1840-1950. Until 4 May. Mon.-Fri. 10-8, Sat. 10-6, Sun. 12-6. Adm. 50p. Children, Students and OAPs 25p (10p all day Mon. and 6-8 Tues.-Fri.).

ICA, The Mall. SW1. MAN RAY paintings, photographs, objects. Tues. to Sats. 12-8. Sun. 2-6. Cl. Mon.

LEFEVRE GALLERY
An Exhibition of Paintings and Watercolours by
GRAHAM SUTHERLAND
Weekdays 10-5. Saturdays 10-1.
30 Bruton Street, London, W.1.
493 1572-3.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W1. 20th Cent. Paintings & Sculpture. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat., 10-12.30. Adm. free.

MAYOR GALLERY, 14 South Molton St., W.1. 493 8778 JEAN VIOLLIER Surrealist paintings.

MOORLAND GALLERY, 23 Cork St. W.1. 01-734 6961. EQUESTRIAN BRONZES by Pamela du Boulay. April 10th-25th. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6.0.

NEW GRAFTON GALLERY, 1a Grafton St., W.1. 499 1800 PETER GREENHAM—recent paintings.

N. R. OMELL GALLERY EXHIBITION. The Williams Family of Painters. From April 9th to May 9th. 6 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.1. 01-839 6223/4. Daily 10-6. Sat. 10-12.

OMELL GALLERIES, 40 Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.1. MODERN FRENCH PAINTINGS and EXHIBITION of MARINE PAINTINGS. Realistic Prices. Gallery Booklets 21 (for R.N.B. and R.N.L.I.).

PARKIN GALLERY
11 Motcomb St., S.W.1. 235/8144
THE LONDON IMPRESSIONISTS
April 11-May 3

REDFERN GALLERY WILLIAM DELAFIELD COOK New Paintings. 3-24 April. 20 Cork Street, London, W1.

ROBERT BEVAN
Landscape Lithographs 1919-22
WILLIAM WESTON GALLERY
38 Albemarle St., W.1. 493 0722.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ART GALLERY
14 Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
01-283 4400
LANDSCAPE EXHIBITION
Until 16th May. Mon.-Fri., 10-5.

ROY MILES
FINE PAINTINGS
6 Duke Street, St. James's London, S.W.1.
PEOPLE AND PLACES
AN EXHIBITION OF ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN PAINTINGS
Until 9th May
01-930 8665. Mondays to Fridays. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS. THE PRIVATE ROOMS AND COLLECTED TREASURES. Until 31 Oct. Wkdys 10-6 (closed Tuesdays). Suns. 2-6. Adm. 50p. And JOHN ARMSTRONG A.R.A., 1893-1973, until 27 April. Wkdys. 10-6. Suns. 2-6. Adm. 30p. Students and pensioners half-price.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 26 Conduit Street, W1. Spring Exhibition. Daily 10-5; Sats. 9.30-12.30, until 28th April.

SERPENTINE GALLERY, Kensington Gardens, W.2. (Arts Council) JASPER JOHNS DRAWINGS and JOHN HOSKINS SCULPTURE until 20th April. Daily 10-7. Adm. free.

SOUTHWELL BROWN GALLERY
4 Friars Stile Road, Richmond
01-948 2776
Open daily inc. Sat. and Sun. 10-7
Fine Paintings and Sculptures

TATE GALLERY, Millbank, S.W.1. The national collections of British painting of all periods, modern foreign painting and sculpture. Coffee shop and licensed restaurant. Wkdy. 10.00-6.00. Sun. 2.00-6.00.

THE FERNELEYS OF MELTON MOWBRAY
2nd until 25th April at
ACKERMANNS
Old Bond St., London W1X 3TD
Tel.: 01-493 3288.
10-5.30 Daily. 10-1 Sats.

THE WADDINGTON GALLERIES
34 Cork St., W.1. 439 1866
ROBERT RAUSCHENBERG
HOARFROST
Daily 10-5.30. Sats 10-1. Ends 3rd May

TRYON GALLERY, 41 Dover St., W.1. 01-493 5161. Exhibition of Flower Pictures, April 10th-25th, Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6.00.

UPPER STREET GALLERY
286 Upper St., N.1. Till April 25
MARCELLA AVEDON—Paintings

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, SW7. THOMAS GIRTIN BICENTENARY EXHIBITION. Until 30 April. Adm. 20p.

WADDINGTON GRAPHICS
31 Cork St., W.1. 01-439 1866.
ROBERT MOTHERWELL PRINT RETROSPECTIVE
Daily 10-5.30. Sats 10-1. Ends 3rd May

ZELLA 9 PRINT GALLERY, Fulham Rd. PHIL GREENWOOD. Exhibition of Etchings. Open Sun. 10-9 pm. 01-351 0588.

15 CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE. AUGUSTUS JOHN. Paintings and Drawings. Wkdys. 10-5. Sun. 2-6. Adm. 30p.

Betty Bronson as Peter Pan

The days when they had faces

For nearly half a century the silent cinema has been extinct; but the current programme at the National Film Theatre is a useful as well as a delightful reminder how much it has still to offer, as an entirely self-sufficient art in its own right. In the best silent films the lack of speech looks like a matter of choice rather than necessity. The silent cinema was capable of a range and subtlety of expression that sound has not really enlarged. What Garbo or Keaton could do with a look, or Stroheim or Lubitsch or De Mille by a glimpse of some incidental detail, has still to be excelled.

One season, already under way, surveys the work of Victor Sjöstrom and Mauritz Stiller, the masters of the Swedish cinema, who explored national literature and location to give a new space and freedom to the cinema at the time of the First World War. Stiller too (who was to discover Garbo and accompany her to the United States) is revealed as a skilful exponent of delicate social comedy. Both directors are represented by the work they did in the United States—Sjöstrom notably directing Lillian Gish in *The Scarlet Letter* and the haunting *The Wind*; Stiller directing Pola Negri in *Hotel Imperial*.

The greater surprises come in a collection of "Treasures from Eastman House" (the archive which is part of the foundation bequeathed by George Eastman, the Kodak tycoon) which begins on Monday. The selection includes new discoveries like *Blue Jeans* made in 1918 by a forgotten director, John Collins, who died the same year in the influenza epidemic; *The Blue Bird* directed by Maurice Tourneur and with spectacular settings and scenic effects that somewhat offset the eerie whimsy of Maeterlinck's magic play; and the English director Herbert Brenon's marvellously incisive *Peter Pan*. Betty Bronson is a surprisingly subtle as well as good-looking Peter Pan, with an edge of real bitterness; and Ernest Torrence eclipses all other Captain Hooks. There is a great Max Linder feature comedy, *Seven Year's Bad Luck*; and Von Sternberg's *Docks of New York* turns up in a pristine copy which reveals hitherto unseen visual glories

As Norma Desmond, the forgotten silent star in *Sunset Boulevard*, Gloria Swanson declared memorably: "We didn't need to talk. We had *faces* then." Indeed they had. Here is the greatest face of them all, Garbo, in one of her last silent films, *The Single Standard*, a fascinating glimpse of period ethics: Garbo is the girl who tries to apply the standards of sexual freedom permitted to men, in her successive loves with a chauffeur who commits suicide, a playboy painter and a dedicated husband for whom—finally, and thanks to mother love for her baby son—she settles. The development is novelette; and J. S. Robertson was not the world's most sensitive director; but Garbo is a miracle, even more expressive without speech, transforming novelette into an intense, living reality. When she looks at a lover or a child the passion is devouring.

There are other less familiar faces. The legendary Jeanne Eagels only starred in three films before she died, from the effects of drink and drugs, in 1929. The first of these, *Man, Woman and Sin*, is a soppy story about the disastrous infatuation of a simple chap (John Gilbert) for a *femme fatale*; but it is distinguished by the sensitivity to social and working milieux of the time of a nearly forgotten director, Monta Bell, and by Eagels's rapacious beauty as she uses the men about her. Hedda Hopper appears as a young *ingénue* in King Vidor's little-known *Happiness*, supporting the great stage star Laurette Taylor. The distinguished Pauline Frederick in one of Ernst Lubitsch's *Three Women*, in his bitter social comedy.

Then there is Gloria Swanson herself. The stars of this golden age have been so obscured in the clouds of glamour and legend that it is too easy to forget just what accomplished artists they could be, and how well they had mastered their medium. Swanson got her chance to act under Cecil B. De Mille; and *Why Change Your Wife?* is one of the socio-sexual comedies of manners with which he set the tone for the New Morality of post-war American society. It is a marvellous duet, or rather duel between Swanson and the perky, 19-year-old Bebe Daniels. Swanson is the wife who allows herself to become boring; Daniels is the dress-shop vamp who grabs her man and thereby awakens her to a woman's need to stay attractive. (The Women's Movement might very well picket this one).

The film climaxes with Swanson and Daniels struggling on the floor of the bedroom where the husband fights for his life after a near-fatal accident. Strikingly emancipated for 1920, it shows the couple divorced, and then re-married. In 55 years the wit of its playing has not lost anything: Daniels removing her undies and perfuming herself in anticipation of a conquest, or entertaining on her Modern Jazz sofa which has a gramophone in one arm and a cocktail bar in the other; Swanson faultless in every move, as her personality is forcibly reformed. Indeed the film only gains with time, in the vividness of its period evocation, and the piquancy of the bizarre but definitely erotic bathing dresses.

Somerset Maugham reckoned Jeanne Eagels, who created the role on the New York stage, the greatest Sadie Thompson; but it is questionable if she could have excelled the version of *Rain* she produced herself (as *Sadie Thompson*), and in which, as director, Raoul Walsh interprets every nuance of the play in silent terms. Walsh himself plays Sergeant O'Hara; and there is a performance of unsuspected delicacy and brilliance from Lionel Barrymore as the reformer.

Sadie Thompson—be warned—is a terrible reminder of the tragedy of old films. The last minutes of this copy—the only one known to survive anywhere in the world—is missing; so that we shall never know (contemporary synopses being unreliable) what was Hollywood's compromise with Maugham's ending. The special value of the Eastman House collection is that it consists predominantly of original prints of the period, still with the tinting which adds so surprisingly to the visual and dramatic effect, and which is now a lost art; still with the luminous photography untouched, before it has been degraded by duping on to modern film stocks.

Yet we are perhaps the last generations that will be able to see silent films in this state. Film is an ephemeral material. Apart from ordinary wear or tear, chemical change makes it as evanescent as fairy gold. Even some of these copies already show the marks of deterioration: occasionally the image disappears into the mist and blur of fugitive emulsion In a year or so, perhaps, even these copies will be gone for ever.

Sadly, *A Brief Vacation* was the last work of Vittorio de Sica. Sadly, because the cinema lost in him one of its monuments; sadly, because this swansong is no more than a shadow of the works on which he and his scenarist Cesare Zavattini once collaborated.

It is a melancholy brief encounter. The statuesque and touching Florinda Bolkan plays the unemancipated wife of a Southern family, bullied and exploited sexually and economically by her brutish husband. Sent to a sanatorium for tuberculosis, she glimpses another life, and has a brief affair with a sensitive and gentle young engineer. But the vacation is all too brief.

It has the elegance and romantic sentimentality of latter day de Sica, and there are flashes of the neo-realist years, in the scenes in the family and the factory where the girl works. But the sanatorium, with its machine-made characters and dramas has an unreality not wholly justified as being seen from the viewpoint of the girl herself.

The Other Cinema is the latest of the little film organizations to be hit by economic crisis. A non-profit-making organization registered as a charity, and the last survivor of a whole group of idealistic and optimistic film groups that sprang up in the late Sixties, for the past five years the Other Cinema has been bringing to London off-beat and non-commercial films that might otherwise never have had a showing here.

It would be a pity if it succumbed now; and it is fighting back gamely, with a benefit festival at the Collegiate Theatre, lasting until next Wednesday, with two shows a night, open to the public. The programmes are mostly selected from the best of the Other Cinema repertory, and range from Buster Keaton in *The General* and silent films from Japan and the USSR, to contemporary political cinema, and Nicholas Broomfield's *Behind the Rent Strike*, which, made as a student film at the National Film School, was runner-up for this year's John Grierson Award.

David Robinson

Generous benefactor

The Bevan Collection
D'Offay Gallery/
Ashmolean

William Gaunt

Two exhibitions opening this month mark the enlightened taste and benefactions of the late Robert Alexander Polhill Bevan who died in December last: a choice from his personal collection of his favourite pictures at the d'Offay Gallery in London and at Oxford an exhibition of the Bevan Gift of paintings and drawings by the Camden Town Group at the Ashmolean Museum.

Bobby Bevan, as he was generally and affectionately known, was a man of wide interests and abilities that extended from his infusion of an engaging wit into the production of advertisements with which he was long connected, to a distinguished period of naval service in the Second World War. But he has a special niche apart in the history of modern English art by the discernment he applied to collecting the work of the English post-Impressionists, for which the term "Camden Town" is the now historic label, and the efforts and generosity of gift by which there can be no doubt he did much to further appreciation of their quality.

He may be said to have had an orientation from his painter-father, Robert Polhill Bevan, who had come within the sphere of Gauguin's influence at Pont Aven and was a founder-member of the Camden Town Group in 1911. Paintings by R. P. Bevan have their due prominence in both the present exhibitions and it is noteworthy that his son's monograph, *Robert Bevan, 1865-1925* published in 1965, remains a principal (and excellently organized) source of information about his father's work, though his interest in the group was not unduly coloured by family connexions. Harold Gilman, Spencer Gore, Charles Ginner, J. B. Manson, W. R. Sickert gave his choice an intelligent coherence.

The d'Offay exhibition is an intimate choice, in which portraiture is prominent with such character of style as appears in the "Mrs Robert Bevan" (Stanislawa de Karlowska, also an artist) c 1911, by Harold Gilman, and Mark Gertler's richly painted "Supper" with its portrait of Natalie Denny, later Mrs R. A. Bevan. In London townscape Bevan is represented by the combination of modern design and local character he handled so individually. Other works include a fine winter landscape by John Nash, a latecomer to the group.

The Ashmolean exhibition includes the paintings and drawings Bobby Bevan gave to the museum in 1957 with some of the later acquisitions from the purchase fund he set up at the same time, a generous gift that greatly strengthened the museum's representation of the Camden Town phase and has probably contributed a great deal to the increased respect in which it is now held. The d'Offay exhibition continues until May 9, the Ashmolean showing until August 31.

Boulez
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Stanley Sadie

Opera audiences, notoriously, will not go to see one-act operas; but a decent number of concertgoers were at the Festival Hall on Wednesday to hear two of them conducted by Pierre Boulez. To be exact, we heard a "conte lyrique" in three acts, Stravinsky's *The Nightingale*, and a "fantaisie lyrique", Ravel's *L'enfant et les sortilèges*. Both have been staged in London in recent memory; the Ravel had a hearing earlier this season at the Festival Hall, as well as a student production, but the Stravinsky remains a rarity.

And perhaps rightly: it is scarcely one of his best pieces. Its first act, composed in 1908, begins with a palpable Debussy echo (though none the less good for that) and largely follows a Rimsky-Korsakov idiom. The second and third acts came five years later, eventful years which saw *The Firebird*, *Petrushka* and *The Rite of Spring*: he could hardly return to his *Nightingale* as the same composer. Nor did he try: the repertory of harmony, rhythm and orchestration is greatly enlarged, and has a new individuality.

There are, of course, things to admire and relish in the later part of the work: the Chinese March is a brilliantly ingenious piece with its pseudo-oriental pentatonics and its pungent orchestral writing, including a couple of jokes anticipating Bartók's; and there is a touch of magic in the nightingale's song, a touch of humour in the mechanical nightingale's. But the humour as a whole has a certain heaviness, as much, perhaps, Hans Andersen's and Mitusov's fault as Stravinsky's. And nothing later in the work quite recaptures the delicacy and finesse of much of Act I.

Under Boulez, it had a precise and finely detailed performance, incisive in rhythm, bright and glittering in orchestral sound. Edda Moser sang the Nightingale's music, in suitably clear and ringing tones if perhaps a shade too vibrant. Philip Langridge made a poetic Fisherman, Roland Hermann a resonant Emperor, and the BBC Singers an agile set of courtiers and servants. But it was the BBC Symphony Orchestra who specially shone

There is always a risk that *L'enfant et les sortilèges* may seem sentimental or twee, not to say trivial. In Boulez's performance it was none of those because it was done so straightforwardly, with a typically precise and sharp realization of the score and a spirited characterization of the various roles.

Not least among them Jane Berbié's Child, crisply articulated, and moving convincingly from the fractious and spiteful to the frightened and contrite. Of the numerous *sortilèges*, Mady Mesplé's characterizations had special distinction: she sparkled viciously as the Fire, sang with exquisite tenderness and frailty as the Princess.

Then we had a splendid feline pair from Mr Hermann and Patricia Kern (who was also graceful in the Squirrel's soft waltz), a languid Dragonfly and deadpan Chinese Cup from Anne Howells, a fine cackling Frog and spirited Arithmetic from Mr Langridge, a charming Shepherdess from Teresa Cahill, a capacious-sounding Armchair from Jules Bastin. Altogether a poetic and distinguished performance, with the orchestral interludes done with enough character and enough power to make it clear that even a frolicsome topic like this can be realized in terms of real, adult-sized emotion.

Norman, Is That You?
Phoenix

Irving Wardle

This homely bit of Yorkshire fun, starring Harry Worth, turns out to be the third North American show of the week: allegedly already staged in 24 countries, and now revamped for London by Ron Clark and Sam Bobrick, its authors.

Anglicized American comedies are usually disastrous: but, so far as one can discern the original outline of *Norman, Is That You?* it seems that a slight improvement has been effected in this case. A deserted middle-aged husband arrives in town and barges into his son's flat to spill out the sad story, only to be confronted with a homosexual marriage.

One can imagine the apoplectic reactions of this red-blooded hick on the stages of Broadway or Toronto. With Mr Worth, however, the virility cliché gets translated into highly personal eccentricity. The sheer improbability of a Harrogate dry-cleaner ushering in a Berwick Street tart to straighten out his wayward boy comes as comic shock instead of a coarsely predictable manoeuvre; and likewise the zest with which he embarks on a crash-course in homosexuality ("Have you got a minute") for the audience's benefit.

The point about Mr Worth, radiating unshakably unjustified self-confidence from under his pork-pie hat, is that he is there not to extract laughs at the expense of virility fears and sexual bigotry, but simply to cause confusion wherever he goes.

There is as much fun in his mangled long-distance call to a Scottish *maitre d'hôtel* as in his horrified discoveries of the private lives of Michelangelo and Stephen Foster; and his enraged regrets for all the time he has wasted teaching his son cricket.

However, there are limits to what even Mr Worth can do with the character: such as persuading you that an obsessive businessman would arrive for an indefinite stay and leave the shop to look after itself. Nor, when the characters finally collapse into an elephant-trap of conformist moral attitudes, can he do more than mumble through the sickly reunion scene with the bolting wife.

So far as dialogue goes, the authors have successfully obliterated transatlantic echoes, and I am pleased to say that the word "fag" is not to be heard.

During the first act, there is some interest in waiting to see what happens next. Thereafter it becomes increasingly clear that, between presenting homosexuals as people or exhibiting them for an easy snigger.

On the second count, the play gets better than it deserves from Freddie Lees, who sails through the part of the boy friend with the prescribed mincing effeminacy while also drawing an accurate and witty character who, alone among the company, does not fall apart at the end. Avril Angers puts in a late appearance in a woodenly contradictory role that defeats even her comic flair. Edgar Metcalfe's production is graced by a Hutchinson Scott set several cuts above the boys' station.

One Man's Week
BBC 2

Michael Ratcliffe

"I'd like you to put your talent in Crazy Cottage", said the manager of the Fun House to Bill Tidy. "I want a Crazy Bathroom this time—the bath will be an ordinary bath but it will have something Crazy *in it*." "How about a shark's fin ?" suggested Tidy.

Bill Tidy is one of the funniest, shrewdest and busiest cartoonists in England and even allowing for the concentrations of a 30-minute formula it was obvious from this *One Man's Week* that his busy life is every bit as funny as his cartoons. Creator of the folk-dancing Cloggies and the tripe-millionaire Fosdykes, Tidy received letters from folk dancers all over the country thanking him for showing the world at last that they were not a lot of poufs—presumably it was considered an improvement to make them cheats, alcoholics and rapists—and when the manager of United Cattle Products in Eccles announced that he was going to take the joke out of tripe, a threatened Tidy went over from Southport to investigate.

Taking the joke out of tripe, he and we discovered, meant attracting the young consumer with continental recipes and witty buttons proclaiming "Tripe is Trendy". Oh, mother. Tidy withdrew, with a whole headful of new matter.

With a run on the sands every morning, weekly work for the *Mirror* and *Private Eye*, advertising commissions and a letter from the Crime Prevention Officer in Llanelli, not to mention a cooking Neapolitan wife, Neapolitan in-laws living in, two lively children and a neighbour with aspirations to *Cavalleria Rusticana*, there was more than enough for the producer Ian Keill to film.

Best of all, Tidy's mind and pen worked fast enough to illustrate whatever took their fancy, sometimes straight to camera, so we had not only the lady and the shark's fin but, much more, Caruso's bottled larynx and a mural for the Arts Centre depicting the foulest cloggy nobly sustaining in horizontal hold a ballerina with the size and intractability of an elephant seal.

We left Tidy taking time off with a barge load of fellow cartoonists on the Trent and Mersey Canal—the first one had sunk in 18 inches of water when they all sat down in the wrong end. "I shall follow the pull of gravity for a week", he said, contemplating the line of pubs along the way. It was an ending worthy of Jerome to a programme perfect of its kind.

SPORT

Horse trials

Badminton called off after rain makes course dangeous

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

After another day of rain which grew increasingly heavy in the afternoon, the decision was reluctantly made at Badminton yesterday evening to cancel the remainder of the horse trials.

Colonel Frank Weldon, the show director said: "The trials have been abandoned partly because of the risk of injury to horses and rider—though this could have been largely overcome by making modifications to the cross-country course, partly because of the chaos that would ensue in the carparks, with 100,000 people to be got in and out again tomorrow, and partly because o fthe bad farming situation and the serious risk of jeopardizing the Duke of Beaufort's hay crop, and that of his tenant farmers. The park has already suffered a great deal of damage." In fact, after a similar year in 1959, hundreds of acres had to be resown.

It was in 1966 that the Badminton horse trials were last abandoned, a couple of days before they were due to start, because of even worse conditions than those obtaining now. The vicarage ditch, instead of being six feet wide, was some 20 yards of raging torrent.

The repercussions of this cancellation are extremely serious for the British Horse Society, who last year received some £9,000 from Badminton. Now they are faced with a £1,700 insurance premium, and it is not beyond the bounds of possibility, although the takings on the gate for the past two days has been good, that they will face a loss of from £10,000 to £12,000.

The selectors, too are in a quandary with regard to their short list for the British team for the European championships in September. They had been particularly anxious to see the performance of several horses, notably the British Equestrian Federation's Harley, which has been off the road for some time, and also to assess the claims for selection of some of the younger riders.

The Tidworth three-day event in May is in no way a substitute for Badminton, and the only other full scale three-day events in the immediate future are those at Punchestown, in co Kildare, and Ledyard farm in Massachusetts, both of which take place in June. Although the Americans have invited Britain to send a team, and will pay their expenses, it is hardy conceivable that they will invite more than a small percentage of those who require to be put on trial.

Though the interest in the dressage here is by now purely academic, it is worth recording that the winners of the Whitbread trophy in 1973, went into the lead wit a beautiful test at 9.30 yesteray morning and were never heled throughout the day. They wold have been well placed at thestart of the cross-country, and so so would the Lipbook winners, Rahael Bayliss with Gurgle the Grek, who were only 1.33 points behind.

Lucinda Prior-Palmer: Well-plied

But Miss Prior-Palmer, too, was not without her problems. The Marquis Mangilli, of Italy, president of the jury, noticed in the morning that she was entered with three horses. He turned up his rule book and declared her to be outside the law: "I will only judge two horses for each rider" he declared adamantly, and that was that. Miss Prior-Palmer had not nominated the two horses of her choice when the competition was abandoned.

Two horses from the list of starters, selected with a pin, were tested for dope yesterday. Each produced a negative result.

DRESSAGE: 1, Miss L. Prior-Palmer's Be Fair (40.00); 2, Miss R. Bayliss's Gurgle the Greek (40.33); 3, Miss S. Lumb's Waterlight (44.33); 4, Miss J. Starkey's Acrobat (55.67); 5, Miss A. Holgate's Dubonnet (57.33); 6, C. Collin's Smokey VI (58.33); 7, D. Merrett's Ducalos (58.00); 8, Miss J. Hodgson's Lark Spur (58.67); 9, Ms S. Hatherley's Harley (60.67); 10, Miss G. Wilson's Pressoss (61.67).

GENEVA: Prix Givaudan: 1, P. Sowkemoehle (West Germany), Gaudi, 47 4sec; 2, L. Heins (Netherlands), Windsor, 51 1; 3, H. Nieen (Netherlands), Funest, 51.2; 4, S. van Paesschen (Belgium), Passerif (Switzerland), Adept, 55.3; 5, L. Dunning (GB), Fanny Hill, 57.0.

Rackets

Unaccustomed defeat for a distinguished pair

By Our Rackets Correspondent

Richard Gracey and Martin Smith, former champions and the most distinguished pair over the past few years, were beaten in the amateur rackets doubles championship at Queen's Club yesterday. It was only their fourth defeat in six years of competition and the victors were David Jenkins and James Leonard by 3—15, 15—7, 15—6, 15—7, 15—11. The winners now meet William Boone and Thomas Pugh in one of tomorrow's semi-finals and Geoffrey Atkins and Charles Swallow play Howard Angus and Charles Hue Williams in the other.

Gracey and Smith have had some close shaves in recent times, most notably against John Prenn and Mark Thatcher in the Noel Bruce Cup, which they won before Christmas. But this time there was no escape. Jenkins thoroughly sound and efficient, and Leonard, a seasoned campaigner and former champion, never relaxed the grip they took on the match in the second game and tightened in the third and fourth.

The losers, sluggish by their own high standards and unable to kill the ball, tried desperately hard to save the match in the fifth game and led 11—7. But they had left it a trifle late. Their opponents were confident and Jenkins with three winning serves levelled. Then Leonard, who had increasingly imposed his personality and Milfordian touch on the game, put Gracey out with a superb volleyed return of serve. Finally Jenkins set up the final four points closing with an ace.

AMATEUR DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP: H. A. Angus and C. J. Hue Williams beat A. H. Crawley and R. [illegible], 15—3, 17—[illegible], 17—7, [illegible]; G. W. T. Atkins and C. J. Swallow beat D. M. Norman and A. N. Prenn, 15—5, 5—17, 8—15, [illegible], 18—17, 17—[illegible]; D. C. Jenkins and J. W. Leonard beat R. M. K. Gracey and M. G. M. Smith, 3—15, 15—7, 15—6, 15—7, 15—11.

Rugby Union

Two changes in Dublin team

Roger Uttley, the Gosforth and England second row forward, and Terry Cobner, the Pontypool and Wales flanker, have been forced to withdraw through injury from the combined England-Wales team to meet Ireland-Scotland at Lansdowne Road tomorrow.

Geoffrey Wheel (Swansea), originally named as a reserve, takes over from Uttley and David Rollitt (Bristol) replaces Cobner. Alan Martin (Aberavon) joins the list of substitutes. Charles Faulkner (Pontypool) also comes in as a substitute for the England international Stevens (Penzance-Newlyn), who is unable to travel.

David Watt, Bristol's international lock, is seriously contemplating retirement. A hamstring injury in Wednesday's 40—13 defeat at New Bridge has pushed the 16-stone forward closer to a decision.

"I am 36 and much of the pleasure has gone out of the game for me", he said yesterday. "As I feel at the moment I could well have played my last game."

Watt recently topped 600 appearances for Bristol but does not expect to be fit for the club's remaining games. He has played 3 matches for Bristol this season.

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Cricket

Rain already washes out ome fixtures

First-class cricket's opening day at Fenner's tomorrow has already been called off and Leicestershire will not go to Cambridge until Monday at the earliest.

Parts of the Cambridge ground are waterlogged and Cyril Coote, the groundsman, said he had never seen it so wet in more than 40 years. "I would rate the chances of play even on Monday and Tuesday as very slim", he said yesterday.

Commander Ian Stoop, the Sussex secretary, said yesterday that it was impossible to prepare a wicket on the Hove ground in time for the three-day friendly against Kent, due to begin next Wednesday.

Both one-day practice games between Surrey and Middlesex at the Oval on Monday and Tuesday have been called off. At certain times this week the pitch has been under water.

Richard Gilliatt, the Hampshire captain, will lead the MCC team against Worcestershire, the county champions, at Lord's next Wednesday. Although the captain of the winter touring side usually leads MCC in this fixture, an MCC spokesman pointed out that it is not a hard and fast rule.

TEAM: G. W. Johnson (Kent), [illegible] (Yorkshire), G. T. Barlow (Middlesex), J. L. Rarnes (Lancashire), [illegible] (Hampshire), [illegible], P. Willey (Northamptonshire), D. V. Knight (Gloucestershire), [illegible] Taylor (Derbyshire), [illegible], R. G. D. Willis (Warwickshire), [illegible] Hendrick (Derbyshire).

Racing

Piggott eases Rose Bowl into forefront of classic picture

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

Rose Bowl galloped her way into the 1,000 Guineas picture at Newmarket yesterday when she won the Nell Gwynn Stakes decisively. With the long time favourite, Cry of Truth, trailing in the rear and One Over Parr nine lengths adrift in third place, Rose Bowl is now the favourite for the first classic of the season, and understandably so.

She looked hard and fit yesterday—as if her life depended on the outcome—whereas some of her rivals looked as though they would improve with time and sun on their backs. However, there was still that unmistakable air of authority about her victory that had greater things in store written in it. Afterwards Hill's were still prepared to lay 4-1 against Rose Bowl winning the 1,000 Guineas in a fortnight whereas Ladbroke's were going 5-2 and Coral 3-1. In the circumstances it was hardly surprising that Hill's were flooded with takers, and at the end of the day they had been forced to trim her price to 3-1.

Obviously I was not alone being impressed by the way that Rose Bowl won her trial. Lester Piggott had been to Blewbury, where Rose Bowl is trained by Fulke Johnson-Houghton, last week to ride her in an important gallop. It was that workout that encouraged the filly's connexions to back her to win the Guineas at 40-1 and it was that gallop that gave Piggott that unmistakable feel that he had under him a good filly.

Piggott rode her yesterday in a way that oozed confidence, the brand of confidence that really only his style manages to exude, the sort of confidence that instils faith and courage in the nervous or the faint hearted. While others were prepared to cut out the donkey work, notably Edward Hide on Jinnylyn, Piggott was quite happy to bide his time and have Rose Bowl tucked in behind.

It was only when Jinnylyn and Light Duty began to fade that Piggott started to improve his position on the outside and track Posy the new leader. As soon as Piggott played his hand the writing was on the wall. Once in full cry Rose Bowl never looked like getting caught. One Over Parr was outpaced at the critical stage, but she stayed on well racing up the hill looking every inch an Oaks filly. It was the Oaks that her elder sister, Polygamy, won last year.

Being by the miler Habitat and out of Roseliere, Rose Bowl should have no difficulty in staying a mile, but how much further she will last is open to question. Perhaps a mile and a quarter, because, after all, her dam did win the Prix Vermeille. Johnson-Houghton admitted afterwards that he was a trifle suspicious that she might be a sprinter pure and simple, because she has so much speed and because she has the quarters of a sprinter. But she got seven furlongs on her head yesterday, and the conditions were tough.

Rose Bowl is one of only a handful of horses that the late Charles Engelhard's widow, Jane, has in training in Europe. She bred Rose Bowl but, in all fairness, much of the credit must go to her racing manager, David McCall, one of the most able men in the game.

Bruce Hobbs, while obviously disappointed at Cry of Truth's failure, was not despondent, and was reluctant to condemn her on this poor showing alone.

The spotlight is on the three-year-old fillies again today at Newbury where the Fred Darling Stakes offers the potentially good another opportunity to make their mark. Carnauba, the good Italian filly with American origin, runs here in preference to Newmarket yesterday, where life would have been more difficult, I feel. Carnauba was the highest rated two-year-old filly in Italy last year, and, taking the weight for sex allowance into consideration, she was thought to be the equal of Bolkonski, the Italian colt who ran so respectably in the Craven Stakes at Newmarket on Tuesday.

STATE OF GOING (official): Thirsk: soft. Newbury: Straight Course, soft. Round Course, heavy. Ayr: Flat Course good to soft; Hurdles Course, good; Steeplechase Course, good to firm. Bangor: heavy. Huntingdon (tomorrow): heavy (no inspection planned).

Pengrail too good for Tamalin at Cheltenham

The £7,500 Sun Alliance Steeplechase salvaged from last month's rain-hit festival meeting, proved a windfall at Cheltenham yesterday for John Francome and Fred Winter, when Pengrail, second choice for both of them, cruised past Tamalin at the last fence for an impressively smooth success.

Francome was claimed for Pengrail, and forced to give up the ride on yesterday's favourite Lord Browndodd. But Lord Browndodd, who tried to make all the running could finish only a well beaten third after a mistake four out.

Winter's main hope was the impressive Ascot winner Floating Pound, but he was never going or jumping well, and finally gave Richard Pitman no chance of staying on board after a bad blunder five fences from home.

Highland Abbe, Les Kennard's smart stayer, was killed when he fell at the fence before the top of the hill on the first circuit. Tamalin and Ron Barry looked the winners coming down the hill but suddenly Pengrail appeared in the straight going much the better.

Winter thought that Floating Pound's failure may have been due to the wet and heavy going. The horse came back with a nasty cut on his near fore heel.

Walwyn colt will raise elegant head in Paris

By Michael Seely

The extraordinary strength in depth of the Walwyn team of three-year-olds was revealed in dramatic fashion at Newmarket yesterday. Following the decisive victory of Record Token in the Wisbech Handicap, the Lambourn trainer immediately announced the three-year-old as a probable runner in the French equivalent of the 2,000 Guineas, the Prix d'Essai de Poulains, due to be run at Longchamp on Sunday week.

Although it seems a far cry from winning a sprint handicap, albeit under topweight, to challenging the likes of Green Dancer in Paris, Walwyn is nothing if not a realist. From the style of his win and from his appearance in the paddock beforehand, Record Token gave every impression of being a top-class colt in the making. And make no mistake, the three-year-old really had to show his paces.

Passing the bushes, the leader, Grey Ghost, had the whole field save the winner in trouble, and it was already obvious that Record Token was going to have to go about his business in earnest. And that is exactly what he did. Shaken up by Eddery, the colt lengthened his stride like a good horse and ran on resolutely up the hill to hold the late challenge of Lacewing at bay.

The form of this race is probably better than it looks on paper as Lacewing was considered leniently handicapped by his connexions and was strongly fancied. The fourth horse, Port Tack, finished no less than 10 lengths behind the placed animals.

Record Token is an imposing individual to look at, with an elegant head topping a powerful, well grown frame. As Walwyn pointed out, the three-year-old loves the soft ground and there will be everything to gain and nothing to lose in Paris.

Record Token belongs to Sir Herbert Ingram, a staunch patron of Walwyn. Sir Herbert has raced for a long time now with considerable success on a small scale. Probably the best horse he has owned before Record Token was Silver Churn, who finished second in the Wokingham Stakes. He has also enjoyed a fruitful partnership with John Henderson as their mare, Acclio, has bred them several good winners, including Acquaint, Acquit and Accord.

In contrast to the success of Record Token, the Abernant Stakes went to a small stable, that of Michael Masson at Lewes. The race developed into a battle of attrition in the last two furlongs with Midsummer Star staying on too strongly for the favourite, Boldboy. Midsummer Star has run consistently well in the highest company. He finished second to Sharp Edge in the Irish 2,000 Guineas as a three-year-old.

Since then Midsummer Star has been a difficult horse to place as she has been virtually weighted out of handicaps.

Newbury programme

2.0 BECKHAMPTON STAKES (2-y-o : £684 : 5f)

Atlantic Gipsy, P. Cole, 9-0 ... R. Edmondson 14
Breeze Wagon, G. P.-Hubin, 9-0 ... A. Murray 9
Bunbresna, P. Cole, 9-0 ... A. Cressy 7 16
Czarominsky, W. Marshall, 9-0 ... G. Bodman 15
Faille, B. Hills, 9-0 ... W. Carson 18
Fire Storm, I. Balding, 9-0 ... J. Curant 3
Hightown Streak, R. Hannon, 9-0 ... P. Perkins 5
Hunstanton, W. Hern, 9-0 ... J. Mercer 21
Japsik, R. Hannon, 9-0 ... F. Burr 13
Joyful Major, A. Dalison, 9-0 ... — 10
Park Walk, W. Wightman, 9-0 ... G. Francois 11
Proper Toff, D. Smyth, 9-0 ... T. Cain 5 19
Red Czar, N. Vigors, 9-0 ... P. Cock 17
Royal's Green, G. Hunter, 9-0 ... D. Noble 20
Samaire, D. Darnall, 9-0 ... D. McKay 1
Saucy Admiral, G. Balding, 9-0 ... W. Nicholson 7 12
0 Splendecho, W. Marshall, 9-0 ... R. Marshall 7
Sylvia's Gift, M. Delahooke, 9-0 ... L. Johnson 5 6
Tampa, P. Cole, 9-0 ... L. Piggott 2
2 Tudor Monarch, M. Delahooke, 9-0 ... P. Eddery 4
Valrain, J. Winter, 9-0 ... B. Taylor 3

7-2 Hunstanton, 4-1 Tudor Monarch, 9-2 Faille, Tampa, 13-2 Splendecho, 8-1 Hightown Streak, 12-1 Valrain, 14-1 Breeze Wagon, Proper Toff, 16-1 others.

2.30 SPRING MAIDEN STAKES (Div I : 3-y-o : £530 : 1m 3f)

0- Athens Moss, W. Hern, 9-0 ... J. Mercer 2
Ca Marche, J. Tree, 9-0 ... R. S. Elliott 12
00- Coming Over, D. Hanley, 9-0 ... F. Morby 11
40- Dormitor, I. Balding, 9-0 ... J. Mathias 5 1
0-0 Grand Chal, S. Ingham, 9-0 ... G. Lewis 9
Habitual, P. Nelson, 9-0 ... C. Williams 13
00- Julland, J. Dunlop, 9-0 ... D. Gillespie 5 7
00- Marchant, H. Cecil, 9-0 ... L. Piggott 8
Psalve, D. Sasse, 9-0 ... — 10
00- Rising Falcon, J. Dunlop, 9-0 ... R. Hutchinson 5
40- Tidal Wave, D. Britain, 9-0 ... F. Durr 6
00- Calibre, Mrs R. Lomax, 8-11 ... A. Launchbury 3
00- Divided, J. Winter, 8-11 ... B. Taylor 4

9-2 Dormitor, 5-1 Athens Moss, 6-1 Tidal Wave, 13-2 Marchant, 8-1 Julland, Rising Falcon, 10-1 Divided, 12-1 Ca Marche, Grand Chal, 14-1 others.

3.0 CHIEVELEY HANDICAP (3-y-o : £928 : 5f)

412321- Strictly Private (D), J. Winter, 9-7 ... B. Taylor 8
41220-0 King of Troy (D), W. Marshall, 9-4 ... R. Marshall 10
412- Le Vingt-Huit, J. Sutcliffe, 9-0 ... B. Rouse 4
11100-0 Tribal Feast (D), B. Swift, 8-12 ... P. Cook 2
Yellow Prince (CD), A. Stevens, 8-7 ... P. Waldron 1
41420-0 Court Lane (D), [illegible] ... J. Curant 5
09131-3 Penhill Point (D), M. Delahooke, 7-7 ... D. McKay 1
00000- Starton, L. Hall, 7-4 ... K. Butler 3
230030- Baby Blair, R. Smyth, 7-2 ... I. Jenkinson 5 9

5-1 Yellow Prince, 9-2 Strictly Private, 5-1 Penhill Point, 7-1 Le Vingt-Huit, 8-1 Murmatch, 10-1 King of Troy, Court Lane, 12-1 Tribal Feast, 14-1 others.

3.30 FRED DARLING STAKES (3-y-o fillies : £3,038 : 7f)

3 Carnauba, L. Turner, 9-0 ... G. Pelerin 6
113113- Lady Rowley, N. Callaghan, 9-0 ... W. Carson 6
02- Another Princess, C. Brittain, 8-9 ... L. Piggott 1
211- Foiled Again, P. Walwyn, 8-9 ... P. Eddery 8
0112- Garden Party, W. Hern, 8-9 ... B. Procter 4
1- Joking Apart, I. Balding, 8-9 ... J. Mercer 3
1- May Hill, P. Walwyn, 8-9 ... F. Morby 7
22141-1 Rocasorena, R. Smyth, 8-9 ... T. Cain 5 5

100-30 Foiled Again, 4-1 Joking Apart, 9-2 Garden Party, 6-1 Carnauba, May Hill, 8-1 Rocasorena, 10-1 Another Princess, 14-1 Lady Rowley.

4.0 THATCHAM HANDICAP (£754 : 2m)

34101-0 Red Reef (D), I. Balding, 7-9-7 ... B. Reilly 7 10
002243- Seven the Quadrant, H. Price, 5-9-7 ... A. Murray 7
401214- Vico Squad, J. Tree, 5-9-6 ... G. Starkey 5
310113- C'Est Afrique, S. Ingham, 5-9-5 ... G. Ramshaw 1
0000-00 Woodland Reward (C), W. Marshall, 4-9-5 ... R. Marshall 6
20010-1 Super Trojan (D), I. Cann, 5-9-4 ... M. Kettle 3
114202- Apple of My Eye, F. Cundell, 6-8-12 ... 2
022400- Hyde Park (C), I. Dudgeon, 5-8-12 ... R. Floyd 4
32131-4 Quiet, G. Smith, 4-8-11 ... G. Lewis 8
1- Lopez (D), Doug Smith, 5-8-7 ... T. McKeown 9

9-4 Quiet, 4-1 C'Est Afrique, 9-2 Super Trojan, 6-1 Seven the Quadrant, 8-1 Lopez, 10-1 Red Reef, 12-1 Vico Squad, 14-1 others.

4.30 STROUD GREEN HANDICAP (3-y-o : £1,020 : 1m)

201- Sergeant Bibo (D), P. Walwyn, 8-10 ... P. Eddery 5
11321-2 Rio Alta, H. Price, 8-10 ... A. Murray 6
41032-0 Kiray, W. Marshall, 8-8 ... R. Marshall 1
014- Persilia, J. Tree, 8-7 ... L. Piggott 4
3012- Arthur Lees, J. E. Sutcliffe, 8-2 ... W. Carson 11
31b13-3 Proud Pathan, D. Sasse, 8-0 ... F. Morby 7
0932-01 Miss Filbert, Doug Smith, 8-2 ... P. Waldron 8
32401-1 Jacmel, Doug Smith, 7-13 ... T. McKeown 13
000431- Whiphen, P. Cole, 7-12 ... A. Cressy 7 6
4140-40 The Goldstone, W. Wightman, 7-9 ... M. Thomas 12
01300-3 Hidden Talent, J. Sutcliffe jun, 7-8 ... T. Carter 2
003h3- James Three, D. Keith, 7-2 ... K. Butler 3
003- Carabinier, W. Hern, 7-2 ... D. Cullen 10

7-2 Jacmel, 9-2 Rio Alta, 5-1 Miss Filbert, 13-2 Persilia, 8-1 Hidden Talent, Sergeant Bibo, 10-1 Proud Pathan, 14-1 Arthur Lees, The Goldstone, 20-1 others.

5.00 SPRING MAIDEN STAKES (Div II : 3-y-o : £530 : 1m 3f)

0- Alweston, G. Armstrong, 9-0 ... L. Piggott 1
00- Baytown, G. P.-Hubin, 9-0 ... A. Murray 15
00- Derry Town, G. Smyth, 9-0 ... P. Waldron 5
0 Grinling Gibbons, G. Harwood, 9-0 ... G. Starkey 4
0 Hill Station, P. Nelson, 9-0 ... P. Eddery 10
0- Mount Irvine, J. Dunlop, 9-0 ... Ron Hutchinson 2
0- Parsifal, R. Van Cutsem, 9-0 ... W. Carson 6
Pueblo, J. Bethell, 9-0 ... I. Johnson 5 7
0- Riberio, W. Hern, 9-0 ... J. Mercer 6
0- White Wonder, P. Cole, 9-0 ... R. Edmondson 9
00- Camina, M. Francis, 8-11 ... — 8
0- Magic Love, J. Holt, 8-11 ... P. Perkins 11
Orchid, S. Ingham, 8-11 ... G. Ramshaw 12

11-4 Mount Irvine, 7-2 Riberio, 9-2 Parsifal, 6-1 Alweston, 8-1 Orchid, 10-1 Hill Station, White Wonder, 14-1 others.

Ayr programme

2.15 RAVENSPARK HANDICAP (£600 : 1m)

Pyromalion, C. Bell, 5-9-10 ... J. Seagrave 8
41430-0 Broomstone (B), M. Naughton, 4-9-2 ... S. Salmon 5 5
Double Sant, D. Chapman, 7-9-2 ... T. O'Ryan 5 4
000010- Free Girl, J. Cousins, 5-9-2 ... O. Gray 5 2
2030- Hillrol, G. Richards, 5-9-1 ... P. Kelleher 1
0000- Grand Attraction, G. Wallace, 6-8-12 ... S. Hoalder 7 7
000004- Perfect Spa Re, Mrs L. Dingwall, 4-8-0 ... E. Girrons 7 6
4340-00 Tragacanth, K. Payne, 5-7-13 ... T. Lappin 3
0002- Rocky-Bill, E. Collingwood, 5-7-11 ... S. Woolley 7 10
030- Martello Park, Mrs L. Dingwall, 6-7-8 ... E. Johnson 9

9-4 Tragacanth, 7-2 Rocky-Bill, 5-1 Broomstone, 6-1 Hillrol, 8-1 Free Girl, 10-1 Martello Park, 12-1 Pyromalion, 14-1 Double Sant, 20-1 others.

2.45 TORRANYARD HURDLE (4-y-o : £459 : 2m)

132241 Posphorus Queen, T. Barnes, 11-4 ... M. Barnes
042113 Cool Imp (D), H. Rebanks, 11-4 ... Mr Redhanks 7
010032 Culberge (D), E. Weymes, 11-4 ... A. Dickman
21221 Current Gold (CD), N. Angus, 11-4 ... G. Griffin
020200 Paint Job (D), W. A. Stephenson, 11-4 ... T. Stack
003022 Agir, W. Rooney, 10-13 ... L. O'Donnell
Asset, G. Richards, 10-11 ... R. Barry
0020 Bags Galore, T. Wardle, 10-11 ... M. Blackshaw
000334 Buckmoon, B. Wilkinson, 10-11 ... A. Harrison 7
0 Clifton House, G. Richards, 10-11 ...
02222p The Urchin, M. Naughton, 10-11 ... C. Tinkler

11-4 Current Gold, 4-1 Posphorus Queen, 5-1 Cool Imp, 6-1 Culberge, Asset, 8-1 Agir, 10-1 Bags Galore, 13-1 Clifton House, 16-1 others.

3.15 REDBURN HURDLE (Handicap : £586 : 2½m)

121234 Lochar Moss (CD), D. MacDonald, 10-12-1 ... Mr Eubank 5
Air Last Light, J. Dixon, 6-11-8 ... Mr Hetherington 7
023613 Cancello, N. Crump, 6-11-8 ... D. Atkins
Follow Through (C), G. Crossley, 7-11-5 ... R. Grank
Kirwaugh (CD), G. Richards, 7-11-1 ... R. Barry
21-4001 Spanish Laquer (D), F. Carr, 5-11-0 ... M. Blackshaw
Scorton Boy, Denys Smith, 6-10-13 ... A. Dickman
Harsh Note, T. Wardle, 9-10-13 ...
301531 Silver Teal, M. W. Easterby, 4-10-9 ... Mr Tinkler 5
Lothian Countess (C), W. Crawford, 7-10-6 ... Mr Lamb
0-0014 Mourne View, W. Rooney, 6-10-5 ... L. O'Donnell
00-0 Barrio, J. Turner, 6-10-5 ... J. Doyle
Cool Angel (C), H. Rebanks, 8-10-4 ... C. Hawkins 7
Sagrev, M. Naughton, 8-10-5 ...
Cimarra (D), T. Barnes, 6-10-3 ... M. Barnes
21221 Current Gold (C), N. Angus, 4-10-0 ... C. Tinkler
Slipperette, K. Oliver, 5-10-0 ...
23f302 Old Stephen, W. A. Stephenson, 6-10-0 ... T. Stack

[illegible] Stephen, 10-1 Harsh Note, [illegible] Silver Teal, 6-1 Cancello, Kirwaugh, 8-1 Old Moss, 20-1 others.

3.45 GARNOCK HANDICAP (£813 : 5f)

0000-01 Downstream (CD), M. H. Easterby, 6-10-0 ... S. Salmon 5 6
001110- My Chopin (D), T. Fairhurst, 4-9-11 ... E. Johnson 8
0000-00 Westgate Boy (CD), E. Collingwood, 7-9-6 ... O. Gray 5 7
060-042 Dernier Rire, M. Naughton, 4-8-12 ... T. O'Ryan 5 2
21026-0 Kernel Rose (CD), N. Angus, 5-8-7 ... Richard Hutchinson 5
2012-00 Darling Bob (D), K. Payne, 5-8-4 ... T. Lappin 3
400010- Flyer (D), C. Bell, 6-8-2 ... S. Perks 1
400030- Royal Track (D), R. Mason, 4-8-0 ... J. Higgins 4

2-1 Downstream, 100-30 My Chopin, 9-2 Kernel Rose, 11-2 Dernier Rire, 8-1 Darling Bob, 10-1 Westgate Boy, 33-1 others.

4.15 LADYKIRK STAKES (3-y-o fillies : £474 : 6f)

43850-2 Burriana, E. Cousins, 8-7 ... J. Seagrave 3
0 Coaster, N. Angus, 8-7 ... Richard Hutchinson 1
302000- Come North, R. Mason, 8-7 ... E. Johnson 2
Simply Heavenly, K. Payne, 8-7 ... T. Lappin 4
000- St Cay, J. Cousins, 8-7 ... O. Gray 5 5

13-8 Burriana, 5-2 Coaster, 4-1 Simply Heavenly, 5-1 Come North, 7-1 St Cay.

4.45 GREENAN STAKES (3-y-o : £526 : 1m 3f)

000-0 Bill Cawgrave, F. Carr, 9-0 ... A. Horrocks 7
00-0 Florida King, B. Hanbury, 9-0 ... E. Johnson 4
4003- Frank the Yank, C. Bell, 9-0 ... O. Gray 5 8
03000-0 I'm Alright Jack, N. Angus, 9-0 ... Richard Hutchinson 3
0042- Le Grand Meaulnes, Denys Smith, 9-0 ... P. Kelleher 6
6- Rodado, E. Weymes, 9-0 ... S. Perks 11
4343-00 Corner Queen, D. Chapman, 8-11 ... T. O'Ryan 5 2
0-2 Levandia, G. Pritchard-Gordon, 8-11 ... D. Maitland 10
Mary Kansa, W. Elsey, 8-11 ... J. Seagrave 9
000- Michelle, G. Wallace, 8-11 ... A. McHugh 6
43033- Snow Tribe, W. Elsey, 8-11 ... S. Salmon 5 1

5-2 Levandia, 4-1 Snow Tribe, 5-1 Le Grand Meaulnes, 8-1 Mary Kansa, Frank the Yank, Rodado, 10-1 I'm Alright Jack, 12-1 Florida King, 16-1 others.

* Doubtful runner.

Ayr selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.15 Broomstone. 2.45 Asset. 3.15 Spanish Laquer. 3.45 Downstream. 4.15 Burriana. 4.45 Levandia.

Newbury selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

2.0 Hunstanton. 2.30 Dormitor. 3.0 King of Troy. 3.30 Foiled Again. 4.0 Quiet. 4.30 RIO ALTA is specially recommended. 5.0 Mount Irvine.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Tidal Wave. 3.0 Strictly Private. 3.30 Another Princess. 4.0 Lopez. 4.30 Jacmel.

Thirsk programme

2.0 KNAYTON STAKES (2-y-o : £404 : 5f)

0 Bryton, D. Williams, 8-11 ... C. Eccleston 6
Chando, J. Vickers, 8-11 ... J. Skilling 10
00 Eagle Bar, K. Payne, 8-11 ... R. Cousins 7
Imponente, K. Payne, 8-11 ... A. [illegible] 8
0 Knight at Easter, R. C. Ward, 8-11 ... T. Rogers 13
0 Pall Taal, K. Balding, 8-11 ... J. Balding 3
Pinacle, J. Vickers, 8-11 ... G. Oldroyd 1
0 Risanto, K. Payne, 8-11 ... E. T. Marshall 12
32 Scott Jason, F. Carr, 8-11 ... E. Hide 9
0 Kirkway Lady, M. W. Easterby, 8-8 ... T. Walsh 7 2
My Mandolin, P. Haslam, 8-8 ... R. Wernham 5
00 Stewart Lindsay, S. Nesbitt, 8-8 ... G. Moore 11
Town Tipe, R. Bastiman, 8-8 ... — 4

4-5 Scott Jason, 6-1 Risanto, 11-2 Bryton, 7-1 Imponente, 10-1 My Mandolin, 12-1 Pall Taal, 16-1 others.

2.30 SOWERBY MAIDEN PLATE (3-y-o : £345 : 1½m)

303320- Congenial, M. H. Easterby, 9-0 ... M. Birch 5
00- Danky, M. Jarvis, 9-0 ... J. Cain 7 12
0000- Happy Heart, M. Jarvis, 9-0 ... B. Raymond 4
0-3 Hemingway, K. Whitehead, 9-0 ... J. Skilling 7
404- Jump Jol, B. Hobbs, 9-0 ... B. Jago 11
0- Mister Tack, W. Wharton, 9-0 ... G. Baxter 6
02240-3 Philip Green, W. Gray, 9-0 ... E. Apter 2
00- Porto Rico, J. Etherington, 9-0 ... C. Dwyer 1
0022- Seaport, W. Hall, 9-0 ... S. Connorton 8
0- Turasco, J. W. Watts, 9-0 ... E. Hide 3
Windsor Light, M. Prescott, 9-0 ... G. Duffield 13
0 Roheria, D. Williams, 8-11 ... K. Leason 10
0000-00 Mystic Haze, L. Shedden, 8-11 ... M. Bray 7 14
00-4 Salty Lime, J. Ormston, 8-11 ... D. Ryan 9
Stand In, J. W. Watts, 8-11 ... J. Lowe 6
800000- Willow Warbler, R. Hollinshead, 8-11 ... T. Ives 16

11-4 Philip Green, 3-1 Congenial, 4-1 Hemingway, 6-1 Seaport, 7-1 Jump Jol, 10-1 Danky, Turasco, 12-1 Salty Lime, 14-1 others.

3.0 BIRDFORTH HANDICAP (3-y-o : £613 : 1m)

1140- Lily Augusta, M. Prescott, 8-9 ... G. Duffield 1
3322-0 Double Nap, F. Carr, 8-8 ... E. Hide 5
22021-1 Fighting Brave, G. Harwood, 8-6 ... E. Eldin 6
422220- Petite Souris, F. Carr, 8-3 ... W. Bentley 4
031- Gran Torino, A. Johnson, 8-1 ... G. Baxter 2
013200- Cliniwood, W. A. Stephenson, 7-11 ... C. Eccleston 7
02100-0 Good Hand Luke, W. F. Murray, 7-7 ... S. Webster 5 3
00000-0 Incensed, L. Shedden, 7-3 ... K. Lewis 5 6

6-4 Fighting Brave, 3-1 Double Nap, 9-2 Lily Augusta, 6-1 Petite Souris, 10-1 Gran Torino, 12-1 others.

3.30 JUVENILE PLATE (2-y-o : £345 : 5f)

Balmainain, J. Etherington, 8-8 ... L. Brown 3
0 Nells Beauty, K. Payne, 8-8 ... E. T. Marshall 2
Evador, F. Carr, 8-2 ... P. Harman 7
Senator Sam, J. W. Watts, 8-2 ... J. Lowe 1
0 Adam's Beauty, K. Payne, 7-13 ... A. Timpkins 11
4 Armidale, M. W. Easterby, 7-13 ... T. Walsh 1
Avocado, W. A. Stephenson, 7-13 ... T. Davies 7 17
0 Daves Equal, T. Fairhurst, 7-13 ... S. Webster 5 6
0 Huntercombe Lad, K. Whitehead, 7-13 ... J. Skilling 12
0 Jukes Walk, G. Toft, 7-13 ... D. Nicholls 7 15
Nighttime Glory, A. Johnson, 7-13 ... G. Baxter 10
Singapore Sling, K. Payne, 7-13 ... A. Cousins 8
Solaire, W. Elsey, 7-13 ... E. Hide 13
Streak Lightning, P. Haslam, 7-13 ... R. Wernham 5
Another Native, F. Carr, 7-10 ... L. Parkes 14
Hillbus, M. W. Easterby, 7-10 ... J. Skilling 20
Lucky Kim, R. Hollinshead, 7-10 ... M. Wigham 7 14
0 Thornton Gay, J. Cousins, 7-10 ... C. Eccleston
0 Thistly, R. C. Ward, 7-10 ... T. Rogers 12
Wicken Folly, M. Prescott, 7-10 ... G. Duffield 19

100-30 Armidale, 4-1 Solaire, 11-2 Wicken Folly, 7-1 Huntercombe Lad, 8-1 Senator Sam, 10-1 Daves Equal, Jukes Walk, 12-1 Nighttime Glory, 14-1 others.

4.0 BRITON APPRENTICES HANDICAP (£372 : 1m)

040400- My Story (D), E. Carr, 4-8-5 ... J. B. Moore 7
1100-0 Ezra, T. Fairhurst, 4-8-2 ... M. Bray 2
44200-0 Brother Somers (D), G. Harwood, 8-8-1 ... K. Smith 8
0030-00 Gold Coin (D), W. Gray, 5-8-1 ... M. Hancock 4
00310-2 Quick Thinking, W. Haigh, 5-8-0 ... P. McGoldrick 3
044100- Weeny Bopper, V. Mitchell, 4-7-13 ... J. Banks 7 6
0000-00 Cinder Track (D), R. Bastiman, 4-7-8 ... D. Nicholls 5
0004-33 Chivas Regal, Denys Smith, 4-7-7 ... L. Charnock 1
00-04 Royal Cadet, K. Payne, 4-7-7 ... S. Eccles 2

7-2 Brother Somers, 4-1 Chivas Regal, 9-2 Ezra, 6-1 Weeny Bopper, 8-1 Royal Cadet, 10-1 Gold Coin, 12-1 Cinder Track, 14-1 others.

4.30 HAMBLETON PLATE (3-y-o : £345 : 6f)

1 Gulliver Lad (D), P. Bailey, 9-3 ... R. Fox 7
00- Africa Star, A. Balding, 8-10 ... D. McCaskill 14
0- Astronomical, J. W. Watts, 8-10 ... J. Lowe 1
Bassh, W. Elsey, 8-10 ... E. Hide 2
00- French Master, M. W. Easterby, 8-10 ... J. Skilling 16
00-0 Misty Music, M. Jarvis, 8-10 ... E. Raymond 8
Moshonas, D. Plant, 8-10 ...
000-0 Red Colorado, A. Balding, 8-10 ... A. Plant 4
00020-2 Rudgdar, M. H. Easterby, 8-10 ... M. Birch 12
00-00 Saintly Spire, R. Hollinshead, 8-10 ... T. Ives 17
000000- Sandgain, J. Calvert, 8-10 ... S. Freeman 14
04100- Top Portion, C. Brittain, 8-10 ... E. Eldin 9
000252- Boscobel, B. Hobbs, 8-7 ... B. Jago 15
00000-0 Cessy, D. Boyle, 8-7 ... J. Egan 12
000- Confident Girl, E. Collingwood, 8-7 ... R. Wernham 5
000000- Goldmine, B. Peacock, 8-7 ... 6
0000-3 Katie Louise, G. Toft, 8-7 ... B. Connorton 10
300- St Cay, J. Cousins, 8-7 ... 7

2-1 Gulliver Lad, 5-2 Rudgdar, 3-1 Boscobel, 6-1 Misty Music, 8-1 Top Portion, 12-1 Astronomical, 14-1 others.

Thirsk selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.0 Scott Jason. 2.30 Turasco. 3.0 FIGHTING BRAVE is specially recommended. 3.30 Another Native. 4.0 Quick Thinking. 4.30 Gulliver Lad.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Happy Heart. 4.30 Boscobel.

Bangor NH

2.15 TYBROUGHTON HURDLE (Handicap : £272 : 2m 92yds)

2 000 Dallyaide, 10-12-5 J. Glover
3 200 May Gate, 10-11-11 P. Gorlis
5 002 Blameless Stall, 10-11-5 Mr S. Williams 7
6 000 Penelsely, 7-11-6 V. Soane
7 0000 Tally Son, 12-11-5 M. James 7
8 451 Sea Wanderer, 7-11-5 P. Hefman
9 300 Prime Abu, 7-11-2 F. Peacock 7
11 000 Anglesey Royal, 9-10-13 D. Cartwright
12 000 Lord Lear, 8-10-13 [illegible]
13 000 Pestive, 6-10-10 Mr J. Kerb 7
14 000 Cash and Run, 11-10-10 G. Asbury
17 40f Even Break, 13-10-9 B. Hurst
19 000 Crimson Carpet, 7-10-8 B. Squires 7
21 40f King's Fling, 8-10-7 Mr [illegible]
22 0000 Portlane, 7-10-7 A. Lovell 7
23 000 Crila, 7-10-5 M. Williams 7
24 000 Llandaff, 7-10-5 R. Davies
25 000 Sally W, 7-10-0 Mr G. Jones 5
27 200 Bramal, 7-10-0 A. Webber
28 000 Sorbeamine, 6-10-0 Mr D. [illegible] 7
29 3000 Border Rally, 6-10-0 —
30 000 Rabra, 12-10-0 A. Lovell 7

5-2 Dallyaide, 9-2 Crila and Run, 5-1 May Gate, 7-1 Even Break, 8-1 Anglesey Royal, 10-1 King's Fling, Portlane, Sea Wanderer, 12-1 Pestive, Tally Son, 16-1 Penelsely, Blameless Stall, 25-1 others.

2.45 COTTON CHASE (£360 : 3m 214yds)

2 1 Hidden Sunlight, 7-12-5 Mr P. Greenall 7
5 01f My Way II, 8-12-5 Mr D. Heat 5
6 1f1 Permasia, 8-12-5 Mr G. Jones 5
9 01f Andes Grey, 7-11-7 Mr T. Townson 7
11 000 Just Jake, 6-11-7 Mr C. Cooper 7
12 002 Tome Rosa, 8-11-7 Mr S. Bacon 5
15 Vulceros, 7-11-7 Mr [illegible] 7

5-2 Permasia, 3-1 My Way II, 5-1 Hidden Sunlight, 7-1 Just Jake, 9-1 Vulceros, 11-1 Tome Rosa, 12-1 Andes Grey.

3.15 WYNNSTAY HURDLE (Handicap : £405 : 2m 92yd)

1 400 Merrie Lord, 7-12-12 P. Keane 7
6 11-3 Eternal Edward, 7-11-9 [illegible] 7
7 0ff Sentoon, 6-11-6 D. Dowler 7
11 302 Star and Far, 8-11-2 J. Suthern 5
12 302 Dolben Lass, 6-11-2 S. Knight 5
13 000 Bojelo, 6-10-13 —
19 210 Indian Fort, 7-10-11 T. Riscoe 7
20 300 Phillidon, 8-10-9 G. Jones 7
21 300 Paco's Darling, 8-10-8 Mr S. Wilson
24 000 Real Rose, 7-10-1 G. Thorner
27 000 Manor House, 8-10-0 Mr G. Jones 5
29 00 Ocean Rock, 8-10-0 C. Asbury
31 000 Kindred Spirit, 7-10-0 R. Gowen 5

9-4 Dolben Lass, 7-2 Merrie Lord, 5-1 Star and Far, 7-1 Eternal Edward, 9-1 Sentoon, 10-1 Phillidon, 12-1 Real Rose, 14-1 Manor House, Indian Fort, 20-1 others.

3.45 DEE HURDLE (Div I : 5-y-o : £272 : 2m 92yds)

1 021 River Back, 12-3 B. Powell 5
2 231 Woodlands Girl, 12-3 H. Evans 5
3 0f0 Arctic John, 11-7 C. Jones 7
4 Glenmayne, 11-7 J. Williams
5 0f0 Camden, 11-7 D. Cartwright
8 240 Cricket Boot, 11-7 B. Davies
10 0 Glennocho, 11-7 R. Pitman
12 Jolly Rajah, 11-7 R. Davies
14 000 Peckforton Gap, 11-7 M. Salaman
20 0f3 Scot Free, 11-7 P. Keane 7
22 2fd Speeds Prince, 11-7 —
23 0f1 Telegraphy, 11-7 J. Glover
24 000 Tommy Joe, 11-7 D. Hannon

11-4 Woodlands Girl, 9-2 Glenmayne, 7-1 Cricket Boot, 6-1 River Back, 8-1 Scot Free, 10-1 Telegraphy, Tommy Joe, 12-1 Camden, 14-1 others.

4.15 HUGH PEEL CHASE (Handicap : £467 : 2m 180 yds)

6 313 Stand Clear, 10-11-2 P. Barsell
3 25f Rolsnian, 8-10-10 J. Bourke
11 2f0 Esella, 7-10-5 Mr S. Durkin 3
12 Garrymagree, 12-10-2 D. Cartwright
14 1f0 Cardinal Wiseman, 12-10-0 Mr C. Paterson 7
20 000 Thundercouse, 9-10-0 Mr J. Townson 7

2-1 Rolsnian, 7-2 Stand Clear, 5-1 Esella, 8-1 Garrymagree, 10-1 Cardinal Wiseman, 14-1 Thundercouse.

4.45 DEE HURDLE (Div II : 5-y-o : £272 : 2m 92yds)

1 302 Crocodilo, 12-3 ... R. Pitman
2 0f0 Eastern American, 12-3 P. Morris
5 040 Bagdina, 11-7 C. Asbury
12 0f0 Dee Linn, 11-7 A. Taylor 7
13 0f0 Ebony Dancer, 11-7 B. Powell 5
17 200 Landscaper, 11-7 —
20 000 Stardust Girl, 11-7 B. Jones 5
21 0f0 Travelscene, 11-7 —
23 000 Tudor Flute, 11-7 D. Hyett
24 0f0 Well Done Charlie, 11-7 L. James 7

11-4 Eastern American, 4-1 Ebony Dancer, 5-1 Crocodilo, 6-1 Landscaper, 8-1 Bagdina, 10-1 Tudor Flute, 20-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

SELECTIONS: 2.15 Dallyaide. 2.45 Permasia. 3.15 Dolben Lass. 3.45 Glenmayne. 4.15 Stand Clear. 4.45 Eastern American.

Newmarket results

2.0 (2.2) GRANBY STAKES (2-y-o: £1,107: 5f)

Brave Panther, b c, by Tribal Chief—Kaiyl (R. Fakoo), 9-11 ... L. Piggott (5-2) 1
Royal Dart, b c, by Hot Spark—[illegible] (S. Parker), 9-1 ... P. Cook (5-1 fav) 2
Rory's Rocket, gr c, by Roan Rocket—[illegible] (Mrs W. Slaxton), 9-0 ... G. Ramshaw (16-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-2 Lloyd Ardua, 5-1 Dream Chant (4th), 10-1 Chief Consultant. 6 ran.

TOTE: Win, 62p; places, 27p, 15p; forecast, 75p. H. Hanbury, at Newmarket. [illegible]

2.30 (2.31) WISBECH HANDICAP (£1,107: 6f)

Record Token, ch c, by Jukebox—Bare Costs (Sir H. Ingram), 9-2 ... P. Eddery (5-6 fav) 1
Lacewing, b f, by Double Jump—Queen Anne's Lace (A. McCall), 7-8 ... R. Fox (8-1) 2
Grey Ghost, gr c, by Yellow God—Pearlemoor (D. Prenn), 7-12 ... M. Kettle (10-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 10-1 Comino About, Mark Jason, 12-1 Port Tack (4th), 20-1 Gambling Melody, Hula d'Or, Welsh Mate, Nantucket, Shepherd's Delight, The Opportunist. 12 ran.

TOTE: Win, 20p; places, 13p, 21p, 21p. P. Walwyn, at Lambourn. 1l, ½l. 1min 22.15sec. Precious Girl did not run.

3.0 (3.3) LADBROKE NELL GWYN STAKES (3-y-o: £3,215: 7f)

Rose Bowl, b f, by Habitat—Roseliere (Mrs C. Engelhard), 8-11 ... L. Piggott (7-4 fav) 1
Posy, gr f, by Major Portion—Bell Crofts (J. Hislop), 8-11 ... P. Waldron (33-1) 2
One Over Parr, b f, by Reform—Seventh Bride (L. Freedman), 8-11 ... P. Eddery (5-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 100-30 Cry of Truth, 9-1 Great Paul (4th), 11-1 Rousalka, 16-1 Dun Habit, 25-1 Light Duty, 33-1 Jinnylyn, Outrageously. 10 ran.

TOTE: Win, 30p; places, 17p, 61p, 18p; dual forecast, £3.15. B. Houghton, at Didcot. 3l, 6l. 1min 37.39sec. Carnauba and West Two did not run.

3.35 (3.39) CROWN PLUS TWO APPRENTICE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £813: 1m)

Statchworth Lad, ch c, by Allangrange—Queen of Connemara (Mrs P. Robinson), 8-1 ... P. Young (20-1) 1
James Joker, b c, by Court Fool—Star Call (Mrs J. Waterhouse), 9-0 ... J. Collins (11-2) 2
Warlock, b c, by Royal Palace—No Relation (Sir P. Oppenheimer), 7-2 ... F. O'Neill (6-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 4-1 fav Blastery, 6-1 Scintillation, Fleeting Image (4th), Noble Bay, 10-1 Evershot, 11-1 Slim Jim, 12-1 Ribramble, 20-1 Supermoll, On Again, Rally Prince, Billy Boy. 14 ran.

TOTE: Win, £1.07; places, 61p, 22p, 19p. P. Robinson, at Newmarket. 3l, 3l. 1min 42.57sec.

4.10 (4.12) LADBROKE ABERNANT STAKES (£1,398: 6f)

Midsummer Star, ch h, by Midsummer Night II—Aura Luminis (B. Walsh), 5-9-12 A. Bond (7-2) 1
Boldboy, b h, by Bold Lad—Solar Echo (Lady Beaverbrook), 5-9-12 ... J. Mercer (10-11 fav) 2
Talk of the Town, gr c, by Town Crier—Sherbet (Mrs C. Elliott), 3-8-6 ... L. Piggott (12-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-1 Peranka, 10-1 Mrs Tiggywinkle, 20-1 Alphadamus (4th), 25-1 High Award, 33-1 Parlour Noble. 8 ran.

TOTE: Win, 65p; places, 18p, 11p, 17p; dual forecast, 50p. M. Masson, at Lewes. 2l, 10l. 1min 21.05sec.

4.40 (4.45) APRIL PLATE (3-y-o: £690: 1m 2f)

Shantallah, b c, by Levmoss—Carrigi (T. O'Ferrall), 9-0 ... L. Piggott (Evens fav) 1
Christmas Candle, b c, by Tycoon II—Christmas Pageant (A. Budd), 9-0 ... S. Richardson (20-1) 2
Ryhall Grange, ch f, by Grand Roi—Reece (A. Parkinson), 8-11 ... P. Eddery (6-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 100-30 Sir Something, 7-1 Witch-Bear, 8-1 Jemimaville, 10-1 Lustline (4th), 16-1 All Roses, 20-1 Blue Laser, Dismasted, Double Whiskey, Floral Palace, Ingleton, Clearwater, Prince Asbey, Whistling Tinker. 16 ran.

TOTE: Win, 31p; places, 27p, 67p, 22p. H. Wragg, at Newmarket. 2min 35.12sec. Strike Lucky did not run.

TOTE DOUBLE: Rose Bowl and Midsummer Star, £8.10. TREBLE: Record Token, Statchworth Lad and Shantallah, £90.55. JACKPOT: Not won. Consolation dividend of £68.40 paid on first four legs. Today's pool at Newbury guaranteed £5,000.

Lanark

2.15 (2.18) LEVY BOARD APPRENTICE RACE (£360: 5f)

Idle Dice, gr c, by Current Coin—Solvillana (M. Taylor), 5-7-12 ... S. Eccles (4-1) 1
Taracross, b c, by Tamerlane—Harold's Cross (A. Stevens), 3-7-8 ... R. Wilman (7-2 fav) 2
Amber Flyer, b f, by Amber Rama—Welsh Mistress (Mrs J. Dunlop), 3-7-6 G. McBride (6-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-2 Two Ronnies, 7-1 Jorabna, 9-1 Black Music (4th), Gall Performance, 12-1 Blue Baker, 16-1 Three-One-Three, 20-1 Hard Star, Brumfields Boy, Our Swanee, Humble Portion. 13 ran.

TOTE: Win, 60p; places, 15p, 13p, 25p. K. Payne, at Middleham. 2l, 2l.

2.45 (2.47) DOLPHINTON PLATE (2-y-o: £311: 5f)

Button Boy, br g, by Major Portion—Teller VII (B. Davies), 9-0 ... A. Cousins (100-30) 1
Fishbridge, ch c, by Kenn—Little Wren (J. Winter), 9-0 ... C. Dwyer (14-1) 2
Field Marshall, gr c, by St Paddy—Field Mouse (A. Stevens), 9-0 ... R. Weaver (6-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 13-8 fav Don Valley, 15-2 River Patterill (4th), 10-1 Puntabella, 14-1 Carberry Girl, 20-1 Glashine Bride. 8 ran.

TOTE: Win, 37p; places, 21p, £1.04, 35p; dual forecast, £5.36. K. Payne, at Middleham. 2l, 3l. Marlier Maid did not run. Randy Regal withdrawn, not under starter's orders. Rule four applies to all bets, price at withdrawal 5-2, deduct 30p in the pound.

3.15 (3.10) STRATHAVEN STAKES (Handicap: £415: 5f)

Relative Ease, ch f, by Great Nephew—Glider (J. Mansford), 4-9-1 ... C. Fairhurst (15-2) 1
Beaufort Street, gr c, by Right Boy—Toccata (E. Stevens), 4-8-6 ... G. Duffield (7-1) 2
Gold Tinged, ch h, by Hook Money—Lady in Trouble (J. Parkman), 5-8-13 ... R. Weaver (14-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-1 fav Alarm Call, 6-1 Clear Melody (4th), 6-1 Hellzapoppin, 7-1 True Compensation, 16-1 Major Falcon, 33-1 Auchentibber. 9 ran.

TOTE: Win, £1.13; places, 35p, 22p, 17p; dual forecast, £6.58. T. Fairhurst, at Middleham. 4l, 3l.

3.45 (3.50) TILLIETUDLEM HANDICAP (3-y-o: £550: 1m 2f)

Beechwood Lad, ch c, by Sovmaster—Sannara (W. Bulmer), 9-2 ... D. Nicholls (5-4 fav) 1
Bovingdon, b c, by Current Coin—Brize (L. Preskin), 9-3 ... A. Cousins (3-1) 2
Rose Petite, b f, by Negotiation—Tiny Rose (R. Patten), 8-4 ... J. Skilling (7-2) 3

ALSO RAN: 10-1 Sirdovid, 12-1 Wild Candy (4th), Shermagic, 20-1 Hurst Green. 7 ran.

TOTE: Win, 17p; places, 11p, 34p; dual forecast, 35p. R. Bastiman, at Wetherby. 10l, 2½l.

4.15 (4.18) ROBERTON PLATE (3-y-o: £311: 1m 2f)

Now 'N' Then, ch f, by Aggressor—Alica (R. Sangster), 8-11 ... G. Duffield (4-6 fav) 1
Mountain Cross, b c, by French Beige—Vilemanette (Mrs A. Leggatt), 9-0 ... B. Connorton (20-1) 2
Kings Drum, ch c, by Meldrum—My Request (D. Demetri), 9-0 ... J. Higgins (14-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-1 Red Court (4th), 8-1 Black Pale, 10-1 Jamie Boy, Royal Frost, 20-1 Guisborough Grey, Gdlwrit, Sweet Afton. 10 ran.

TOTE: Win, 20p; places, 16p, 41p, 31p; dual forecast, £2.28. F. Carr, at Malton. 4l, 6l.

4.45 (4.46) HOUSTON STAKES (Handicap: 3-y-o: £406: 1m)

Halsall, b c, by Hotfoot—Jeanne d'Ex (Miss W. Barrett), 8-8 ... K. Leason (6-4 fav) 1
John McNab, ch c, by Whistling Wind—Efficiency (Miss J. Hilton), 8-2 ... Richard Hutchinson (10-1) 2
Gold Streak, b c, by Firestreak—Golden Wedding (J. Collins), 7-13 ... J. Reid (4-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-2 Hanger-On, 5-1 Farmbila (4th), 6-1 Teller Flame, 10-1 Deep Divide. 7 ran.

TOTE: Win, 34p; places, 16p, 44p; dual forecast, £1.05. T. Craig, at Dunbar. Hd, 4l.

5.17 (5.16) DOUGLAS WATER PLATE (£311: 1½m)

Cobblers March, b g, by New Brig—Sallyban (C. Wallace), 8-9-0 ... K. Leason (4-1) 1
Water Hyacinth, ch f, by Sassafras—Spring Running (Lady Macdonald-Buchanan), 3-7-8 ... G. Duffield (9-4 jt fav) 2
Soon For Sale, ch c, by Shoshoon—Love For Sale (S. Hanoler), 3-7-11 ... J. Lowe (9-4 jt fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 6-1 Ptarmigan, 12-1 Curlewarle, 14-1 Rambling (4th), Lo Lion, 20-1 Stand-By, Whitsuncall, Brownman, Lawfully. 11 ran.

TOTE: Win, 88p; places, 14p, 12p, 13p. T. Craig, at Dunbar. Nk, 3l. Water Hyacinth came in first beating Cobblers March by a neck, but after a stewards inquiry the race was awarded to Cobblers March and Water Hyacinth was placed second.

TOTE DOUBLE: Relative Ease and Now 'N' Then, £18.05. TREBLE: Button Boy, Beechwood Lad and Halsall, £11.50.

Cheltenham NH

2.0 (2.0) PAINSWICK HURDLE (Div 1: Novices: £658: 3m)

1, Dicopia, br m, by Deauville—Barbeau Path (Mrs R. Hampshire), 5-10-11 (Mr P. Hobbs, 20-1); 2, Soul-Colon (D. Sunderland, 9-4 fav); 3, Water Splash (B. Forsey, 10-1).

ALSO RAN: 7-2 Palacelli (4th), 7-1 Hazelmere, 10-1 Okeford Common, Wetsfella, 14-1 Storm Decision (p), 15-1 Plumbers Bridge, 18-1 Ballyailly, 20-1 Newlands Lad, 33-1 Astronaute, Birdmaster, Heather's Son, Farthingdale, Late Guest (p), Tiger Trap, Fishing Tale. TOTE: Win, £6.73; places, £2.18, 16p, 30p. 1½l, 7l. 18 ran. (Mrs Kennard, at Taunton.) Charlie Potheen did not run.

2.30 (2.34) CHARLES TURNER STEEPLECHASE (Hunters: £620: 3m 2f)

1, Ryall's Pilgrim, ch g, by Never Dwell—Merry Piccolo (Miss B. Hill), 8-11-7 (Mr N. Bush, 12-1); 2, Highland Brae (Mr S. Parkyn, 17-2); 3, Whidden Mill (Mr P. Pritchard, 15-1).

ALSO RAN: 5-2 fav High Town, 6-1 Mattias (p), 8-1 Skovronsky (p), 9-1 Karacola (p), 11-1 Air General, 12-1 Hand-Handed (f), Hunting Eve (4th), 15-1 Lana Margaret, 25-1 Armoured Car, Gay Bachelor. TOTE: Win, £1.25; places, 38p, 47p, 57p. Hd, 12l. 13 ran. (Miss E. Hill, at Marston Green.) Kelly's Hero and Stanhope Street did not run.

3.5 (3.8) SUN ALLIANCE STEEPLECHASE (£5,369: 3m 1f)

1, Pengrail, b g, by Pendragon—Sovereign Queen (Mrs G. Morton), 7-11-0 (J. Francome, 12-1); 2, Tamalin (R. Barry, 5-2); 3, Lord Browndodd (R. Champion, 2-1 fav).

ALSO RAN: 5-1 Floating Pound (u), 14-1 Charlie Mouse, Dromore (f), 20-1 Highland Abbe (f), 33-1 Levelled Out (4th), 50-1 Knotty Problem (f), Seal-Sprite (p), Zarawgh (p). TOTE: Win, £1.38; places, 22p, 17p, 14p. 2½l, 10l. 11 ran. (F. Winter, at Lambourn.) Village Slave did not run.

3.40 (3.41) CLEEVE HURDLE (Handicap: £660: 2m 200yd)

1, Space Project, b g, by Vimy—Futurama (R. Brown), 5-10-8 (A. Mawson, 8-1); 2, Ramuk's Queen (C. Brown, 4-1 fav); 3, Thatch Acre (James Guest, 10-1).

ALSO RAN: 9-2 Carter Wood, 7-1 Clifton Fair, Trumpet Dance, 8-1 Irish Word, 9-1 Coromarket, 10-1 Tara Brooch (4th), 20-1 Prosper. TOTE: Win, 71p; places, 33p, 22p, 21p; dual forecast, £1.05. 3l, 5l. 10 ran. (R. Brown, at Abergavenny.) Start Anew did not run.

4.15 (4.17) HOLMAN STEEPLECHASE (£639: 3m 1f)

1, Super Slave, b g, by Arctic Slave—Beauvoy Owl (Mrs A. Wood), 7-10-4 (G. Thorner, 2-1 fav); 2, The Songwriter (M. Gibson, 8-1); 3, Christmas Tree (R. Champion, 14-1).

ALSO RAN: 11-4 Erica June (u), 11-2 Wild Echo (p), 9-2 Bright Spartan (4th), 10-1 Sailing Oak (u), 33-1 Antoni II. TOTE: Win, 27p; places, 14p, 20p, 35p; dual forecast, 71p. 8 ran. (T. Forster, at Wantage). The Songwriter came in first, beating Super Slave by a head, with Christmas Tree 20l away third, and Bright Spartan a further 8l away. Following an objection and a stewards' inquiry, Super Slave was placed first and The Songwriter second.

4.45 (4.49) BIRDLIP STEEPLECHASE (£763: 2m)

1, Plain Pilgrim, b m, by Menelek—Gay Pilgrim (Lady Blacker), 6-11-4 (B. R. Davies, 33-1); 2, Flying Fred (J. Fox, 15-1); 3, Neon Star (A. Turnell, 13-8 fav).

ALSO RAN: 100-30 Silver Meteor (f), 4-1 Trust Vulcan (f), 13-2 Hildas Hurricane, 14-1 Arctic Chores (f), 16-1 Barrator (4th), 33-1 Dads Army (f), Monksoum, Moonlight Gambler (f), Vaguely Common (f), Sorrel House (f). TOTE: Win, £2.13; places, 33p, 32p, 18p. 7l, 3l. 13 ran. (D. Morley, at Bury St Edmunds.)

5.15 PAINSWICK HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £632: 3m)

1, Pocket Picker, b g, by Hopeful Venture—Seam (Mrs W. Greenwood), 5-12-0 (B. R. Davies, 4-1 fav); 2, Joe's Laddo (K. B. White, 5-1); 3, Flintstone (V. Soane, 11-2).

ALSO RAN: 9-2 Hogan Hills, 7-1 Chant (p), Tesales Bay, 14-1 Royal Exchange (4th), 20-1 Starblick, 33-1 Carrig River, Dark Orchid (p), Eastaroop, Elegant Macre, Gold Seal (p), Hard Fact, Muddled Oarsman, Onvolar (p), Vas Obsoroe (p). TOTE: Win, 43p; places, 21p, 19p, 29p. 3l, 1l. 17 ran. F. L. Condell, at Didcot. Coopers Hill and Red Riding did not run.

TOTE DOUBLE: Pengrail, Super Slave: £15.55. TREBLE: Ryall's Pilgrim, Space Project, Plain Pilgrim: £507.33.

هكذا من الأصل

SPORT

Olympic Games

China step nearer to competing at Montreal

By John Hennessy

China have applied to join the Olympic movement. A statement issued from Olympic headquarters at Lausanne yesterday said that a letter from the All-China Sports Federation had been received on Tuesday and would be considered at the full session of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) at Lausanne next month.

This is a big advance in a developing situation. The Chinese *have long maintained that they* would have to be invited before they would rejoin the movement—that the initiative would have to come from the other side. Although there have been unofficial soundings by some of their 77 members, the IOC have felt that the Chinese, who withdrew in a tempestuous huff in 1958, would have to make the first new approach. Now they have made it.

But there is a fly in the ointment, a fly no bigger than the island of Taiwan. A second letter attached to the official letter of application makes it clear that the exclusion of Taiwan was a prerequisite of Chinese membership. Over the years, *since the return* of China to the movement was first mooted, the IOC have set their face against a deal involving the exclusion of Taiwan but now a new atmosphere prevails.

One by one the international *sports federations are* deserting the Taiwanese and last year came the big Peking breakthrough when, with a little *bending* of the rules, China took Taiwan's place in the Asian Games at Teheran. The IOC threatened to *withdraw their patronage*, ie, recognition, of the games but finally lacked the courage of their convictions.

At this time a year ago China were a member of only four of the 26 sports federations in the Olympic movement (ice hockey, skating, rowing and volleyball), but that number has now more than doubled to nine, compared with the minimum of five required for Olympic membership. The five fallen bastions, as Taiwan would see them, are weightlifting, basketball, canoeing, fencing and wrestling.

China have still to land the two big Olympic fish, athletics and *swimming but they have begun to* undermine their positions. Rule changes last year, which avoided specific mention of China though the intention was obvious, allowed members of the International *Amateur Athletic Federation and* the International Amateur Swimming Federation to compete against non-members, so that China were able to take almost a *full* part in the Asian Games, while the Taiwanese had to kick their heels at home.

Since then Chinese track and field competitors have competed against Pakistan, Tanzania and Jamaica. This summer they invade Europe to take on Italy, *Romania* and Spain and later they meet the Japanese. In the meantime an American team will have competed in three Chinese cities.

Mme Berlioux, director of the Olympic movement, said yesterday that the IOC would *next* want to see the constitution of the All-China Sports Federation to confirm that it conformed with Olympic rules and could be recognized as the National Olympic Committee of that country. She said that arrangements could be made for China to compete at Montreal next summer if recognition were granted.

If the IOC are unable to make a *decision* at Lausanne next month which seems likely in view of the complexities (particularly after the death of Chiang Kai-shek) they could consider the matter at the next session of the IOC at Innsbruck at the time of *the winter* Olympic Games next February or by the postal vote on a recommendation of the nine-man executive board (the inner cabinet) of the IOC.

The IOC *would*, of course, prefer to accept the Chinese application in isolation and leave Taiwan in membership but the Chinese are hardly likely to settle for that, particularly after their spectacular gains in *the last year*. They will argue, of course, that no athlete need be prevented from taking part in the games because Taiwan is a part of China and athletes from the island would be able to compete under the Peking flag. Whatever the realities, it would be wrong to think that a majority of the IOC members would not accept Peking's application, particularly after the unconstitutional refusal to allow Rhodesians to compete at *Munich in 1972. And that,* even after they had already arrived in the [illegible].

China last competed in the Olympic Games at Helsinki in 1952. They opted out of the 1956 games in *Melbourne for "political* reasons" at the last minute. The Chinese member of the IOC, Mr Tou Yi Tung, resigned in 1958 at the time of China's withdrawal from the movement.

It must be *thought* that the presence of a Taiwanese, Mr [illegible], on the IOC would be [illegible] on the island's behalf but he is rather a peripheral figure. In any case, the continuing membership of Mr Reginald Honey, aged 88, the oldest member of the IOC, did not save South Africa's exclusion in 1970. [illegible] another things look [illegible] for Taiwan, or the "Republic of China" as it is [illegible] *ally, and perhaps un*-[illegible]d by the IOC.

Yesterday's results

European championship

[illegible] 1 **Romania** (0) 1
Crisan

[illegible] LEAGUE: Second division. [illegible] Wood 1. [illegible] LEAGUE: Premier division: [illegible] Romford [illegible] First [illegible] Leamington [illegible] Ashford 2, Dexter 1. [illegible] PREMIER LEAGUE. [illegible] United [illegible] Llanelli 15, Army 8.

Today's football

Second Division
[illegible] Millwall (7.30).
Third Division
[illegible] v Southend United
Fourth Division
[illegible] Northampton Town
[illegible] Second Division: [illegible] Kingstonian Rovers

Snooker

[illegible] professional championship [illegible] leads David Taylor [illegible] beat J. Anderson [illegible] J. Dunning [illegible] Simpson 17—14; [illegible] Pulman [illegible] Werbeniuk [illegible] Davis [illegible] Miles 23—4

Ice hockey

[illegible] world championship, [illegible] Division 1, Czechoslovakia [illegible] Soviet [illegible] retain title.

Football

Macdonald's credit of five goals is no security for the future

By Norman Fox

Suggestions that the victories of England, Wales and Northern Ireland put the home countries ahead of the rest of Europe after Wednesday's matches are natural distortions of reality after several years in which the British game has withered depressingly. Despite the fine achievement of Wales, beating Hungary 2—1 in Budapest, where the Hungarians had been unbeaten for 30 years, Northern Ireland's peaceful and promising win over Yugoslavia in Belfast, and Macdonald's five goals for England against Cyprus, the proper assessment lies ahead, in the remaining *group matches and the quarter-final round*.

Harsh though it may sound, the least satisfactory performance was England's easy win at Wembley. Some will argue that in the era before Don Revie took over as manager there were occasions when England failed to score any goals against similar packed defences. It could also be said that teams like Cyprus are more difficult to overcome than those *who want to win. England's* essential failure was to increase the congestion in and around the edges of the Cypriot penalty area *and one is left wondering what* the score would have been had Macdonald not been the one player able to see some light through the heavy curtain of defenders.

The quality of the Cypriot *opposition could be compared* with a fourth division team, or perhaps, in international terms, the United States. There is a parallel here because earlier this year Poland and Italy, who meet *each other in Rome on Saturday* in the week's most interesting European Championship tie, beat the Americans 7—0 and 10—0 respectively. Mr Revie would say, with some foundation, that *championship and friendly matches* should not be compared; the number of goals that Czechoslovakia slip past Cyprus on Sunday will be the test of that argument.

Mr Revie's interpretation of Wednesday's game *maintained* his now familiar theory that *English* players underestimate their own ability. He said: "In the 15 days and four matches that I have had the squad together they have achieved an awful lot. I am getting *a fair idea already* of the squad for the World Cup but I want to see how players react away from home. This is a good test of *character. The trouble has been* that we haven't believed in our players half as much as we should. They are good players and good listeners."

It seems that Mr Revie was *satisfied with Ball's performance* and sees him retaining the job as captain. Certainly, Ball maintained a stream of verbal encouragement, but he should not have needed to do the work of both Hudson, *in midfield, and Channon, in* attack, neither of these players being impressive. Mr Revie compered Macdonald's display as "the nearest I have seen inside the box to Gerd Müller" but I suspect *that against a better class of* opposition, the speed and subtlety of Johnson will be more valuable in the long term.

Mr Revie is obviously concerned about the return match in *Cyprus next month when a bumpy* pitch, probably devoid of grass, will make the outcome a lottery. He said yesterday: "No disrespect to Cyprus, but I would prefer to see them and countries like Malta competing for a place in the tournament. I feel that a match like last night's cannot help Cypriot football in any way."

Golf

O'Leary sets course record with 65

From Geoffrey Green

La Manga, April 17

This was the day of the cut when the field of 150 for the Spanish Open championship was reduced virtually by a half. As it *proved there was a course record* of 65 which might have been 63, set in late evening by O'Leary, the Irishman at present appealing against international suspension. With this round he now leads the field at the halfway stage.

At the other end of the scale there were no major casualties among the departed, who can now move on to other business or bask on the nearby beach, a silvery stretch of 26 miles down *this* Costa Blanca coast that frames the Mediterranean.

On a cloudless, breathless day, hotter than ever, when an egg could be fried on a paving stone, the early drama surrounded *Arnold Palmer. In mid-afternoon* when he prepared to drive at the eighteenth tee, 478 yards long, a lake to one side, a ravine cutting a fairway, what he needed was a birdie four to break the existing course record with a 66. (Later surpassed by O'Leary.)

He knew well what was required of him. But adventure lay ahead. Going for length off the tee to be up in two, his pulled drive was drawn almost like a magnet by the lake. There, duly, the ball lay near the edge under some three inches of water.

Norman Wood, too, playing with Palmer and Gallardo, was similarly trapped and decided to drop out. The old master, however, prepared to chance his strong arm. Divesting himself of shoes and socks, rolling up his trousers above the knees, and settling his feet amongst the pond life, he swung mightily for dry land and a spot on the fairway. Alas, amidst spray and the odd stone or two the ball plopped back to another watery grave some five yards ahead.

Next time he was out and at last found the green in four with a seven-iron. Fate was still stalking Palmer with a hatchet. His long putt for par overshot, he missed the return from some two feet and was down, sadly, in seven. So, five under par, became three under *and any record had eluded him*.

"I could not have played better for 17 holes," he said later, "that's the way it goes." Dropping a shot at the short eighth, where he was bunkered, Palmer *nonetheless picked up four birdies* to be three under at the turn. Two more birdies for his poacher's bag came at the tenth and sixteenth, where a long putt saw 332 yards devoured in three strokes—the same number from some 20 foot on that fateful last green. This game teaches one to be philosophical.

"The greens here are very tricky," said Huggett. "They are as fast as lightning and it is *difficult to distinguish the nap.* I was round in par 72 and missed at least four holeable putts." That said he turned the conversation immediately to football.

There is no escape from that, it *seems even with a blue sea whispering* in the middle distance. A fanatical Crystal Palace supporter with no time for Malcolm Macdonald as England's centre-forward, it was amusing to acquaint him of the Newcastle man's five goals at Wembley.

"Oh! He only scores against rabbits", was the sarcastic reply.

At the end of the long day it was O'Leary who led the parade with his total of 138, six under par for two rounds. A stroke behind, and playing steadily to the required figures, Guy Hunt's round of 69 included three birdies, two of them achieved in spectacular fashion. At the fourth *(430 yards) he holed-out with a* pitch from some 15 yards off the green for a three and picked up another three at the 388-yard sixth with a 35-foot putt.

Of the overnight leaders, David *Jones and Christy O'Connor, jnr,* both virtually blew up, neither able to find the greens with their irons. And now halfway up the mountain road the picture has begun to change subtly. Into the vanguard behind O'Leary and Hunt has come Garner, a British Ryder Cup player, whose second round of 68 for a total of 140 included an adventure with a happy ending at the 220-yard-long fifth hole.

Taking a driver off the tee, he hit the pin and saw his ball bounce off the green. But he duly got his par three. Jacklin is trailing but, importantly, Palmer, the big draw, is up there also *with Barrios, the Spaniard, and* that cannot be bad for business.

Leading second round scores:

138: J. O'Leary (Ireland), 73, 65.
139: G. Hunt (GB), 70, 69.
140: J. Garner (GB), 72, 68.
141: A. Palmer (US), 72, 69; V. Barrios, 70, 71; D. Jones (GB), 68, 73.
142: N. Wood (GB), 68, 74; V. Fernandez (Argentina), 72, 70.
143: G. Clark (GB), 74, 69; E. Perrera, 71, 72; B. Barnes (GB), 73, 70; J. Fourie (S Africa), 71, 72; P. Elson (GB), 75, 68.
144: A. Alvadeneira (Colombia), 70, 74; R. Jaeckel (US), 74, 70; A. Gallardo, 72, 72; F. Abreu, 71, 73; N. Coles (GB), 71, 73; J. Benito, 70, 74; P. Croker (Australia), 69, 75; N. Coles (GB), 71, 73.
147: J. Heard (US), 71, 73.
149: A. Jacklin (GB), 76, 73.

Palmer: fate stalking with a hatchet.

Four Curtis Cup players are included in Britain's team for the women's Commonwealth golf tournament at Ganton, Yorkshire, from June 26 to 28. They are Julia Greenhalgh (Pleasington), Ann Irvin (Royal Lytham and St Annes), Jennifer Lee-Smith (Gosforth), and Tegwen Perkins (Wenvoe Castle).

The other member of the team is Anne Stant, a former British stroke-play champion. Mrs Belle *Robertson is captain. The reserves* are Sandra Needham (Cawder), Elizabeth Head (Colchester), Suzanne Cadden (Cardross) and Lynne Harrold (Gerrards Cross).

Holders beaten in West Hill foursomes

W. T. and S. R. Warrin (Pinner Hill), the holders, went out in the *fourth round of the father and* son golf tournament at West Hill, Brookwood, yesterday. They were beaten by J. and M. Devetta (Ealing), the winners in 1967, 3 and 1.

Yesterday's results:

THIRD ROUND: P. and S. Tottle (Worplesdon) (12) beat J. L. and R. L. Dyson (Royal Porthcawl) (12), 3 and 2; M. [illegible] and P. M. Lawson (Stoneham) (12) beat K. V. and K. J. P. Dobshaw (Parkstone) (17), 4 and 2; M. S. and J. M. T. Warman (Sandy Lodge) (11) beat T. E. D. and F. H. Harker (Sunningdale) (14), 5 and 4; W. E. and K. S. Gallon (Farnham West Hill) (7) beat D. L. B. and M. B. Hutchings (St Enodoc West Hill) (20), 2 and 1; T. D. and D. Page (Bearsted) (11) beat R. and R. Murray-Brown (Thetford) (20), 5 and 1; P. W. S. and H. P. Boult (Chislehurst) (16) beat H. and A. P. Hargrave (The Berkshire) (19), 2 holes; B. M. and J. B. C. Atkinson (Bishop's Stortford) (12) beat M. R. and F. M. Geake (Formby West Hill) (15), 1 hole; S. D. and C. D. Bowyer (Moortown) (7) beat *R. A. and D. A. Wood (Wilderness)* (17), 3 and 1; W. E. and I. E. McCrea (Walton Heath) (?) beat R. D. and P. [illegible] Pearsall (Letchworth) (17), 3 and 2; A. H. and R. T. Setchell (Thetford) (17) beat D. G. and L. J. Wigglesworth (Hoylake) (12), 2 holes; R. and P. L. Southcombe (Yeovil) (11) beat [illegible] and A. Lewis (Banbury Thorlestone) (17), 2 holes; B. and I. A. D. White (Muswell Hill South Herts) (20) beat J. [illegible] and H. C. Swallon (Luffenham Heath) (22), 1 hole; J. and M. Devetta (Ealing) (13) beat H. J. and M. Gibbins (Moor Park) (18), 4 and 2; W. T. and S. R. Warrin (Pinner Hill) (7) beat M. A. P. and N. F. Gay (Liphook) (18), at 20th; [illegible] and K. M. Davey (Ashford Manor) (11) beat P. and H. Ellis (Clifford Cliff) (20), 5 and 2; G. B. and A. I. B. McKay Forbes (Hankley Common Hindhead) (22) beat E. H. and H. C. Smith (Stanton-on-the-Wolds, [illegible] Heath) (17), at 19th.

FOURTH ROUND: Lawsons beat Tottles, 5 and 2; Warmans beat Gallons, at 19th; Boults beat Pages, at 19th; Atkinsons beat Bowyers, 1 hole; McCreas beat Setchells, 2 and 1; Whites beat Southcombes, 2 and 1; Devettas beat Warrins, 3 and 1; Daveys beat McKay Forbes, 3 and 2.

Tennis

Rain brings another day of clubhouse temptations

By Rex Bellamy

Tennis Correspondent

For the third day out of four the rain that nourishes England's green and pleasant land has only briefly been interrupted by tennis. The Cumberland Club's tournament, sponsored by Rothmans at Hampstead, may have to be extended to Sunday.

Glynis Coles, ranked third in Britain, is the only player who has advanced to the last eight of either singles event. In the top half of the draw she has only two surviving British challengers, Lindsey Beaven and Judy Congdon, who has consumed so much pastry *during this week's enforced* leisure that she reckons her weight has soared past eight stones.

Miss Beaven, seventh in the national rankings, yesterday came from behind to beat Penelope Moor, *3—6, 7—6, 6—3.* Miss Moor came close to success at four points each in the second set's tie-break finish.

The bottom half of the draw is predominantly British. An eagerly awaited match yesterday was that between Linda Mottram and Christine Janes, who was the youngest player to win the tournament (at the age of 16 in 1957) until Miss Mottram won it shortly before her 16th birthday in 1972—precariously beating Mrs Janes in the process.

Eventually they played in rain and warm wrappings in the gloom of evening. Mrs Janes was reluctant to hurl herself about on the damp court, and Miss Mottram led 5—1 when heavier rain forced them to the clubhouse. Earlier in the day Miss Mottram (with Mrs Janes looking on) seemed to be practising her drop-shots while disposing of Yvonne Vermaak, aged 18, who is ranked sixth in South Africa.

In the men's event the top seed, Geoffrey Pollard, who won the Southport tournament and therefore seemed as good as any of the modest Australian contingent, was beaten by Ashley Compton-Dando of Essex. But for the most part *this was a "clubhouse"* day: small talk, out-of-date tennis magazines, and, in the squash courts, tea and the kind of refreshments that fatten.

Men's singles

SECOND ROUND: [illegible] beat M. M. Parlin 7—5, 6—4; R. Webb beat C. P. Lane 6—2, 6—[illegible]; C. S. Wells beat J. Harnock 6—[illegible], [illegible] (New Zealand) beat N. Kilovic 6—0, 6—3; R. D. Green beat R. D. Harris (New Zealand) [illegible]; C. [illegible] beat K. Beale [illegible] (New Zealand) [illegible]; [illegible] beat H. Greenfield, 6—2, 6—[illegible].
THIRD ROUND: [illegible] beat A. Cole [illegible]; R. W. Drysdale beat L. [illegible] Kaskow 6—0, 6—0; R. Crawley (Australia) beat G. Iles 6—2, [illegible]; [illegible] Cole beat D. Collings (Australia) [illegible]; A. G. Compton-Dando beat G. Pollard (Australia) [illegible]; M. W. Cornish beat J. S. Larrin [illegible]; R. Webb beat [illegible] R. West [illegible]; [illegible] beat P. [illegible] [illegible]; A. H. Lloyd beat E. Johnson (Australia) [illegible].

Women's singles

SECOND ROUND: Miss K. D. [illegible] (Australia) beat Miss M. Parkington (Somerset) 6—1, 6—2; Miss [illegible] (Australia) beat Miss [illegible] [illegible]; Miss Y. Vermaak (South Africa) beat Miss J. [illegible] [illegible]; Miss L. J. Beaven beat Miss P. Moor 3—6, 7—6, 6—3; Miss [illegible] Tomson beat Miss [illegible] (Australia) 6—1, [illegible]; Miss [illegible] Parra (Spain) beat Miss L. [illegible] (South Africa) 5—7, [illegible].
THIRD ROUND: Miss [illegible] beat Miss S. [illegible] [illegible]; Miss J. A. Congdon beat Miss L. Greaves [illegible]; Miss G. Coles beat Miss [illegible] (Australia) [illegible]; Miss P. S. A. Hogan (US) beat Miss [illegible] [illegible]; Miss [illegible] beat Miss A. Simmons (Canada) [illegible]; Miss L. D. Blachford beat Miss [illegible] (New Zealand) [illegible]; Miss L. J. Charles beat Miss S. [illegible] [illegible]; Miss J. [illegible] (Australia) beat Miss S. [illegible] [illegible]; Miss [illegible] Dorner (Australia) beat Miss C. Harrison [illegible]; Mrs C. [illegible] Janes beat Miss L. D. [illegible] [illegible]; Miss L. [illegible] beat Miss Y. Vermaak (South Africa) [illegible]; Miss C. O'Neil (Australia) beat Miss F. de Pancu (Spain) [illegible]; Miss K. Walker (Australia) beat Miss B. R. Thompson 1—6, 6—3, 6—[illegible].

No support for attempt to expel S Africa

Munich, April 17.—A motion calling for the immediate expulsion of South Africa from this year's Davis Cup tennis competition failed to gain support at a meeting of the Davis Cup committee here today. The motion was included in the agenda at the request of India and with the support of Romania.

A spokesman said the committee had turned down the demand, but *that a final decision would be* taken at a forthcoming meeting of the Davis Cup nations in Barcelona.

South Africa became the first nation to win the Davis Cup by default when India refused to *play* them in last year's final. Earlier this month Mexico refused to play South Africa in their North American *zone* semi-final.

Colombia, scheduled to meet South Africa in the zone final, deferred a decision on whether to play the match, though in a recent message to Basil Reay, secretary of the Davis Cup committee, they expressed doubts about being able to play the tie in Colombia.

Reuter.

DUSSELDORF: T. Koch (Brazil) beat R. Tanner, 7—6, [illegible]; [illegible] beat J. [illegible] (Colombia), 6—1, [illegible]; J. Fillol (Chile) beat B. Fairlie (New Zealand), [illegible]; [illegible] beat R. Ruffels (Australia), 7—5, 6—7, [illegible]; R. Ramirez (Mexico) beat R. Krulsa, [illegible]; J. Connors (US) beat R. Moore (S Africa), 6—7, 6—1.

JOHANNESBURG: F. McMillan (South Africa) beat A. Ashe (US) [illegible]; [illegible] Stafford [illegible] beat [illegible] Hewitt (South Africa) 6—3, 6—1; T. Okker (Netherlands) beat O. Parun (New Zealand), 7—5, 4—6, 7—[illegible].

TOKYO: M. Cox (GB) beat H. Rahim (Pakistan), 6—7, 6—7, 6—4; [illegible] Riessen (US) beat [illegible] Battrick (GB) 6—1 [illegible]; F. Stockton (US) beat V. Amritraj (India), 7—6, 6—2; [illegible] Drysdale (GB) beat [illegible] Amritraj (India), 7—5, 2—6, 6—1; J. Alexander (Australia) beat J. Simpson (New Zealand), 6—4, 5—7, 6—1; [illegible] (US) beat M. Holecek (Czechoslovakia), 7—6, 6—4; S. Smith (US) beat T. Kuriowa (Japan), 6—3, 6—2; H. Solomon (US) beat B. Phillips-Moore (Australia), 7—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Lead: The danger that may be lurking all around us

The amount of lead in the blood of young violent offenders is to be measured in a research project now starting at Birmingham University. The suggestion behind it—that there may be something abnormal about the lead metabolism of people who commit, in particular, irrational acts of aggression and destruction—is the natural progression in a growing chain of inquiries into the poisoning effects of lead.

Studies among industrial workers have long shown that lead poisoning *affects the* brain, the kidneys and the liver; like mercury, it is a neurotoxin which damages the central nervous system. But, more sinister, is the gradually accumulating evidence that the subtle behavioural changes—inability to concentrate, depression, poor motor control—associated with blood poisoning, may occur long before signs of poisoning. And it now seems possible that levels of lead in a city environment may *be sufficient to cause these behaviour* changes, particularly in young children who are thought to absorb as much as 50 per cent of the lead they ingest (as compared to adults' 10 per cent).

According to Professor Derek Bryce-Smith, Professor of Organic Chemistry at Reading University who has been piecing together the evidence, there could be thousands of children who are irritable, aggressive and doing badly at school, not because they have a cold or are unhappy but because they are absorbing excessive amounts of lead.

Since food, drink and most things around us contain lead, it is inevitable that everyone absorbs a certain amount of it. *Someone drinking a cup of tea made* with soft water that has been sitting around all night in the pipes, eating a fish caught in polluted in-shore waters, and food from tins sealed with lead solder, may be taking in rather more than the 150 to 250 microgrammes accepted by most scientists to be present in the average diet.

He may be taking in still more if he has a vegetable garden near a main road, like *the family* who asked their local authority to analyse the lead content in their vegetables, grown 30 feet from a main road, and found that the broccoli contained seven times the statutory legal maximum for lead in food.

But *where scientific opinions start to* differ is over how susceptible people are to large doses of lead, what constitutes a large dose, how accurately blood lead levels can be measured, and where excessive doses actually come from. Such a confusion in definition and premise has led to many conflicting findings, not least because everyone challenges the accuracy of the others' measurements, and all are dealing in the imponderable field of *behaviour and IQ*. *There are also two* definite schools of thought. The traditional one accepts that clinical lead poisoning causes damage to the brain, but maintains that unless acute poisoning occurs, there is no lasting damage. But the view taken by Professor Bryce-Smith, among others, is that lead affects the brain long before there are clinical signs of lead poisoning.

Many scientists have now accepted 40 microgrammes per 100 millilitres of blood *as an arbitrary guideline above which* blood lead levels should not rise. The 100 or so children admitted to hospital in this country each year with lead poisoning all register something above 80 microgrammes. The early symptoms are remarkably similar to those of other childhood diseases: irritability, vomiting, headaches, loss of appetite followed later by convulsions and coma.

Concern about emissions from lead *smelters has* however led to a number of studies, principally in the United States, to find out whether there exists a relationship between urban environmental lead and blood lead levels. In large-scale screening studies in New York City, researchers found that nearly 30 per cent of ostensibly healthy children under the age of six had blood lead levels of more than 40 microgrammes, and that just under 6 per cent of them had more than 60 microgrammes. They concluded that as many as a quarter of a million American children under six have what are now universally considered to be excessively high blood lead levels.

Where is all the lead coming from? There is little doubt that *the most common* source of actual clinical poisoning is paint. Small children in particular pick up and chew on anything they can put their hands on, and a speck of paint about *the size of a match head taken* daily for four months is enough to poison a two-year-old child. Danger lies not in fresh indoor paint, which now legally has to contain less than 1 per cent lead, but in the old paint on woodwork, windowsills and furniture, dating from the days when lead content could be as high as 50 per cent. (Another source of lead poisoning is the "surma" painted on the eyelids of young Indian children, which is sometimes pure lead sulphide.)

Dr Donald Barltrop, a paediatrician at St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, believes that screening programmes should be set up, and that children suffering from acute lead poisoning should not be returned to their homes until the sources of lead have been identified.

> Rats exposed to sub-lethal levels of lead are known to become irritable; goldfish change their behaviour with a concentration less than half that of Glasgow tap water

There is, however, a growing feeling that blaming all poisoning on lead from paint is too simplistic, particularly as studies in the USA have shown that up to half the recorded lead poisoned children do not come from homes where peeling lead paint could be found.

Recent studies in Birmingham and London have shown that it is not unusual for dust to contain up to 3 per cent of lead. *At this rate it would* be quite possible for children to consume almost ten times what they could tolerably absorb, simply by eating 20 contaminated sweets, or running their finger along a railing and licking their sticky fingers.

No one really doubts any more that apart from local smelters, the principal cause of airborne lead is the lead additive in petrol (approximately 10,000 tons of lead was emitted from vehicles in Britain last year). *Connexion* between petrol lead and blood lead levels is borne out by measurements taken around Spaghetti junction in Birmingham where levels almost doubled after the motorway interchange was built, and in New Jersey, USA, where children living close to a major road were found to have twice as much lead as children living in the back streets.

The question that people are now trying to solve is how much high blood lead levels really matter, particularly for the learning patterns and behaviour disorders of children. Rats exposed to sub-lethal levels of tetraethyl lead are known to become irritable and fight among themselves; goldfish change their behaviour with a concentration of lead in their water less than half that of Glasgow tap water.

A recent study of children in the Isle of Dogs, in the East End of London, produced the extraordinary finding that there were *more children behaving abnormally* than normally in certain age groups; the researchers dismissed the possibility of lead poisoning, but blamed it on undefined "*environmental factors*". More suggestive are the results of Dr David's work in the United States on hyperactive children—children who are abnormally restless, impatient, unable to concentrate, emotionally immature and tend towards violent, destructive actions.

Dr David took a group of children hyperactive for a *known physiological* cause (it can result from brain damage), and a group of children equally hyperactive but for no identifiable reason. He then "de-leaded" them with a treatment *used in cases of clinical* lead poisoning known as chelation therapy, and found that the hyperactivity of the no-known-cause group was enormously improved. That of the other hyperactive group remained the same. He now suggests that 40 microgrammes per 100 millilitres may be far too high for safety.

Figures for random violence, particularly among young people in city areas, have risen dramatically in the past few years; *pollution in cities from lead and other* toxins is also rising. The suggestion of a causal connexion between the two is dismissed by a number of scientists, who insist that no such relationship can be proved.

But as Dr Selwyn Smith, of Birmingham University, who is carrying out the study on the violent offenders, points out, if you can show that these young prisoners have very high amounts of lead, it may make far more sense to treat them with chelation therapy than to lock them up.

Professor Bryce-Smith is arguing that excessive lead in children may simply be one more stress that they have to cope with. Since *behavioural abnormalities* can be caused by a number of kinds of stress, it is more than likely that many factors are involved. Lead, a neurological poison, may be one of them. And a child who is hyperactive is probably less able to withstand other kinds of stress. Boys, it seems, are more often hyperactive than girls, on a five to one ratio. Professor Bryce-Smith suggests that the reaction in girls is more neurotic than aggressive. "We shall not understand the causes of abnormal behaviour until we consider the whole spectrum of stresses", he says. "And among them I would include not only a father's tantrums, but dust in the air."

He is also very aware of the economic and political implications of what he is saying. The technological uses of lead are, after all, enormous. But like many other people working in this field he is concerned with the seeming official reluctance *to take the growing evidence of danger* of excessive lead seriously. It is clearly impossible to scrape all the paint off old houses. But once you accept that air lead does contribute to total lead exposure, and that when added to lead from other sources such as water and food, the total exposure may be dangerously high, then removing lead from the air is an obvious step to take.

Petrol is said to account for 98 per cent of airborne lead, discharged in the form of minute particles. The maximum permitted lead content in it has been reduced sharply in many countries over the past few years—in Russian cities *leaded petrol has been prohibited since* 1953—and was brought down to 0.55 grammes per litre in this country last November. Further reductions have however been deferred because of the oil crisis since it is generally accepted that the extra refining needed in the absence of the lead additives would add between 2 and 3 per cent to the total oil imports.

And yet the United States Environment Protection Agency produced a study a little more than a year ago in *which they* proposed a step by step decrease in leaded petrol down to zero, and calculated that the increase in total oil consumption would add no more than 0.1 cent to each *gallon of petrol*.

The evidence clearly does not yet add up to the conclusion that lead plays a major factor in behavioural disorders. But the individual findings are alarming enough to suggest that the prevailing attitude of complacency, and the economic priorities, may be very misplaced.

Caroline Moorehead

What are your legal rights if you have an accident?

During 1972, the latest year for which figures are available, more than 6,000 people in Britain died as a result of accidents in the home. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents estimates that a further 110,000 were seriously injured in the home. The total number of deaths by accidents, of all kinds, runs to about 20,000 a year, with more than half a million serious injuries, and an estimated 5,000,000 slight injuries.

In some cases, those injured or bereaved are able to obtain advice on their legal position without much difficulty. A worker hurt in a factory accident, for instance, has usually been *able to turn to his trade* union for help. But for many others, a serious accident has meant not only the distress caused by the injury or incapacity itself but also the further burden of having to cope with the possible legal consequences which may arise. Too often, legal rights and benefits to which they might be entitled go by default, through lack of access to basic information.

A new volume in the Law Society's useful series on law for the layman attempts to fill this gap. *Accidents and the Law*, by Neville Vandyk (Oyez Publishing, £1.50), deals with the whole gamut of accidents, and gives basic legal advice on each category.

Mr Vandyk, a solicitor and editor of the weekly *Solicitor's Journal*, has more cause than most for interest in the subject. For many years, he has been confined to a *wheelchair as a result of an accident*. Recently, he won a significant legal battle on behalf of disabled people when the Court of Appeal held that he was entitled to rating relief on his flat, which he had specially converted and equipped to comply with his needs. He argued that the alternative to altering his own flat was to have been cared for by a local authority or voluntary organization, who would have been entitled to rating relief.

His aim in writing the book was to remove the "fear of the unknown" from people seriously injured or incapacitated. He does not try to assess whether or not the law *is* adequate to meet the needs of those involved in accidents. Nevertheless, apart from giving useful information about what the law is, the book demonstrates, perhaps without meaning to, the law's shortcomings as well. In particular, *it* illustrates once again the unfairness of a compensation system based on the "fault" principle.

Marcel Berlins

When a teenage girl refuses to eat

"She's put herself on a diet" is the first and natural reaction of parents when a teenage girl begins to refuse food and lose weight—and often that simple explanation is the right one. Sometimes, however, this refusal to eat is the first step in the long drawn out illness, anorexia nervosa, one of the few remaining serious diseases of early adult life.

In anorexia the refusal to eat is so absolute that the girl (19 out of 20 cases are in girls) eventually wastes away to *skin* and bone, and if treatment is unsuccessful she may die. While a great deal is now known of the physical and mental features of the illness, no one can yet say for certain why some girls are affected and not others. It seems to be more prevalent among children of affluent, successful parents and since *milder cases may never be seen* by a doctor, the true frequency is unknown: possibly it may be as high as one in every 100 teenage girls. The experts are agreed, however, that anorexia nervosa is becoming more common and that it is still exceptionally difficult to treat.

Parents may not realize for some time how serious their daughter's refusal to eat has become. Characteristically girls with anorexia nervosa manage to conceal their loss of weight by their choice of clothes; they *retain their energy and enthusiasm*; and their inadequate food intake can readily be disguised as no more than ordinary teenage irregularity in eating habits.

When challenged they refuse to admit that they are in any way ill or in need of treatment, and attempts to make them eat result either in a battle of wills or a programme of deception. Forcing a girl to eat by threats or bribes is rarely successful since in established cases weight will be kept down by self-induced vomiting.

The explanation of this strange behaviour has been summed up by one leading authority, Prof Arthur Crisp of St George's Hospital, London, in the striking phrase "food equals sex". The onset of sexual maturation in girls is closely linked to their weight: almost all teenage girls start their menstrual periods when *their weight reaches 7 to 7½* stone. Girls who develop anorexia in their teens were generally plump children who began sexual maturation as young as nine, 10, or 11. Teasing about their fatness becomes linked in their minds with the emotional stresses of early adolescence, and at a subconscious level the rejection of food is in part a rejection of teenage sexuality.

As a girl with anorexia nervosa loses weight, she loses the signs of sexual maturity: *her breasts* disappear and her menstrual periods cease. Recent research has shown that the hormonal make-up of a young woman with severe anorexia nervosa reverts to that of a pre-adolescent girl. Only after treatment has led to a substantial gain in weight do the internal glands resume adult function. The key to understanding anorexia *nervosa seems then to* be that refusal to eat should be seen as a rejection of adolescent and sexual conflicts rather than a simple matter of dieting or food faddism.

Frequently the condition is mild and transitory, and the girl can be persuaded to resume eating. But well before enough weight has been lost to bring a girl below the *seven stone limit* and menstruation has ceased completely, expert help is needed.

One of the tragic features of the illness is the adamant refusal of many girls to admit, or even recognize that they are indeed ill. Psychological studies of girls with anorexia nervosa have shown that they consistently *overestimate the size and* weight of their bodies—perhaps there is some genuine delusion about their image of themselves. Only too often, unfortunately, these girls refuse *admission* to hospital or referral for psychiatric advice despite parental pressures until their physical condition has deteriorated to a dangerous extent.

Sometimes the self-induced starvation can be so extreme that intravenous or tube feeding in hospital is necessary if the girl is not to die, but such cases are exceptional. More often, the condition becomes chronic with a girl maintaining her weight at or below seven stone and becoming more and more confirmed in her attitudes to body *size* and sexual maturity. The outlook is best when the girl agrees to treatment early in the course of her illness, when sympathetic psychiatric counselling can be successful in helping her to recognize and adjust to the conflicts underlying the disorder.

Why is anorexia becoming more common? Perhaps the answer lies in the improvements in nutrition that have occurred this century. Successive generations of children have grown taller and heavier than their parents and the age of the onset of *menstruation* has dropped steadily (though that trend finally ceased about 1970). Ever younger children have been forced to face the stresses of adolescence—and society has increased these stresses by publicizing the desirability of teenage sexuality using all the skills of the advertising industry. Is it so surprising that some girls should find these pressures unacceptable and should wish to retreat into childhood for a few more years?

Dr Tony Smith
Medical Correspondent

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Our coastal waters are too important to be left to piecemeal legislation

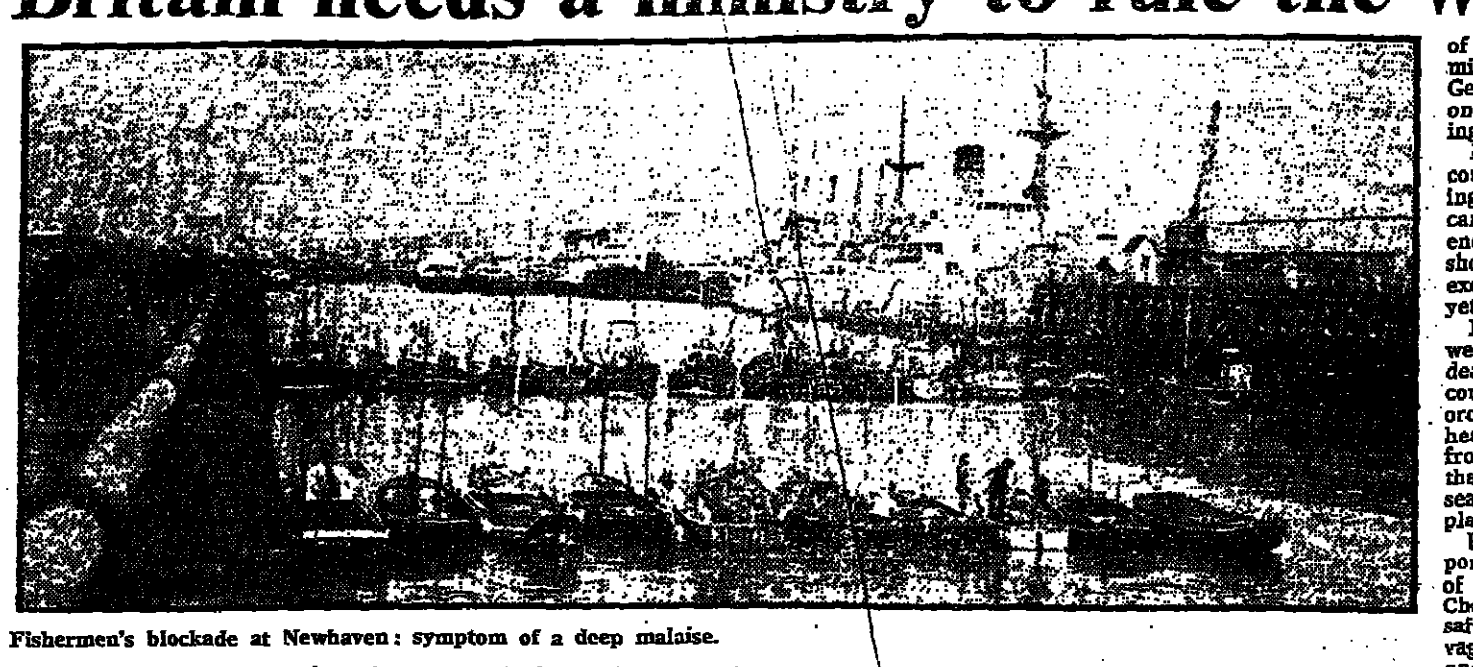
Why Britain needs a ministry to rule the waves

Britain's seawards expansion has never yet officially been considered, let alone planned as a whole. It has been haphazard and hectic: time, money, resources and lives have been, and continue to be, wasted. The recent troubles in the fishing industry are only one symptom of a deep malaise.

Much of what is being done in the North Sea is at the frontiers of knowledge, as well as at the frontiers of human and material endurance; yet the North Sea oil remit of the Department of Energy is "to identify and to seek to remove obstacles and difficulties which may impede the landing of oil and gas on time" (which means as soon as possible). This is a recipe for gung-ho sectionalism, for risking the casual extinction of many less obvious, but no less important interests, and for a generally inadequate preparation for a vastly complicated national enterprise.

Eight major British industries are involved in the seas around us: shipping, shipbuilding, fishing (and fish processing), oil and gas production (and the associated construction and service industries), other mineral extraction (including sand and gravel), insurance, waste disposal, recreation. There are also many minor ones. All 16 major and most minor departments of state are directly involved. So are innumerable governmental, inter-governmental, semi-governmental, non-governmental, bodies, local, national, regional and international.

All of the law—English and Scottish—that is now available, has just grown, and there is, naturally enough, no proper coordination. There is no one whose job it is to inquire, to oversee, to set priorities, to knock heads together. There is no planning because the very idea of sea-use planning is unfamiliar. There is no senior minister for whom his maritime responsibilities are more than secondary; there are no civil servants with duties other than to their own sector.



Fishermen's blockade at Newhaven: symptom of a deep malaise.

Even new legislation is piecemeal, small patches of regulation, applied when a gap is found. Absurdities abound: offshore commercial diving is now controlled, except for diving from "barges". The discharge of oil and the dumping of waste at sea by oil developers are both prohibited, but the dumping of debris not legally defined as "waste" is not prohibited.

The three separate bodies in the British Isles that are responsible for "lights" interpret their duties rather differently, so some North Sea installations are inadequately buoyed and lit.

The Chief Constable of Aberdeen found himself last summer the responsible police officer for 27 out of the 29 oil rigs then in operation (including some north and west of the Shetlands) simply because the companies' offices were all in Aberdeen.

Only half of the 60 odd supply vessels servicing the rigs are registered in the United Kingdom: all the others are beyond British jurisdiction.

The licensing of pipelines on the British continental shelf is now at last on its way through Parliament. But because the laying and servicing of pipelines (along with cable-laying and servicing) is one of the freedoms enshrined in the 1958 Geneva Convention on the High Seas, foreign pipe-laying on the British shelf (from Norway to France, say) remains unaffected.

Earlier this year a committee under the Lord Privy Seal decided that in two years' time the government will provide five additional rather slow, fishery protection type vessels and four fixed-wing aircraft for the vast new responsibilities involved in oilfield protection in the North Sea, the Celtic Sea, the Western Approaches. There is no suggestion that research into a vessel more appropriate to the multifarious functions of offshore government is at present even contemplated.

Part of Whitehall's trouble in seizing this nettle of offshore government, springs from the state of international law concerning the sea. The Law of the Sea is not law at all, in the usual domestic sense. It consists at present of a number of conventions, in part mutually conflicting, to which states adhere or not at their discretion (no more than half of the world's coastal states do so).

None of their provision is internationally enforcible and the International Court at the Hague, in deciding cases put to it, merely takes note of existing conventions. That this regime is inadequate for regulating today's massive and world-wide movement of national life and activity into the seas is widely recognized hence the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to call a conference to change it.

The first session last summer of this third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III), at Caracas, in effect reached general agreement on two important points: on a 12 nm territorial sea and on a 200 nm exclusive economic zone, within which the coastal state would exercise sovereign rights over resources. A second session is now going on in Geneva and the small print all remains to be agreed.

Some of the developed states, Americans, Russians, and Japanese to the fore, want to retain within the new system the freedoms they alone in fact have had the clout to enjoy (freedom of passage, of overflight, of secret research, of distant-water fishing). The rest, including the developed states of the Commonwealth, wish to curtail or regulate freedoms they see increasingly exercised against them (their natural resources removed, their waters and coasts polluted, their security threatened). The British Government has mainly aligned itself with the first group, but the country's real interests lie in between the two main interest groupings.

The Government realizes it needs, immediately, to exercise far greater control off Britain's own shores, but it also assumes that British shipping and the Royal Navy need their traditional untrammelled freedom of worldwide passage. Compromises are in fact probable at Geneva, but general agreement on a complete and all-embracing text will take time.

Britain, more than any other country in the world, is suffering from this legal hiatus. We cannot regulate even threatened stocks of fish off our own shores because the system of exclusive economic zones is not yet in operation.

But this is not to say that we are hamstrung: a great deal of improvement would come from a system of vigorous decision making and head knocking at the top, and from subjecting all the uses that are made of the seas, seabed and coastline to proper planning.

Freedom of navigation is important, but so is the security of oil platforms and pipelines. Charting, traffic control, safety-zones, surveying and salvaging of wrecks, management and protection of fisheries, new roles for the navy and for the hydrographer, safety regulations, swifter application of technology, certification, education, and training for new skills, investment policies, planning procedures for the acquisition of land, on-shore fishery arrangements within the European Community—all these, and much else, need fitting together, into a coherent policy. No one with less authority than a senior minister, a Secretary of State for Maritime Affairs (or perhaps an expansion of duties for a Secretary of State for Home and Maritime Affairs) can take the kind of decisions that either will be taken, and taken soon, or, chaotically and irreversibly, will take themselves.

Our seas are not merely an oil mine, a hunting ground for the world's fishermen, a drain, a wide road to carry our trade along. They are the condition of our wealth and of our food in the future, and we must plan their use just as carefully as we plan the use of our equally limited supply of land.

Elizabeth Young

Scottish academics are feeling the cold

Scholarship in the humanities has been crippled in Scotland by the narrow English focus of the British Academy, according to a group of academics from Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities which has been meeting informally in recent months with a view to establishing a new Scottish Academy.

The group, which has centred on Dr W. H. C. Frend, professor of ecclesiastical history at Glasgow University, is deeply critical of what is called the British Academy's neglect both of Scottish history and law and of eligible scholars working in Scotland. Glasgow University, with a staff of over 30 professors in humanities and social sciences, has no single fellow of the British Academy. In Scotland as a whole there is barely a handful, and most are Englishmen.

The feeling among the 80 or so members of the group, which first met in December last year, is that either the British Academy reforms itself from within or else moves are made towards some kind of independent body. In fact in the coming months public steps will be taken to revive the arts and letters side of the proud and ancient Royal Society of Edinburgh, a predominantly scientific society which received its charter at the end of the eighteenth century, Scotland's "first golden age".

Though the Scottish academics—who come from St Andrews and Aberdeen Universities in smaller numbers than from Glasgow and Edinburgh—disclaim any nationalist political convictions, the times are held to be most propitious for this move towards redressing the cultural balance in Scotland's favour.

The council of the British Academy has felt such pressures too for it has asked Sir Alexander Cairncross, one of a long line of Scottish economists who have made good in England, to investigate the question of devolution. His committee, which includes Professor W. H. Walsh of Edinburgh University—a noted opponent of moves to separate Scottish universities from the English ones—will report soon.

It will probably recommend that some greater emphasis be given to Scottish projects in the grants made by the academy without any fundamental changes in the composition of the sections. Sir Alexander, like many other members of the academy, feels that any danger of diluting the fellowship by taking out papers in any individual not distinguished by his personal and scholarly merit should be strongly resisted.

The Scots feel that the academy has abandoned its standards in exactly this way by becoming what one Glasgow academic called "an Oxbridge mutual admiration society". There are fields of scholarly endeavour, they say, which the academy ignores altogether.

Dr D. M. Walker, regius professor of private law at Glasgow pointed out that the academy's specialist committees concentrated on England. He cited the English Place Name Society, the Early English Church Music Committee, the work of the Corpus Vitrearum Medii Aevi Committee was in southern England. Specialist Scottish interests, notably in law, were unrepresented.

A model for the Scots comes from the version of the national academy common in European countries that embraces the range of scholarly subjects including natural sciences. This explains why the revival of the Royal Society of Edinburgh is exciting great interest.

The rise of nationalist political parties and moves to a Scottish government of some kind could well have their cultural concomitants. The revival of a Scottish Academy—which is earnestly desired by the scientists as much as the arts men, according to Dr A. E. Ritchie, secretary of the RSE—could prove the beginning of another "golden age" for Scottish intellectual life.

David Walker

The growing doubts in Ireland over this vital election

As the murders, bombings and shootings in Ulster continue to cause a death rate unequalled since 1972, British Government officials are already thinking and talking beyond the convention, due to be elected in two weeks' time.

There was a period earlier this year when it was still hoped that the experimental body might come up with at least some acceptable solutions to Ulster's problems, but, even among the more optimistic civil servants, these thoughts have now been abandoned.

When first conceived out of the wreckage of the old power-sharing assembly, the 78-strong constitutional convention was set up by the Northern Ireland Act, 1974, to consider "what provision for the government of Northern Ireland is likely to command the most widespread acceptance throughout the community there". By the British, this phrase was intended to cover approval among the minority Roman Catholic population, but this point has been contemptuously dismissed by loyalist leaders.

Until a few weeks ago, Government ministers were hoping that the vital election campaign could take place in an atmosphere of relative peace, with even the possibility of Provisional Sinn Fein putting its extreme republican views to the test of the ballot box.

In practice, as has so often been the case with Britain's attempts to solve its Irish problem, everything has slipped from their hands. Sinn Fein, no doubt considering the slender prospect of success, has chosen to boycott the polls, and sectarian violence has risen to a level which has polarized attitudes in both communities.

The deep and disturbing cynicism with which most actions of the Westminster administration are regarded here has reached a new low in the past week. When Mr Rees let slip details of a shooting attack on his life, the universal Ulster reaction on both sides of the religious divide was to suspect the Secretary of State—patently an honest man—of telling a Catholic contrived political lie.

But it is the British who will hold the purse strings for the convention, and the ultimate veto over its constitutional proposals, although they will take scrupulous care not to be seen interfering in any way with its day-to-day proceedings.

For the past month, selected correspondents have been invited to a series of Whitehall briefings intended to demonstrate the pattern it was hoped the convention would follow. To anyone who has attended one of these moderate, reasoned affairs and then spent a few days on the hustings of Belfast, no contrast could be more telling.

In Whitehall they are thinking in terms of the convention sitting for a minimum of six months and making gradual progress towards compromise agreement. Leading members of the dominant loyalist coalition, virtually guaranteed a majority, see eight weeks as the maximum time necessary to reassure Ulster and the world of their natural ascendancy. "There will be absolutely no need for this to be a protracted affair", explained the Vanguard leader, Mr William Craig, who dismisses any idea of power-sharing as "political nonsense".

In its tactfully shaded amber and white discussion paper, circulated earlier this year, the Government talks of specially financed trips by convention members to observe Government structures in assorted foreign countries, and of private committee meetings away from the watchful eye of the press.

In Belfast, where the murder rate runs higher than in any European city, these ideas are scornfully dismissed by the loyalist politicians who will have the strongest voice in the convention. "We are not going to do any horse-trading behind locked doors", boomed the unmistakable voice of the Rev. Ian Paisley at a press conference.

Without saying so in precise terms, he made it quite plain that the loyalist coalition would be going to the convention to do only one thing—vote through their own plans, which look unmistakably like an even stronger version of the old discredited Stormont Parliament.

A leading member of the Vanguard Unionists, one of the three main coalition parties, explained: "We have had enough of these SDLP men running around with their Irish passports. If that it what they want, they should go down there and have it. This convention gives us the chance of showing what the democratically elected majority wants, and we intend to take it."

Among the faithful body of uniformed doormen who run errands inside the Stormont buildings, there was a tangible air of resignation yesterday. "Another few weeks", one said, "and we shall have that bunch of comedians back again. But I doubt they will be here very long." Unhappily for the British Government and for the future peace of Ulster, there are few observers who would now disagree with him.

Christopher Walker

Will defence cuts damage the export prospects of our arms industry?

The Royal Malaysian Navy's latest hydrographic survey vessel is to be equipped with a hydroplot integrated navigation and surveying system by Marconi Space and Defence Systems, Limited, it was announced this week—which is good news for Marconi but not exactly the sort of item to make the average Briton pause for more than a millisecond or two over his tinned grapefruit.

It is probably more representative of Britain's burgeoning arms export industry however than the Chieftain tanks we are selling to Iran, or the submarines we are not supplying to Libya—which partly explains the frustration felt by defence salesmen whenever their chosen career becomes the object of national attention. As it did this week.

Arms salesmen complain that in terms of public esteem they cannot win, and of course they are right. If they succeed in their work they are castigated by the left wing, unless of course they are supplying popular revolutionary movements aimed at toppling the forces of reaction—in which case they are kicked by the right wing. If they fail they are castigated by the right wing, unless their failure has involved negotiations with the liberty-seeking people's armies of some crumbling kingdom or another, in which case they are kicked by the left wing again. This is perhaps how it should be in a democracy and it is encouraging that at least people care, in whatever direction. But it sometimes gives the wrong impression.

The Jaguar aircraft: India's request was turned down.

In fact Britain's arms exports are holding up pretty well in difficult times, and the estimated £560m worth of business expected in 1975-76 is double the figure of five years ago—an increase which reflects more than inflation.

For years aggrieved Whitehall sources have protested that this is still the third biggest arms exporting country in the world, well below the United States and the Soviet Union but still above France—not limping behind her as most people think. This is because the French employ a method of accountancy in which everything is mixed up, orders, deliveries, the lot, in one glorious but fishy bouillebaisse.

The British with customary reticence, record the sale of equipment only when it has actually been delivered. Hence the supply of £100m worth of aircraft over five years might be represented here as £20m a year for five years. The French, it is said, record £100m a year for five years, and subsequently snatch all la gloire.

This may be unfair to the French. But it illustrates the point that the British arms industry is hardly in the position of a poor relation, inhibited from improving itself by an over-zealous concern for the niceties of life. The majority of arms deals are clinched without any fuss and the number of them cancelled because of political sensitivities is lower than one might think from absorbing the headlines.

There are so-called "black" areas for which exporters know they have little chance of winning an export licence from the Government—certainly from this Government and in most cases from any government. These include the communist block (for reasons of military security) South Africa, Rhodesia, and now Chile. But there are also "grey" area in which some arms might be permissible and some might not. Even Iran, our biggest single customer, who has a continuing wide-ranging programme involving equipment and installations, can sometimes look slightly off-white. Government hesitation over supplying submarines is partly believed to be caused by the Shah's eventual ambition to buy nuclear-powered submarines from Britain—and there is understandable concern about the consequences of encouraging him along this escalating path.

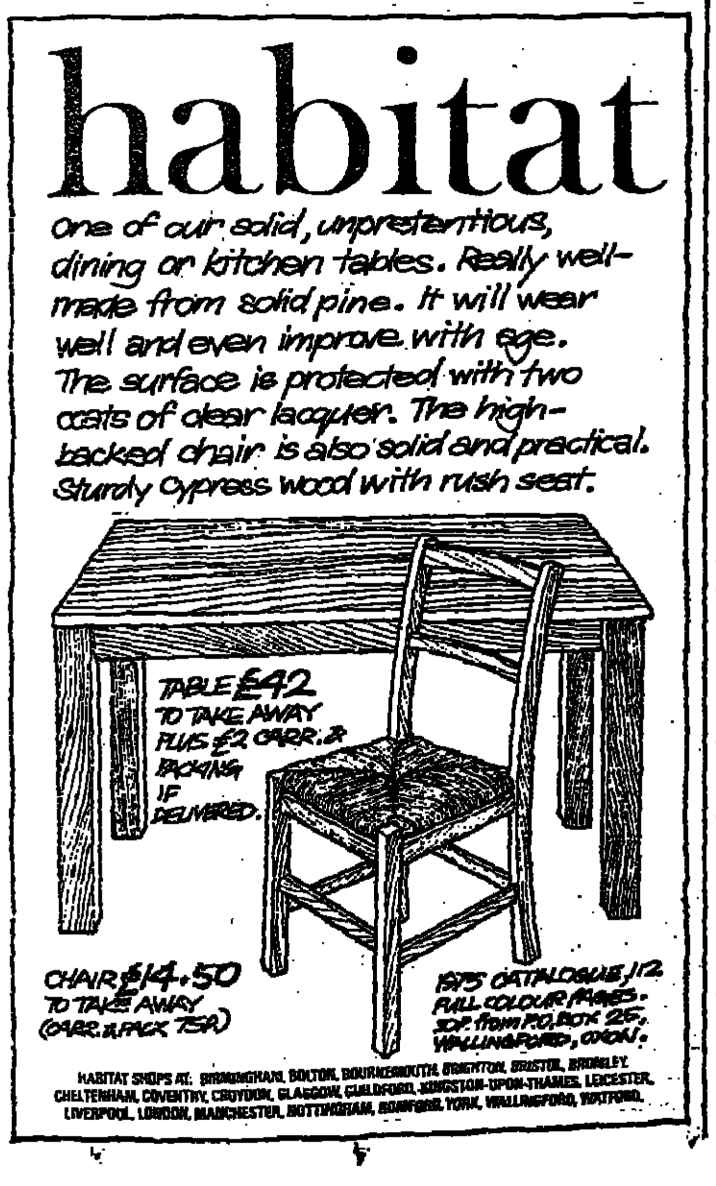
There are other considerations, such as the ability of any country to pay for its dream of military glory. This is why conversations with Kenya have been continuing for some time and why India's request for Jaguar aircraft—on distinctly pro-Indian credit terms—was turned down. In fact, the Defence Sales Organization in Whitehall has recently been criticized for not taking a decision quickly enough over Kenya and then for rejecting the Indian proposals too soon.

This is not to say that Britain's arms industry has an assured future or that the organization, despite considerable streamlining, is now beyond further improvement. We are fighting hard to retain our share of the market in the Persian Gulf, traditionally the source of about a quarter of Britain's arms deals, against fierce competition from the French and more particularly the Americans. Meanwhile the odd story about government ineptitude still echoes in the corridors of the aircraft makers.

But British arms exporters are believed to be more broad-based than the French, who have relied upon their aircraft industry for 75 per cent of their trade during the past few years. It has been said that the Americans supply arms for profit, the Russians for politics, the French for la gloire, and the British for the grandiose notion of offsetting the cost of supplying the kit to their own troops.

This may be a gross generalization. But it is not without some truth. The Middle East is now apparently flowing with petro-dollars as shaikhs seek to turn their mirages into Mirages. But with fewer troops and less equipment, Britain's difficulty may be that it will soon not have the resources to take full advantage.

Henry Stape
Defence Corre[illegible]



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The Times Diary

Taking over someone else's life

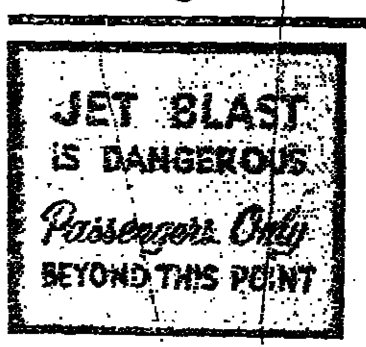
Life-swapping—a fad which began in the United States—is spreading to Britain. Ann Barr, Features Editor of Harpers and Queen, and Caroline Silver, journalist and author of books on horseracing, are swapping existences for a month.

Both claim to be treating the experiment with great seriousness. They even telephone one another's friends, each confidently declaring that she is the woman she is impersonating. The purpose is not to deceive but to discover how another person exists. "At all times we try to react as the other would have done to given situations", explained Miss Silver.

Yet there are problems. Caroline Silver insists Ann Barr is coping spendidly with the horsey set in the country, but admits that she is herself creating moderate havoc at Harpers and Queen, commissioning articles from people, and on subjects she knows nothing about. "I have to ring up authors and pretend I've read their books", she confesses.

Yet despite the best of intentions, their real identities keep intruding. Caroline Silver has had to cancel a dinner engagement of Ann Barr's tonight, as she wants to videotape BBC 2's adaptation of her (Caroline Silver's) short story The Gallops Man.

I do not really see what they hope to prove. Both already inhabit the tight little world of communications, and their lives cannot be radically dissimiliar. Yet even so, they are insufficiently rigorous to eradicate their real existences totally, even for so short a period.



Irene Hunter of Chelsea photographed this example of the doubtful privileges which can be purchased with airline tickets at Austin airport in Texas.

Press freedom

The Paliamentary Lobby is a journalistic restrictive practice at which reporters themselves connive. Politicians address Lobby meetings on their own terms, getting publicity for their views on the understanding that the views are not attributed to them. It makes for comfortable coexistence between politicians and the press, but does not serve the cause of the unfettered flow of information.

Sanctions against those who break the rules, and against the journals they work for, are severe and sudden, as Patrick Cosgrave of The Spectator has discovered. He has been summarily ejected from this self-policing secret society for an "offence" he did not commit.

An anonymous columnist in The Spectator wrote that one or two members of the Lobby had been angered at what they considered the over-protective attitude adopted by the Lobby chairman, John Egan, towards Margaret Thatcher and Reginald Maudling, when they were guests at Lobby meetings. Two weeks later the secretary of the Lobby group informed the editor of The Spectator that its committee had decided to bar Cosgrave.

When the editor objected, Egan himself thundered in reply: "The confidentiality of Lobby gatherings is being breached by your publication. The remedy is in your hands."

It seems to me that the remedy is in the hands of all editors whose reporters are members of the Lobby.

Martial music

The lease is up next month on the BBC Playhouse in Northumberland Avenue which has been used for 25 years for radio shows. The area is to be redeveloped.

The Playhouse is going out in jolly style. On Wednesday night the eighth annual Army Music Group and Singer Competition was held in the small and ornate auditorium, before an enthusiastic audience of soldiers and their families, who clapped, swayed and stamped to the music.

In the dressing rooms before the show, the atmosphere was thick with bonhomie, cigarette smoke, talcum powder and after shave lotion. Cans and bottles of Dutch and German beer stood on dressing tables.

There were three winners—a folk group called the Tyrolean Terrors who made fun of Bavarian music festivals; Bandsman Norman Montefusco, who won the individual singing competition with his version of My Way; and the Red Mafia, who won the rock and roll contest.

While the judges were making up their minds, a comedian called Mike Newman came on stage and made Irish jokes. The audience were polite but there were few belly laughs. British soldiers tend not to find Irish jokes overpoweringly funny.

Thirsty

The 16-strong Irish parliamentary delegation, which has just arrived in Libya at the expense of Colonel Gaddafi's Government, managed to stage a spectacular breach of the country's strict Islamic anti-alcohol laws. Aware that their five-day stay in North Africa promised to be a dry one, members could be seen, prior to departure at Heathrow on Wednesday, stuffing large quantities of off-duty Irish whiskey and gin into their briefcases in the departure lounge.

On arrival at Tripoli they were whisked into a VIP suite where the Irish presented some young Donegal trees to the Libyans as a gesture of good will. Their belongings, with full diplomatic courtesy, were sent through customs without examination.

No so the baggage of more mundane travellers. Security men in the public customs hall confiscated a considerable number of whisky bottles from tourists off the same flight, and also attempted to impound The Times correspondent's typewriter. The Irish arrived at their hotel to a dinner, washed down with Vichy water and raspberry juice. Their whiskey turned up in their rooms intact.

Waste it

The Department of Energy's "Save It" campaign appears to be enjoying little success at the House of Commons. MPs on the Housing Finance (Special Provisions) Bill committee yesterday protested to the Chairman, Alan Fitch, about the "intolerable heat" in the committee room.

Their case was strengthened by the sight of Gerald Kaufman, Environment Under-Secretary, sitting in his shirtsleeves. A compromise, not likely to commend itself to the Department of Energy, was finally agreed. The windows were opened.

Calmer waters

Some veterans of last year's Zaire River Expedition are now pitting their navigational skills and their robust inflatables against the upper reaches of the Thames. They are journeying from Henley (chosen as the starting point "because it is so exceedingly civili[illegible] London, where their [illegible] expedition, and that [illegible] Stanley 100 years ag[illegible] be commemorated at [illegible] Hall on April 28.

They started with [illegible] priately civilized [illegible] the Little White [illegible] The explorers forti[illegible] selves with generous [illegible] of game pie, [illegible] pigeon pie and Henley [illegible]

Captain Alun Davie[illegible] to Prince Charles, [illegible] the news of his [illegible] was parachuted to [illegible] jungle clearing.

A commando [illegible] whole day we [illegible] around looking for [illegible] Telegraph bloke's [illegible] boxes after his boat [illegible] He glanced hopef[illegible] press photographe[illegible] on the brink of [illegible] river front taking [illegible] the David Ges[illegible] the world's largest inf[illegible] river craft.

The man whose [illegible] vessel carries expl[illegible] firm helped spons[illegible] tion because his [illegible] had duplicated [illegible] stone's hymn sh[illegible] the natives.

A Conservative p[illegible] circulating in t[illegible] lands reads: "[illegible] are already be[illegible] EEC members [illegible] £5,342,020 has b[illegible] by the Commu[illegible] strain redundan[illegible] at Brierley H[illegible] workers at Sta[illegible] ley." Which s[illegible] the Left's wor[illegible]

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END OF A FUTILE WAR

The fall of Phnom Penh should mean the end of the war in Cambodia. This will be a blessing for most of the Cambodian people, who have suffered appallingly for absolutely no purpose whatever. They were dragged into the Vietnam conflict for reasons which had nothing to do with their own interests. Their country has been shattered, their people killed, and their delicate political structures destroyed for calculations which turn out to have been totally false. They have gained nothing from the war and lost a great deal.

The tragic irony of the situation is that neither side in the Vietnamese conflict has gained anything from the conflict they provoked in Cambodia. The Americans did not gain the decisive advantage they expected from denying the North Vietnamese a safe sanctuary in Cambodia. Nor have the Vietcong gained anything now from the victory of sympathetic forces in Cambodia, which comes too late to be of any help. The outcome of the war in Vietnam is probably exactly the same as it would have been if the Cambodians had been allowed to maintain the precarious neutrality which President Sihanouk preserved until 1970. They have suffered in vain no matter from which political viewpoint they regard their situation.

The question now is to what extent they can stick together the shattered pieces of their political life into something that they recognize as their own. Prince Sihanouk's policy of turning a blind eye to the war in Vietnam and to the use of his territory by the North Vietnamese was the logical response to a war that did not otherwise concern Cambodia. Now that neither side in Vietnam needs Cambodia it may be easier to restore this detachment. If so, it will be correspondingly easier to heal the political and physical wounds inflicted on the country over the past five years.

It will not, however, be possible to restore the situation to what it was before the war, even though a semblance of restoration will be provided if, as is generally expected, Prince Sihanouk turns up in Phnom Penh with some loyal ministers as titular head of the royal government of national union formed by the guerrilla organization. Real power is now in the hands of the guerrillas themselves, principally Mr Khieu Samphan, though American analysts also have some bets on Mr Saloth Sar, secretary-general of the Khmer Communist Central Committee.

If the new leaders want to gain maximum popular support it is unlikely that they will add new wounds to Cambodian society by staging widespread trials and executions. It is true that the war itself was often fought with a savagery that seemed out of character with the gentle Buddhist culture of Cambodia, but indiscipline and personal vendettas among the guerrilla factions was one explanation, and a streak of coarse cruelty among the Khmer Rouge was another. A government in power can behave differently from a guerrilla movement in the jungle. Hopes that this will be the case are strengthened by appeals which the guerrillas made to the Buddhist priesthood, whose influence is likely to remain strong. Mr Khieu Samphan and his colleagues obviously want them as allies.

How the communist character of the government will be expressed internally is hard to say. Neither the Chinese nor the Vietnamese example can offer any guide. Cambodia has quite different traditions. Prince Sihanouk still has influence among the peasants, and the new leaders will wish to exploit this, but he himself said recently that he would serve as head of state and play no role in internal affairs.

Externally, as Prince Sihanouk has said in Peking, the policy will be neutralist, and there is no doubt to which side it will lean. The new leaders will want to get the best advantage and most independence for the country by playing their cards skilfully in both Peking and Hanoi. This will not make the new government friendly to the Western world.

Yet neighbouring Thailand may have some influence. It has a common Buddhist culture and a democratically elected government that would like to get rid of American bases but does not wish to turn its back on equable relations with the Americans. This could provide a basis for useful contacts with Cambodia and balance the influence of North Vietnam. Certainly there is every chance that the new government in Phnom Penh will not be as uncompromising or as doctrinal as Hanoi has been.

GETTING MORE FROM THE LAND

The net agricultural product of the United Kingdom has been growing over the past decade at an annual average rate of 2.5 per cent. Last year (and it may be the same this year, too) growth stopped, mainly because livestock farmers were clobbered by the weather and the market. In its White Paper "Food from Our Own Resources" the Government now proposes that growth be resumed for the next five years at the same rate as before, and sets the scene accordingly. Such expansion, it concludes, would be "economically worth while", it would in other words be a sensible use of resources.

That judgment is easier to endorse in the present state of the world than it has sometimes been when put forward in the past. The import-saving argument is greatly strengthened by the fact that between 1972 and 1974 the United Kingdom's deficit in trade in food rose from £1,750m to nearly £3,000m. At the same time, the cost of home production is now much closer than it used to be to the price of the same commodities on world markets.

The White Paper shows a proper caution when it comes to estimating movements in world food prices over the next five to ten years. It avoids such favourite proclamations as that cheap food is a thing of the past, or that we have entered an age of scarcity. It is content with the probable conclusions of a general kind. One is that there will not be an early return to a situation in which foodstuffs are available for long periods on world markets at prices below the cost to the producers. The second is that in the next five years world food prices, while possibly fluctuating widely, will fluctuate about a level higher in relation to the price of manufactured goods than obtained in the 1960s. The third is that there are greater risks than in the past of wide fluctuations in price and of world shortages. Those careful judgments are enough to justify a policy of trying to push agricultural self-sufficiency higher than its present level of two thirds of the foods which can be grown in this climate—especially when one is dealing with an industry which has had so consistently good a record in production and productivity.

The expansion programme is similar both in scale and emphasis to one proposed by the farming unions a few weeks ago. Dairying and sugar beet get most of the attention, with some expansion in cereals and a switch of emphasis in beef rearing from pure beef herds to the calves of dairy herds. The policy assumes that the expansion of dairying can be achieved by better stock and grassland management, without the need for additional imports of feeding stuffs. But here, as in connexion with incentives generally, the White Paper has very little to say about the means by which the plan is to be fulfilled. With many livestock farmers still winded by their experience of conforming to the last official expansion programme (out of dairying into beef), the industry will require more than publication of a table of "Possible Levels of Agricultural Production in 1980" to persuade it to commit its money.

This reticence about incentives cannot be wholly explained by the fact that they are now more a matter for Brussels than for Whitehall. Altogether the absence of the European dimension from this White Paper is remarkable. If movement towards agricultural self-sufficiency is a prudent policy in the present state of the world, it must surely be appropriate for any member of the European Community to regard the Community itself, not each member of it, as the primary unit for self-sufficiency. After all, internal free trade in commonly priced agricultural products is what the Community has mostly been about so far.

A 20 per cent increase in United Kingdom milk production over the next five years makes obvious sense in national terms, since we produce less than a quarter of the butter we eat and only two thirds of the cheese, and we are blessed with suitable pastures. It makes less obvious sense in Community terms, for in the Community as a whole milk is the most persistent and wasteful of its agricultural surpluses. No doubt this superficial inconsistency can be reconciled at some deeper level. But it is extraordinary that this White Paper should not even allude to the relevance any national agricultural programme now has to the objectives of the CAP and *vice versa.*

IL TALKS FAIL, BUT NOT THE MARKET

It is disappointing that the preparatory meeting for the proposed world energy conference ended this week in Paris in deadlock. The initiative, most warmly supported by the French, appears to have been stalled at the very first stage, because of the inability of the delegates to agree about the agenda for the main meeting. It can only be a cause for regret that representatives of the major industrial countries, the oil producers and the Third World could not maintain a spirit of constructive cooperation, even through the stage of "talks about talks" on such an important issue as the world energy crisis.

When such apparently procedural issues prove to be a substantial block to action, it is clear evidence that the required degree of political will to achieve a successful outcome does not exist. To a minor extent this may have been due to a miscalculation on the part of the oil producers, represented by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec). So certain has Opec become of the strength of its negotiating positions that it was not prepared to offer compromises over the question of the agenda for the future meeting.

The main procedural clash was between those, like the Americans, who wanted the agenda for the world conference to be confined to the energy crisis in all its aspects, and others, notably Algeria, who wanted the agenda broadened to include the relationship between producers of primary products and the rest of the world. The Americans and Europeans must have been right to take the view that the agenda should be restricted to energy alone, if it was to have a chance of leading to any practical conclusion. The wider agenda would have led to an impossibly diffuse examination of the whole problem of relations between rich and poor countries and the terms of trade between them. Most of the elements of this wider picture would, in any case, be better discussed in one of the other existing forums for international discussion, cooperation and negotiation.

At another level, however, the outcome may not be so negative. If, instead of breakdown, the Paris meeting had agreed an agenda for an international conference, it is most improbable that this would have resulted in a constructive conclusion. The non-oil producers would have been bound to take a rigid position in favour of Opec agreeing to lower oil prices and giving undertakings for the future. Opec members, who are already beginning to show signs of flexibility in their individual positions, would have been forced collectively to insist that the oil price should not be lowered and that the industrial world should further index payments made for oil to protect them in future from the effects of inflation or exchange rate depreciations. Both sides would have become entrenched, with Opec giving an appearance of irresponsibility and the industrial west one of crude self-interest.

For the moment it is clear that lower demand from industrial countries is creating a market condition in which oil prices will fall. The unity of Opec is even now under some strain. It is much better that the price should fall in this way than through an apparent display of negotiating force by industrial countries. Those who were present at the Paris meeting still appear to see some hope that a conference could take place at a later date. There would seem to be no reason to press for such a meeting too urgently, for it will require much more diplomatic preparation than has been devoted to it so far if it is to prove a success.

Roman Catholics

From Mr P. L. Daniel

Sir, The Newman Demographic Survey was not the "official statistical service of the Roman Catholic Church in England" (*The Times*, April 14).

The pioneer effort sustained by Mr Spencer with an enthusiasm and devotion which has been insufficiently understood and appreciated, was the initiative of the Newman Association, a voluntary body of Catholic graduates. Its practical work in a number of ways (eg, in negotiating with the Department of Education and Science) gave hopes of continued official support. It was, however, as valuable for its fundamental research as for the purely statistical services it provided, and it is a matter of some regret that the necessary funds were not forthcoming to maintain it in its original form, when its requirements in resources outgrew the capacity of the parent body.

Yours sincerely,

PHILIP L. DANIEL, Chairman,
The Newman Association Trust,
Newman House,
15 Carlisle Street, W1
April 14.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

EEC referendum: facts and arguments

From Lord Tranmire and Sir Michael Wright

Sir, There are many millions of us who, without belonging to the extreme left or the extreme right, are hesitant or opposed to continued British membership. We are straight middle of the road moderates. We believe in cooperation with our friends in Europe.

But we question whether Switzerland, Sweden, Norway and Britain cannot make a more effective contribution to the life of Europe as independent countries with their own sovereign parliaments and way of life than by subjecting themselves to a centralized bureaucracy in Brussels or as a minority in an elected parliament in Strasbourg. The economic and social policies which may be best for Sicily or Luxembourg may be wrong for Scotland, Wales, Cornwall or Finnmark. Canada can uphold what she stands for better by maintaining her identity than by joining the United States.

Nobody needs to be an economist to know that after more than two years of membership our trade deficit with our Common Market partners is running at a rate of about £2,000 million. Our market is more valuable to them than theirs to us. The Common Market whose energy and mineral resources are few, and which is in economic disarray, has failed to shelter us from the effects of the energy crisis or from inflation abroad. It does not help us to solve our internal problems and it restricts our freedom in trade and food negotiations. A member of NATO and OECD with a market that others need of over 50 million consumers and world wide friendships, can stand by itself and does not need to ask where it has to go.

It does not take a military expert to understand that the Treaty of Rome is not concerned with defence, and membership of the Common Market does not increase our security by a single ship, aircraft, man or gun. Our safety depends on the North Atlantic Treaty in which West European countries both within and outside the Common Market are our allies as well as the United States and Canada.

The outcome of the referendum ought to depend on discussion of the facts and arguments on both sides of these divisive questions with a minimum of heat and distortion. Moderates deplore wild statements such as, for example, that the stark choice for the Labour party lies between the EEC and Communism. There are far more Communists and stronger Communist parties in other EEC countries than in Britain.

Yours, &c,

TRANMIRE,
MICHAEL WRIGHT,
4 Whitehall Court, SW1.
April 15.

Trade in the Community

From Sir Con O'Neill

Sir, *The Times* of April 17 reported Mr Mikardo, MP, as saying, in a speech in London the previous night, that Brussels spokesmen said that if we left the Community our exports would be frozen out of Western Europe. "What bloody rubbish", he said, and added that other EEC countries knew perfectly well that Britain was far and away their best customer "and traders do not break off relations with their best customer."

May I put the record straight? In 1973, the United Kingdom was the seventh best customer (equal with Austria) of Germany; the fourth of France, Italy and the Netherlands; and the sixth of Belgium and Luxembourg. Mr Mikardo was right in saying that the UK was the best customer of Denmark and the Irish Republic.

In 1974 the UK took only 8 per cent of the exports of the European Community, and only 4.7 per cent of those of Germany. The European Community took between 33 per cent and 34 per cent of our exports.

Yours faithfully,

CON O'NEILL, Director,
Britain in Europe,
149 Old Park Lane, W1.
April 17.

Reducing tariff barriers

From Mr Douglas Jay, Labour MP for Wandsworth, Battersea North

Sir, In your issue of April 15 Mr Derrick Wyatt tries to question Mr Peter Calvacoressi's suggestion (April 11) that the United Kingdom, by resuming the position of EFTA countries such as Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, could retain the benefit, as those countries have done, of a tariff-free or low-tariff market in the EEC. It is notable that, in questioning *this*, Mr Wyatt has to argue that it is now non-tariff and no longer tariff barriers that matter most.

The whole argument of pro-marketeers for shouldering all the other burdens of EEC membership was previously that we should acquire a great tariff-free "market of 200 millions". Now that it is clear from the EFTA-EEC agreements that we could do this without joining, the pro-marketeers suddenly change their ground and say that it is non-tariff barriers that matter most, and not tariffs after all.

The comparative effects of tariff and non-tariff obstacles to trade are arguable and a matter of opinion. Certainly most non-tariff barriers are less effective than CAP restrictions which (as with beef) stop imports altogether. But, however that may be, agreement on non-tariff barriers was and is normal within EFTA, and Mr Wyatt himself admits that some (eg on State aids and restrictive practices) have already been reached between the EEC and EFTA. Further advances here, which the OECD has also fostered, eg on standardization, could perfectly well be made if there were no wilful obstruction, though of course there are difficulties within the EEC or outside.

Far more important, however, the reduction of non-tariff barriers will be a major issue in this year's Tokyo round GATT negotiations, which offer the chance of further progress covering all the main trading nations of the world. This will be far more valuable to the United Kingdom, since it affects virtually the whole of our trade and not just one-third or less.

Mr Calvacoressi is therefore perfectly right in arguing that the free-trade-area option is open to us, if we have the sense to take it. And as for Mr Wyatt's notion that EEC membership is something to do with commitment to a "free and independent W Europe;" is not Norway at least as loyal a member of NATO as France?

Yours faithfully,

DOUGLAS JAY,
House of Commons.
April 17.

What the NUS debated

From Mr Colin Maltby

Sir, Mr John Randall (April 16) is right to criticize your comments on the NUS. Its recent Llandudno conference debated issues of greater relevance to students, and these debates were more constructive and less rhetorical than for many years past.

On the reasons for this, Mr Randall is understandably less forthcoming. In no sense is NUS drifting further to the left, as you suggest. The last year has seen an increasing level of participation in student unions, and at least a quarter of Llandudno delegates were moderates, primarily Conservatives and Liberals. This was reflected both in the Executive elections and in numerous policy debates which your absent correspondent could not observe.

This still leaves the NUS Conference far from representative of NUS members, and it may well remain so until its delegates and its Executive are directly and democratically elected. But the era when the debate was confined to dialectic between Stalinist and Trotskyist factions ended a year ago with the "free speech" débâcle.

One would hope you would be welcoming this new determination by saner elements to end the former Marxist monopoly and its obsession with ideology, along with evidence from the AUEW suggesting that similar developments may be occurring in trade union politics as a consequence of wider participation in union affairs. Much is wrong with the structure and policies of the NUS, still more wrong with its leadership's tactics, but to suggest that deterioration is continuing and inevitable is quite misleading.

Yours faithfully,

COLIN MALTBY,
Chairman,
Federation of Conservative Students,
32 Smith Square, SW1.
April 16.

From Mr G. C. S. Mather

Sir, Many students would echo the sentiments of your leading article (April 14) lamenting the excessive concern with political matters of the National Union of Students. This situation will not easily be rectified, but your article was perhaps unduly reluctant to examine its fundamental causes.

When an organization of this type is seen to be devoting much of its energy to matters outside its legitimate sphere of activity, one generally concludes that it must be suffering from defects of organization and an excess of financial security. Such a situation is particularly unsatisfactory when the money is subscribed by the ratepayer, and when it is remembered that the structure of the NUS denies to the individual student the possibility of withholding the contribution made on his behalf.

If the principle of voluntary membership of the NUS were to be accepted, not only would a blow be struck for individual liberty but the "infantile political posturing" condemned in your leading article would become impossible. Your readers would, I am sure, have been more amused then alarmed to observe the debates which occupied the NUS conference at Llandudno: should students struggle to overthrow society immediately (Trotskyist opposition) or work through the capitalist system to destroy it (Marxist majority)? Many students, however, would ask to be freed from the closed shop system which associates their names with these antics.

Yours truly,

G. C. S. MATHER,
New College, Oxford.
April 14.

Local government costs

From Mr I. G. Campey and Mr M. E. Simons

Sir, The letter from the Chairman of Hampshire County Council, published on April 12, was an interesting contribution to the debate on local government expenditure. But we challenge his plan to budget for expenditure "only 4 per cent more in real terms than last year" when our national resources (those of the state and individuals) are not increasing. Over allocation of resources to local government can only be achieved by depriving industry of funds for re-investment or by reducing the disposable income of all sections of the community.

Local authorities are happy to highlight extra services but the imperative need to re-assess spending priorities within a given level of available resources is not sufficiently widely acknowledged. Local authorities, like private citizens, must be more readily prepared to review priorities. Thus if another 300 teachers are desirable other services will have to be curtailed, stopped or carried out more effectively at lower cost.

The same applied to local authority employee numbers. If remuneration increases too much some staff will have to find other jobs. If local authority employee numbers increase at 5 per cent per annum they will double in 15 years' time, and industry, the life blood of our economy, will be starved of finance, labour and talent.

Yours faithfully,

GEOFFREY CAMPEY,
MARTIN E. SIMONS,
6 Lake View Court,
418 Wimbledon Park Road, SW19.
April 14.

Private clinics for private patients

From Dr John Seale and others

Sir, We are disturbed by recent events in the hospitals and their wider implications for our country. Some hospitals have shown signs of anarchy, the skilled workers are demoralized, the centralized bureaucracy is increasingly inefficient, more British-trained doctors are leaving the country and their supply for senior hospital posts has collapsed. We who work in the hospitals know this although the Secretary of State to the Department of Health and Social Security officially denies the facts. We shirk our responsibilities if we remain silent and fail to warn others of the dangers we foresee and fail to suggest remedies.

The Government's declared policy is the gradual abolition of private practice within state hospitals. It has however acquiesced to unskilled and semi-skilled workers in various hospitals taking the law into their own hands and flouting Government policy by making the abolition abrupt; and in advance of any decision by Parliament.

We are concerned about the implications to a society when ignorant fanatics can with impunity take action outside the law involving other people's lives. As consultants in active practice many of us daily take decisions which we act upon involving life and death within the law. With the cumulative experience of seeing the extremes of human suffering, courage and degradation at close quarters, and knowing so well the direct effect on others of the success or failure of our actions, most of us develop a certain humility and compassion. We do not however talk much about it.

Doctors are also the first to see at very close quarters the effects on people of the breakdown of law into violence at national and at international levels. Many of us have seen and coped with the reality of the effects of bullet, blast, flame and fragments on faces and eyes, stomach and brain, bladder and mind, and on soldier and civilian, friend and foe alike. We do not dwell upon these horrors but as citizens of a free country we should not be indifferent either to political factors leading to the disruption of society, nor to those affecting our freedom to function effectively as professionals responsible to our patients.

The abolition of all private practice is the expressed intention of several members of the present Government and many officials of the trade unions which are becoming a dominant power in our country. It is therefore desirable that all patients, that is all the people, should realize that the primary responsibility of the full-time doctor employed by the state is not to the patient but to the state.

Those of us who have served as doctors in the armed forces in war and peace have experienced the reality of the conflict of loyalties which this can cause. If the state is the sole employer of doctors the strength of their loyalties to the state rather than to their patient must become much more marked. Then the only alternatives for a doctor refusing to acquiesce to the directives of state officials which conflict with the interest of a patient are, at best, for the doctor to leave medicine or leave the country. It is as well for the public to remember that doctors, like them, are people and when the chips are down most people will bend their conscience to save their own skins rather than those of others.

We therefore believe that the trend towards a state monopoly in medicine must be resisted. To do so we wish publicly to record our support for a group of us who are preparing to set up a charitable foundation the income from which will be devoted to medical research and education in institutions independent from the state.

Associated with the foundation will be a clinic, and then a series of clinics, providing service of the highest quality for which the patients are charged fees. The clinics are likely to be highly profitable but their profits will be retained to improve their facilities and for the advancement of medicine. The specialists working in the clinics will charge fees but a proportion of their fees will be retained by the clinics to contribute to the clinics' success.

The concept is really quite simple although not yet tried in Britain. Two great medical institutions, the Mayo and Cleveland Clinics, are practical examples. It is true that the patient has to pay, usually through insurance, but a good medical service at some direct cost is preferable to a poor service which is free.

However, the preservation of a free society is a more noble ideal than the preservation of a free health service.

We are, yours faithfully,

JOHN SEALE, Consultant Physician, Department of Venereology, Middlesex Hospital,
I. LYNN EVANS, Consultant Surgeon, Lewisham Hospital,
RONALD GREEN, Consultant Anaesthetist, Royal Free Hospital,
E. N. COOMES, Consultant Physician, St Stephen's Hospital, Fulham,
P. PATON-PHILIP, Consultant Urological Surgeon, St Helier Hospital, Carshalton,
MARK PATTERSON, Consultant Clinical Pathologist, National Heart Hospital,
IVOR PATTERSON SLEE, Consultant Anaesthetist, Intensive Care Unit, St Stephen's Hospital, Fulham,
REGINALD S. MURLEY, Consultant Surgeon, Royal Northern Hospital,
PETER COOK, Consultant Oral Surgeon, Middlesex Hospital,
S. COCHRANE SHANKS, Consulting Radiologist, University College Hospital,
GEORGE WYNN-WILLIAMS, Consultant Surgeon, Chelsea Hospital for Women,
M. LEA THOMAS, Consultant Radiologist, St Thomas's Hospital.
April 17.

Press freedom

From Mr George Jerrom

Sir, The debate on press freedom, the rights of editors, journalists and owners would be less emotive if that oft-maligned and oft-quoted section of our community, the general public, communication with whom the debate is about, had faith in the ability of newspapers to be representative of freedom and felt that they had a role to play in a democratic press.

I quote from HMSO Choice of Careers Pamphlet 83, *Journalism*. "A journalist has a responsibility not only to his paper but to the community as a whole. This is recognized by the National Union of Journalists and the Institute of Journalists, both of whom have formulated codes of conduct governing their members' professional behaviour. A journalist must not, for example, present comment as fact; write a report he knows to be false, eg, by omission of certain facts; fail to *rectify an inaccuracy by publishing a correction in such a position that it is virtually worthless; refuse space for the right of reply*; fail to honour a confidence; or write a letter or story at the behest of an advertiser or for other material gain." The emphasis is mine.

The adoption of these standards would not solve the question of editors' relationship to ownership but would, I submit, create the basis upon which a working partnership between those in dispute could be established.

The right of reply and the relative prominence given in the columns of a newspaper to such access seem to me to epitomize the key question of "democracy" in our "free" society.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE JERROM,
Member of the London Regional Council, National Graphical Association.
62B Westbourne Drive,
Forest Hill, SE23.

From the Editor of Yachting World

Sir, Mr Winter's letter (April 15) referred to IPC and the question of what he calls leisure magazines, in so far as they may be affected by the present discussions concerning the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill and NUJ membership.

I think it is worth pointing out that my last contributors' account included payment to a Polish photographer, an Irish housewife, a French photographer, a Dutch designer, an Army officer, the mate of a sail training ship, a dentist and a boat builder. It is a little difficult to see how any of these people might be required to join a writers' union.

Yours sincerely,

BERNARD HAYMAN, Editor,
Yachting World,
Dorset House,
Stamford Street, SE1.

Status of Sinai

From Mr David Kessler

Sir, Sir John Richmond (April 9) is of course entitled to question Colonel Meinertzhagen's political judgment but as a "humble student of recent history in the Middle East" he cannot overlook the fact that at the time when Colonel Meinertzhagen wrote the letter quoted by Eric Marsden (in 1919) the status of Sinai was undefined and at the disposal of the victors of the First World War. Annexation was certainly an option for HMG especially in regard to south Sinai over which Turkey retained her sovereignty even after she had conceded the north of the peninsula to the Viceroyalty of Egypt.

Colonel Meinertzhagen, moreover, was not alone outside Israel, as Sir John suggests, in ventilating these views. For example, on February 21, 1951, Brigadier Fitzroy Maclean asked the Foreign Secretary:

> "What is the policy of HMG with regard to the southern portion of the Sinai Peninsula, which under the agreement of 1906 remained part of Turkey and was taken from Turkey by British Forces during the 1914-18 war, and has never been formally allocated to Egypt?"

Again, after the Suez campaign, Lord Soulbury, the last Governor-General of Ceylon, raised the subject in a letter to *The Times* on February 6, 1957 when he wrote:

> "Egypt has had a long-established right to administer the Sinai Peninsula, but has no *de jure* right of sovereignty."

This provoked Colonel Meinertzhagen to comment two days later that

> "Israel had invaded no-man's land and it is a question whether we or the United Nations have any right to compel her to withdraw from a country which belongs to nobody."

I hope I have demonstrated that Sir John Richmond's indictment of your publication of Eric Marsden's article as "unworthy of a serious newspaper" is not justified.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID KESSLER,
The Athenaeum, Pall Mall, SW1.

Priest's £4 "increase"

From the Reverend Derek Stanesby

Sir, For the same job and the same amount of work I am now earning less than I earned four years ago. Is this a record? In April 1971, after paying National Insurance, my stipend was £1,779. It is now, after a recent "increase" £1,775. What is more, after 17 years of experience and hard slog as a parish priest I earn no more than a man who is beginning in his first living. Of course, I have a free house, but unfortunately I can't sell it.

Yours faithfully,

DEREK STANESBY,
St Chad's Rectory,
1 St Chad's Road,
Manchester.

What is a luxury?

From Mrs A. F. Grundy

Sir, When will Chancellors, civil servants and commentators stop calling washing machines luxuries?

Yours sincerely,

A. F. GRUNDY,
The University, Keele.

هكذا من الأصل

It's a pity deaf people look normal

When you see people who are starving, deformed, crippled—their needs are obvious. But deafness is different. You can't see it. So it's all too easy to dismiss someone as being stupid, dull or uncommunicative when their only fault is no fault of theirs: deafness.

With the money it raises entirely from donations, covenants and bequests, the RNID provides free advice, test and research facilities, welfare help and runs homes and training centres. We want to help all who are afflicted by deafness to lead as normal a life as possible.

And now we're asking you to help us help others. Any donation, however small, will make a real contribution.

The deaf may look normal, but they suffer in silence.

The Royal National Institute for the Deaf

(Patron: HRH The Duke of Edinburgh, KG)

105 Gower Street,
London WC1E 6AH
Telephone: 01-387 8033

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
April 17: The Queen was represented by Mr J. E. A. Miles (British Deputy High Commissioner in Madras) at the State Funeral of Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (formerly President of the Republic of India) which was held in Madras today.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 17: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, and The Earl of Snowdon were present this evening at the 48th Variety Clubs International Convention Dinner at the Mansion House.

The Hon Mrs Wills was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
April 17: The Duke of Kent, as President, this evening attended the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club Dinner at the United Services Club.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

The Hon Mrs Alastair Williamson gave birth to a son in Sydney on April 14.

Birthdays today

Sir Henry Barnard, 84; Sir Patrick Hennessy, 77; Lord Leatherland, 77; the Right Rev Dr A. C. MacInnes, 74; Miss Emily MacManus, 89; General Sir Horatius Murray, 72; Sir Gilbert Paull, 79; the Right Rev Dr E. J. K. Roberts, 67; Major T. Tufnell, 55; Sir Edgar Unsworth, 69.

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, April 18, 1950

Church in Poland

In spite of the absence of confirmation from the Vatican, the agreement between the Church and the Communist regime in Warsaw . . . appears to be a fact, and marks an important compromise in which the Roman Catholic Church, while yielding much, manages to retain a good deal of its former powers and influence in Poland.

The agreement is in two main parts. The first, in which the Episcopal authorities of Poland accept the Government's basic demand that they recognize the laws already promulgated by the regime, and that they enjoin the clergy and the faithful to respect these laws. The second sets out in detail the Government's guarantees for what is declared to be the full freedom of religious practice and of religious instruction in the schools.

A vital admission on the part of the regime is its recognition of the Pope as the highest authority in the Catholic Church.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr T. W. Jackson
and Mrs S. E. Whitson
The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place shortly between Timothy Jackson, of 5 West Stanhope Place, Edinburgh, son of Colonel W. H. Jackson and the late Mrs Jackson, and Susannah Whitson, of The Old School House, Kilbucho, Biggar, Lanarkshire, widow of Gordon Whitson and daughter of Sir William Wrixon-Becher, Bt, and the Countess of Glasgow.

Dr A. S. C. Calder
and Miss P. Horswell
The engagement is announced between Stuart, son of Dr and Mrs A. G. N. Calder, of Hornsea, Yorkshire, and Pennie, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs R. C. Horswell, of Andover, Hampshire.

Mr M. Dencer
and Miss S. Hayward
The engagement is announced between Mark, younger son of Mr D. Dencer, FRCS, and Dr C. Dencer, and Stephanie, daughter of Mr and Mrs F. V. Hayward, of Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Mr G. D. K. Dobbs
and Miss P. O. Philips
The engagement is announced between George, son of Major and Mrs Denis Dobbs, of Kilgarron, Enniskerry, co Wicklow, and Prunella, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs O. David Philips, Ballyfree, Glenealy, co Wicklow.

Mr G. D. Hammond
and Señorita M. S. Cipolletti
The engagement is announced between Glyn David, younger son of Mr and Mrs Roy Hammond, Woodlands, Hawstead, Suffolk, and Maria Susana, only daughter of the late Señor Emilio Cipolletti and of Señora Maria Susana de Bergue Cipolletti, of Buenos Aires.

Mr W. M. Kay
and Miss E. K. I. Little
The engagement is announced between Warren, youngest son of Mrs Eve Kay and the late Mr David Kay, of Hampstead, London, and Ernestine, only daughter of Mr and Mrs S. H. Little, of Wolverhampton.

Mr M. Lüscher
and Miss L. G. Johnson-Ferguson
The engagement is announced between Markus, second son of Mr and Mrs O. Lüscher-Kamber, of Rickenbach, Switzerland, and Lorraine Giselle, younger daughter of Major and Mrs Brian Johnson-Ferguson, of Solwaybank, Canonbie, Dumfriesshire.

Mr D. M. Orton
and Miss A. K. Bond
The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Mr and Mrs Charles Orton, of 36 Burley Croft, Bristol, and Annette, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Bond, of 19 Avenue Rise, Bushey.

Mr A. C. Pinney
and Miss L. C. Dilke
The engagement is announced between Charles, younger son of Mr and Mrs Michael Pinney, of Bettiscombe Manor, Bridport, and Lucy Catherine, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Christopher Dilke, of Valehouse, Whitchurch Canonicorum, Dorset.

Mr C. J. S. Rudd
and Miss T. A. Shee
The engagement is announced between Charles, youngest son of Mr and Mrs John Rudd, of 48 Cadogan Place, SW1, and Ann, daughter of the late Mr Jack Shee and Mrs Esmé Shee, of 28 Ballsbridge Terrace, Dublin 4.

Mr R. Barrigan
and Miss A. M. Storey
The engagement is announced between Robert, younger son of Mr and Mrs S. N. Barrigan, of Huyton, Merseyside, and Alice Margaret, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. H. Storey of Marton, Cleveland: both of Hertford College, Oxford.

Flight Lieutenant
M. F. F. Common, RAF
and Mrs C. A. B. Fawcus
The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place in July between Martin, son of Mr and Mrs J. H. Common, of Dalhenzean, Glenshee, Perthshire, and Sao Joao do Estoril, Portugal, and Carol, daughter of Mr F. G. B. Trickey, of Newcastle, Natal, South Africa, and Mrs J. C. Beadle, and stepdaughter of Major J. C. Beadle, RM (retd), of Southsea, Hampshire.

Mr W. J. D. Cooper
and Miss T. M. Bamford
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. H. Cooper, and Teresa, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. E. Bamford, both of Blandford, Dorset.

Mr R. M. H. Edwards
and Miss P. M. Burnford
The engagement is announced between Richard, only son of Mr and Mrs A. G. Edwards, of Port Elizabeth, Republic of South Africa, and Pat, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. M. Burnford, of Pulborough, Sussex.

Mr M. G. E. Hughes
and Miss B. E. Nast
The engagement is announced between Michael Gilbert Eldred, son of Mr and Mrs Keon Eldred Hughes, of Dinglesden House, Peasmarsh, Sussex, and Barbara Elisabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs V. F. Nast, of Milwaukee, United States.

Mr M. Leigh, RAF
and Miss L. Brown, RAF
The engagement is announced between Pilot Officer M. Leigh, RAF, Wittering, younger son of Wing Commander and Mrs Leigh, of Gloucester, and Pilot Officer L. Brown, BSc, RAF, Honnington, daughter of Mr and Mrs F. Brown, of Warton, Lancashire.

Lieutenant-Commander C. C. Ollivant, RN,
and Miss D. M. D. Moore
The engagement is announced between Christopher Ollivant, of 31 Sloane Court, London, SW3, and Dorothy Moore, of 38 Clabon Mews, SW1, daughter of the late Mr A. G. Moore and of Mrs Moore, of Scotby, Cumbria.

Mr R. C. Peacock
and Miss C. S. Inge
The engagement is announced between Mr Charles Peacock, son of Mr and Mrs S. Peacock, of Porton, and Caroline, daughter of the late Mr C. H. Inge and of Mrs Inge, of East Grimstead, near Salisbury.

Mr R. T. H. Wilson
and Miss M. C. Payne
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs F. E. Wilson, of Broughton, Lancashire, and Moira, daughter of Dr and Mrs D. J. H. Payne, of Langstone, Havant, Hampshire.

Marriage

Mr J. P. Lyon Taylor
and Miss G. M. Robinson
The marriage took place on April 12, at St Elizabeth's Church, Ashley, Cheshire, between Mr Julian Lyon Taylor, son of Major and Mrs G. Lyon Taylor, and Miss Jilly Robinson, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. E. B. Robinson.

Viscount Exmouth and his fiancée, Rosemary Countess of Burford, at his Dartmoor home.

Luncheon

HM Government
Mr Frank Judd, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Royal Navy, was host yesterday at a luncheon given by her Majesty's Government at Lancaster House in honour of the Italian Defence Committee. The Italian Ambassador was present also.

Dinners

All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club
The Duke of Kent, president, attended the annual dinner of the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club held yesterday evening at the United Service and Royal Aero Club. Mr Edward Heath, MP, was the guest of honour and Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett, chairman, presided.

Lincoln's Inn
The Archbishop of Canterbury was present at the Lincoln's Inn Grand Day dinner given by the Treasurer, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, and the benchers at Lincoln's Inn Hall yesterday. Among others present were:

The High Commissioner for India, the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Bessborough, Viscount Dilhorne (Treasurer, Inner Temple), Lord Gardiner, Baroness Llewelyn-Davies of Hastoe, Baroness Young, Lady Russell, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, MP, Lord Justice Roskill, Lord Justice Lawton, Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, MP, Mr Justice Ashworth, Mr Justice MacKenna, Lady Goff, General Sir Peter Hunt, Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin, Sir Harold Himsworth, Sir Denis Dobson, QC, Mr H. Boggis-Rolfe, Mr J. H. A. Sparrow (Warden, All Souls College, Oxford), Professor C. J. Hamson, QC (Treasurer, Gray's Inn), Brigadier Eileen Nolan (Director, WRAC), the Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, Canon R. Tydeman (preacher), and Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Bridges (under-treasurer).

Newlands Old Boys Association
The biannual dinner of the Newlands Old Boys Association, Seaford, was held last night at the St Stephen's Club, Westminster. Rear-Admiral P. F. Powlett was in the chair and Sir John Donaldson also spoke. The headmaster and Mrs Chittenden and General Sir Richard Gale were among those present.

Grain and Feed Trade Association Ltd
The annual dinner of the Grain and Feed Trade Association Ltd was held at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, on Thursday, April 17. The principal guest was Mr David L. Hume, Administrator, United States Department of Agriculture, who proposed the toast of the association. The response was by the president, Mr B. McC. Rutherford, and other speakers were Mr C. J. Tilley, deputy president (GAFTA), and Mr B. H. F. Fehr, vice-chairman, The Baltic Exchange.

Dances and cocktail parties, 1975

A list of some of the dances and cocktail parties arranged to take place during 1975 will be published on May 5. It will be revised and repeated on July 7. The charge for inclusion in one list will be £6 and in two lists £7. Inquiries should be made to Court and Social Advertising, The Times, PO Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ (telephone 01-837 1234 extension 7363).

RAF pilots graduate

Air Vice-Marshal J. Gingell, Air Officer Commanding No 23 Group Training Command, was the reviewing officer when pilots of No 38 course graduated at No 1 Flying Training School, RAF Linton-on-Ouse, near York, yesterday.

The Eustace Broke Lorraine Memorial Trophy for the best all-round performance was awarded to Pilot Officer A. J. Stewart, of Northwood, Middlesex, who also received the Fuller Trophy for proficiency in general flying and the Six Course Trophy for proficiency in instrument flying.

The Playfair Trophy for the highest marks in ground subjects was awarded to Flight Lieutenant J. Pilkington, of Kingston upon Thames. The 17 Course Trophy for pilot navigation was presented to Flight Lieutenant P. N. Horner. Graduating were:

Flight Lieutenants J. Burcham (Q. Elizabeth GS, Hexham, Brunel Univ); P. N. Horner; J. G. Jenkins (Bexley GS, City Univ); J. Pilkington (Raynes Park GS, London Univ); Pilot Officers T. L. Boyle (Norwich City C); I. A. M. Brash-Smith (Pangbourne C); F. M. Percival (Nottingham HS); F. B. Prescott (Umtali HS); A. J. Stewart (North S. Durham Univ). Royal Jordanian Air Force: Officer Cadet Samir Ahmad Yousef Shibli.

Christening

The infant son of Mr and Mrs David Moore-Gwyn was christened Henry John Howel yesterday by the Rev Harry Williams, CR, at the Church of All Saints, Margaret Street, W1. The godparents are Mr Lanto Synge, Mr James Hervey-Bathurst, Miss Georgiana Bell and the Hon Bettina Lindsay.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net before duty paid: further duty may be payable on some estates):

Baker, Mrs Gertrude Alice, of Stourbridge (duty paid, £90,982) £201,535

Donovan, Mr Henry, of Leigh on Sea, builder (duty paid, £60,912) £215,950

Dubois, Mr Walter Marcel, of Sandy, company chairman (duty paid, £46,395) £224,221

Lupton, Miss Margaret Ella, of Leeds (duty paid, £19,810) £85,312

Murgatroyd, Mr Ronald Hawley, of Midgley, company chairman (duty paid, £63,465) £227,718

Memorial services

Professor Sir Aubrey Lewis
A memorial service for Professor Sir Aubrey Lewis was held yesterday at the Liberal Synagogue, St John's Wood Road. Rabbi Leslie Edgar officiated and Dr D. L. Davies gave an address.

Mr A. D. Munrow
A memorial meeting for Mr A. D. Munrow was held yesterday at the Friends House, Euston Road. Mr Max Madders, Mr Denis Howell, MP, and Mr Walter Winterbottom were the speakers.

Today's engagements

Princess Margaret is present when Variety Clubs International Humanitarian Award is presented to Group Captain Leonard Cheshire, VC, and Miss Sue Ryder, Festival Hall, 6.20; as president of Dockland Settlements, attends banquet, Grosvenor House, 8.

The Duke of Kent visits Shuttleworth Collection of veteran aircraft, Old Warden Aerodrome, Biggleswade, 11.15.

Exhibition of block-mounted prints and posters, Arts Council Shop, 28 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, 10-6.

The King's School, Canterbury

The Summer Term begins on April 22 with 662 boys in the school and 20 girls in the sixth form. K. J. H. Newman is Captain of School, with C. D. Bowen and R. F. Bayliss as Vice-Captains. Sports Day is on May 3 and there will be a visitation by the Archbishop on May 24. The C. C. F. inspection will take place on June 5 with Rear-Admiral D. W. Bazalgette as inspecting officer. King's Week runs from July 9 to July 16 and the Commemoration preacher on Speech Day on July 17 will be the Headmaster. Term ends on July 18

Charterhouse

The Cricket Quarter begins today. R. A. C. Oulton is head of the school and G. R. Sedgwick is deputy head of the school. R. A. C. Oulton is captain of cricket. The exeat will be from Friday, June 6 until Monday, June 9, and Old Carthusian Day on Saturday, July 12. The quarter ends on Tuesday, July 15.

Taunton School

Summer Term begins today. Mr T. H. Peake is absent on a sabbatical term. Old Tauntonians Weekend will be May 24-26. The commemoration service will be addressed by Dr W. M. S. West (Old Tauntonian), Principal of The Baptist College, Bristol, and the chief guest at prize giving will be Lady Waley-Cohen.

Law Report April 17 1975

Chancery Division

Compliance with Moneylenders Acts must be strict

Directloans Ltd v Cracknell
Before Mr Justice Oliver

The Moneylenders Act, 1927, imposes a specific obligation to state the interest in terms of a rate per cent, which must involve stating it correctly. Therefore, a difference of .163 per cent between the stated rate and the rate of interest charged was enough to invalidate the charge.

His Lordship, in a reserved judgment, in an action by the plaintiff, Directloans Ltd, against Mr Leon Cracknell, refused to grant an order for possession of property in Bassano Street, Southwark, which by a legal charge dated May 20, 1974, and made between Mr Cracknell and the plaintiff was charged by way of legal mortgage with the payment to the plaintiff of sums due to him under the contract of loan. But his Lordship made a declaration that the plaintiff was entitled to a lien by way of subrogation over the property.

Mr R. A. Payne for the plaintiff; Mr K. J. Farrow for Mr Cracknell.

HIS LORDSHIP said that in May, 1974, Mr Cracknell wanted to buy the property and in order to find the money to complete the purchase he approached the plaintiff, a registered moneylender.

It was agreed that the plaintiff would lend Mr Cracknell £15,000 repayable over five years by equal monthly instalments, together with interest. The interest was calculated by the plaintiff at a flat rate of 10 per cent per annum over the period of the loan, ie, £1,500 per annum or £7,500 over the whole period. But if capital was being repaid in instalments the actual interest represented by £7,500 was greater than 10 per cent. If one adopted the method set out by Lord Denning in Askinex v Green ([1969] 1 QB 272) and calculated the average rate it was 19.672131 per cent per annum.

The life of a registered moneylender was beset with occupational hazards which were not restricted to the solvency of his debtor or the adequacy of his security. He had, in addition, to comply with the provisions of the Moneylenders Acts and to comply with them correctly. One thing that he had to do was to get his arithmetic right. If he did not do so he ran the risk that his loan might prove to be irrecoverable and his security useless.

It was evident that considerable care had been taken to comply with the Acts. A memorandum of agreement pursuant to section 6 of the 1927 Act was prepared and signed by Mr Cracknell. It showed the amount of principal advanced; it stated the number of instalments and the amount of each instalment and the date on which it was payable; it apportioned each instalment of £375 as to £250 to principal and as to £125 to interest. And it expressed the interest as a rate per annum as the section required. Clause 5 provided that Mr Cracknell would charge the premises as security. At the same time as the memorandum was signed Mr Cracknell also signed a legal charge of the property. There was nothing unusual about the form of the charge; it reflected the same terms as to payment of principal and interest as were already contained in the memorandum.

But although Mr Cracknell got the loan and the property he did not pay a single penny of the instalments which he had undertaken to pay under the terms of the memorandum and the legal charge. On July 26, 1974 (when two instalments were in arrears) the plaintiff issued an originating summons claiming possession of the property.

Mr Farrow said that there had been a failure to comply with section 6 of the Act because the rate per cent per annum of the interest charged on the loan by the plaintiff was expressed in the memorandum and in the legal charge as 19.835 when it ought to have been 19.672, a difference of .163. It meant that if the average rate of interest over five years had been truly expressed at 19.835 per cent there would have been a shortfall in the instalments actually payable under the documents of a little over £1 a month.

Mr Farrow contended that therefore the loan, as a loan, was irrecoverable and that the security of the legal charge must be delivered up for cancellation. He wished to counterclaim for that relief. The plaintiff admitted the error. It appeared that 19.835 per cent would have been the right figure if (as had, so it seemed, been the original intention) the loan had been repayable over 10 years; but shortly before completion Mr Cracknell asked for a five-year term instead, and although the instalments were adjusted to take account of that, no corresponding adjustment was made in the statement of the percentage rate of interest charged.

The plaintiff said that, the sum advanced having been used to pay the purchase price of the property, if Mr Cracknell was right in saying that the security was invalid, nevertheless the plaintiff was entitled to a lien for the principal sum in accordance with the principles enunciated by the Court of Appeal in Congresbury Motors Ltd v Anglo Belge Finance Co ([1971] Ch 31).

Mr Farrow accepted that. So the real dispute related to the payment of interest. It was a case in which the transaction sought to be impeached by Mr Cracknell was a perfectly proper commercial bargain, in no way oppressive, in no way misleading, in no way unreasonable. The defence raised to the plaintiff's claim was one which was engagingly free from any suspicion of any merit and now that the Moneylenders Act was under sentence of death it was only respect for the moribund which restrained his Lordship from a more open expression of lack of regret at its passing. However, it was still alive: its provisions were mandatory and strict and, however unmeritorious it might be, if the defence raised was sound in law it must prevail.

Mr Farrow relied strongly on the Court of Appeal decision in Parkfield Trust v Curtis ([1934] 1 KB 685), which he said was indistinguishable from the instant case and which showed the strictness into which the provisions of section 6 required to be observed even in cases of relatively small errors.

Mr Payne resorted to what, for the sake of convenience, his Lordship called the principle of "triviality". It was not, Mr Payne said, every error which would invalidate a memorandum and so render the loan irrecoverable, for the authorities showed that in certain circumstances the courts would overlook a "trivial" error.

Sympathetic as his Lordship was to the plaintiff and attractive as he found Mr Payne's argument he did not think that he could accept it. While the error was a small one, it was not one which could simply be dismissed as de minimis.

Nor could his Lordship accept that the error was not "material". He did not think that in the case of an instalment repayment such as the present the only purpose of stating the interest in terms of a rate per cent was to provide a ready reference for the court to see whether or not the case fell within section 10. In the Askinex case Lord Denning said that the requirement was imposed not only to alert the court but also to inform the borrower what rate he was being charged. His Lordship adopted that. Accepting that the figure might be an average figure, it was important that the borrower should know what rate per cent was actually constituted by the amount of interest charged. The Act imposed a specific obligation to state the interest in terms of a rate per cent and that must, as a matter of common sense, involve stating it correctly.

Solicitors: Cowan, Lipson & Rummey; Willey, Hargrave & Co.

The case of the one carpenter

Hylton v Ohlson

Conditional leave was given for the House of Lords to consider the case of the homegoing carpenter who used a hammer from his briefcase to hit a fellow-passenger on the head at an Underground station (The Times, February 22). The Divisional Court (the Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Ashworth and Mr Justice May) certified that a point of law of general public importance was involved in the dismissal of the prosecutor's appeal from the Crown Court which had allowed an appeal by Michael Adolphus Hylton against conviction of having with him an "offensive weapon" within section 1 of the Prevention of Crime Act, 1953.

The certified point is: "Is an offence committed under the 1953 Act if, in the course of a sudden quarrel in a public place, one party takes into his hand an implement which he was hitherto lawfully carrying and does so with the intention of using it to cause injury to the other party?"

Leave to appeal was granted subject to the condition that the prosecutor paid Mr Hylton's costs in the House of Lords in any event. Mr James Comyn, QC, for the prosecutor, said that Mr Hylton would be informed by May 12 whether the condition would be met.

One man's taste on view at Chatsworth

By John Chartres

Visitors to Chatsworth, in Derbyshire, this year can view a fascinating collection appropriately entitled "One man's taste". Displayed in the theatre gallery of the house, it consists of nearly a hundred paintings, watercolours, pastels and drawings; with sculptures, china, books and minerals which, as the title implies, the eleventh Duke of Devonshire has assembled by personal choice over the past 30 years or so.

Pride of place is given in the entrance lobby to a group of paintings and photographs of Park Top, the duke's famous mare, together with the trophies she acquired in six successful years. The £130,000 she won financed many of the purchases.

The exhibition reflects the duke's obviously outgoing personality and wide interests. A striking display of Lucian Freud, portraits of himself and members of his family, entirely uncompromising and the subject of argument among the Chatsworth staff, hangs on the theatre stage. This collection and some bronze heads by Angela Conner are the result of long-standing personal friendships with the artists. "One man's taste" varies from Lowry to Duncan Grant and Vanessa Bell, the seventeenth-century Cornelis Gysbrechts and a Degas pencil study of a horse. The exhibition is open to the public during normal Chatsworth visiting hours.

Science report

Cell biology: Origin of mitochondria

The evolution of the complex cells of plants and animals has always fascinated biologists. The very simplest cells, those of the prokaryotic bacteria, contain very few discrete structures, with the various enzyme systems which carry out essential cell functions such as respiration or photosynthesis distributed freely on membranes throughout the cell. But in the complex eukaryotic cells of animals and plants, those functions are packaged into separate organelles—chromosomes in the nucleus, respiration in the mitochondria and photosynthesis in the chloroplasts—just as, in the body, different functions are localized in separate organs.

The origins of that division of labour are obscure, but when workers noticed the similarities between the mitochondria, for instance, and some bacteria they realized that they might be the missing link. That gave them the idea that the mitochondria might have originated from bacteria engulfed by some primeval amoeboid cell, which found it to its advantage to acquire a prepackaged powerhouse of respiratory enzymes capable of carrying out the highly efficient oxidative type of respiration rather than the more primitive type of fermentative respiration which results in a build-up of undesirable end products, such as lactic acid (the metabolite which causes cramp in oxygen-starved muscles).

A painstaking comparison between the biochemistry of mitochondria and various bacteria has persuaded Dr Philip John and Professor F. R. Whatley, of the Botany School at Oxford University, that the mitochondria have originated from some ancestral bacterium closely resembling the present-day oxygen requiring bacterium, Paracoccus denitrificans.

Writing in Nature, they report various features shared in common by Paracoccus and mitochondria. They looked chiefly at the respiratory chain, the chain of enzymes which, by step by step oxidation, releases the energy from a simple substrate such as glucose and incorporates it into readily available packets of energy for the cell, in the form of the relatively simple energy-rich compound ATP.

Several of the respiratory chain proteins of paracoccus denitrificans resemble those of mitochondria very closely and are not usually found in other bacteria which can make respiratory chains. One in particular, cytochrome c, is so similar that the bacterial cytochrome c can even react with the mitochondrial enzyme specific for mitochondrial cytochrome c, cytochrome oxidase. The composition of the membranes of Paracoccus was also remarkably similar to the mitochondrial membranes and unlike that of other bacteria.

Dr John and Professor Whatley chose P. denitrificans as the closest relation to the mitochondria because of all the bacteria studied it contained the greatest number of features in common with the mitochondria. The uptake of such bacteria by an animal cell is already known to be possible; it occurs nowadays in one amoeba, which lacks mitochondria, and therefore the facility of oxidative respiration, but contains respiratory bacteria living in a symbiotic relationship with the cell, presumably to their mutual advantage.

If the mitochondria have indeed evolved from bacteria they have changed considerably during the evolution of the modern cell. The respiratory function has been developed to the exclusion of all the other properties of an independent bacterium and although they still contain a small amount of their own informational DNA, most of the genes governing their function are now in the nucleus of the cell.

The bacterial origin of mitochondria is not accepted by all workers without question, however. Some believe that the resemblances between bacteria and mitochondria simply reflect the persistence of primitive traits in both bacteria and higher cells. But Dr John and Professor Whatley have produced some extremely persuasive and attractive evidence for the hypothesis of bacterial origin.

By Nature-Times News Service.
Source: Nature (April 10, 254, 1975).
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OBITUARY

DR SARVEPALLI RADHAKRISHNAN

A scholar and statesman

Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, second President of India, died in Madras yesterday at the age of 86. Radhakrishnan had earned himself an international reputation as an interpreter of Hinduism to the west before he became Vice-President and then President of India, and his tenure in those offices added to his stature.

Like his friend, Jawaharlal Nehru, Radhakrishnan was a man of two worlds, as much at home in Oxford, where he was the first Indian to hold a chair, as in Madras, and among the last of a generation of Indians of whom that could be said.

Radhakrishnan's origin were humble, he was born (on September 5, 1888, in Tirutani, near Madras), into a poor family. But he was a Brahmin, and that was some two generations before Brahmin dominance of south India was broken by the foreign weapon of the franchise; his early demonstrated gifts together with the family's caste tradition of scholarship, assured him an education, which he began at mission school at Tirupati. It is possible that his lifetime dedication to the task of explaining Hinduism, to finding qualities beneath the surface that many foreigners find only quaint, grotesque or repellant, dated from that first experience of western attitudes.

He went on to Madras Christian College and was appointed assistant professor of philosophy at Presidency College, Madras, and six years later became full professor there. His growing academic reputation took him in 1921 to Calcutta, where he held the chair of George V Professor of Philosophy for nearly 20 years. He was knighted in 1931.

He had begun to write while at Presidency College, and characteristically his first work was a study of the philosophy of Tagore (whose Nobel prize had sent a wave of pride and self-confidence through intellectual India) tracing its roots in traditional Hindu thought. A subsequent series of works attracted attention outside India and in 1926 he set out upon his life's task of interpreting Indian philosophical speculation to the western world with the appointment to what was to be the first of three tenures at Oxford University, the Upton Lectureship at Manchester College. In the same year he became Haskell Lecturer in comparative religion at the University of Chicago.

Returning to India in 1927 he published what has been his most popular work, *The Hindu View of Life*.

In 1936 Radhakrishnan was appointed to the Spalding chair of eastern religions and ethics and became a member of All Souls, as the college had linked one of its fellowships with the Spalding chair.

In 1948, Nehru, by then Prime Minister, made Radhakrishnan chairman of a commission whose report upon the Indian universities had a formative effect upon the new Government's education policies. In the following year he was named Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Radhakrishan became Vice-President in 1952 and, in 1962, he was elected President of India.

Dr Prasad, India's first President, more than once attempted to assert powers which Nehru denied were properly his and was as often rebuffed; Radhakrishnan took the opposite view, that the President's powers were ultimately no more than the right to be informed and to advise. He was better able to do that because of his affinities with the Prime Minister. He could—and often did—differ from Nehru without his opposition being taken, as was Dr Prasad's, as the voice of stubborn and often purposeful orthodoxy.

During the border war with China in 1962, when the Government was deeply shaken by the military debacle, politicians began to go to the President to express their anxieties, to suggest that things were so bad that he must take a stronger role in political affairs—one party of Congressmen even suggested that he should dismiss the Government and assume responsibility himself. Radhakrishnan rejected these temptations; but it was noted that after these events an estrangement developed between him and Nehru.

Another testing time for Radhakrishnan came with the death of Nehru in 1964, when he made what may be seen as a contribution to Indian constitutional practice. He called on the senior-most member of the Cabinet, Mr Nanda, and swore him in as Prime Minister until the Congress Party had elected their new leader.

When the news of Lal Bahadur Shastri's death in Tashkent reached the Presidential palace in the small hours of January 11, 1966, Radhakrishnan followed the precedent he had himself established. When Mr Gulzarilal Nanda, still the senior-most member of the Cabinet, came hotfoot to his chambers the President swore him in as Prime Minister once more; again Mr Nanda exerted all his energies to retain the office chance had given him for the second time, again the Congress Party in Parliament turned away from him, this time electing Mrs Indira Gandhi their leader.

Radhakrishnan completed his second and final term in 1967.

Radhakrishnan travelled widely and frequently, both as Vice-President and President, his official tours as President including the United States of America, Britain—where in 1963 the Queen crowned the long list of his honours by making him an honorary member of the Order of Merit—the Soviet Union, and many other countries. In 1964 Pope Paul bestowed on him the highest Vatican honour, the Golden Spur.

His calm and friendly bearing, his pure and lucid English (Telegu was his mother tongue; he learnt no Hindi) made him a striking, popular and highly effective ambassador-at-large.

In February this year he won the Templeton Prize for Religion valued at £40,000, the first non-Christian to do so.

His wife Sivakamama Am predeceased him in 1956, and he is survived by five daughters and a son, Dr S. Gopal, a historian and former officer of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs.

MR MICHAEL FLANDERS

Michael Meyer writes:

I was a fellow-student of Michael Flanders at Christ Church in 1940-41, and first saw him as a lean and long-striding six foot three, a fine oarsman and quarter-miler and by far the outstanding Oxford actor of our year. None of us had any doubt that he would be the Olivier or the Donat of our generation; with his height, athleticism, thin, handsome face, deep intelligence and splendid voice, he was formidably, perhaps completely, equipped.

I remember him as Brabantio and as Shawcross in *The Ascent of F6*, though I missed seeing him as Pirandello's *Henry IV*, which was immensely admired. He also wrote witty drama criticisms for the *Cherwell*, one of a useful team which included Sidney Keyes, Philip Larkin, John Heath-Stubbs, Drummond Allison, Francis King, John Mortimer, Basil Taylor and, submitting poems from the army, Keith Douglas. At Westminster Flanders had been one of a remarkable theatrical quartet—himself, Donald Swann, Peter Brook and Peter Ustinov—but to anyone who remarked that the school performances must have been something to see he explained that drama had been somewhat frowned upon apart from the annual Latin play, so that apart from Swann, the only accomplished Latinist among them, the rest had been [illegible] more than spear-carriers.

After he contracted polio he was for the best part of a decade a sad figure, arranging small musical evenings at his parents' home with other amateur instrumentalists such as Gerard Hoffnung and [illegible] Hauser, who was later to [illegible] the Oxford Playhouse. Occasionally he took small parts in radio plays. None of us was prepared for the extraordinary career he was to carve for himself after the age of 30.

His disability caused much pain and sleeplessness which he bore with fortitude and humour. His marriage and his two daughters gave him great happiness. He was the warmest and wittiest of companions.

A few months before he died he took part in an entertainment about actors through the ages to raise money for the new Royal Exchange Theatre in Manchester. It included a scene from *Hamlet* in which Flanders read the First Player. Afterwards he said, a little wistfully: "Hamlet. Yes. There's a part I should have liked to have played."

Perhaps his affliction made him a more unique person than he would otherwise have been, but those of us who remember that amazing young actor of 35 years ago cannot but regret the performances we might have seen.

EDWARD RENTON

Edward Renton, the opera conductor and administrator, died on Thursday after a long illness.

He was born at Edinburgh in 1912 and studied at the university there with Sir Donald Tovey, and then in Vienna. One of his teachers was Fritz Busch, who took him on to the Glyndebourne staff for the 1935-36 seasons. After the war he conducted for the New London Opera seasons at the Cambridge Theatre, various Italian touring companies, then for the BBC television opera and for the Carl Rosa company.

Latterly he had devoted most of his time to administration. During the 1960s he was associate musical director of Sadler's Wells Opera before becoming one of the company's directors, responsible chiefly for administration, a post he held from 1966 to 1972. He was much appreciated and loved by all who worked with him.

MR SAMUEL GUINNESS

Sir Michael Wright writes:

The death of Samuel Guinness at the age of 85 removes a father figure known with warm respect and affection in financial and shipping worlds in the City, in Dublin and throughout Norway, as a merchant banker of success and repute. Known [illegible] as an oarsman in early life, and later as a fisherman and hill-walker he loved the mountains, rivers, and [illegible] as deeply as those who lived among them.

Giving, with [illegible], of his robust best in work and friendships, he was an Edwardian still at home in the world of today. Their generosity, open-hearted hospitality and blend of sympathy and common sense not only made him a commanding [illegible] but able [illegible] with others of all ages and [illegible]. [illegible] the North Sea, where they have kept open so many doors of sympathy and understanding.

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cord gains for re prices investors fear erinflation

ancial Staff

ices recorded one of st daily gains on re- day as both institu- l private investors to buy shares.

tors appeared to be rush to invest. The pleased by Mr Hea- ide in the Budget lustry. But a further terday was the fear wage rates already 32 per cent, the ngdom may face on. The City sees almost the only

Index, 13 points up rst hour, climbed ughout the session. level of 339.9 was since the end of 1973, and the day's was the highest on hough the percen- 7 was exceeded in when the market is in its early stages. index rose by 8.71

in equities was h exporting shares ICI (246p), Bats l Metal Box (250p) there were equally in Distillers (134p), Spencer (236p), and mers stocks.

l bargains of 9,950 were the highest for more than one month, while the amplified total for Wednesday disclosed a money total in equities of £100m.

This weight of buying has caught the jobbers with books finely balanced for the Budget. And, with market men openly talking of a rise in the FT to around 350, there are few sellers to be found even after yesterday's rise.

The gilts market was also extremely busy, with activity particularly at the shorter end, at high levels. Switching from the longer end continued, but "mediums" tended to benefit more than "shorts", in contrast to the pattern earlier in the week when "shorts" were the strongest section.

Dealers attributed the firmness at the shorter end to easy money conditions and to further institutional commitments of funds. A reluctance to invest in "longs" reflected fears of inflation and a feeling that, after the gains in the first three months of the year, this part of the market may be somewhat overpriced and in line for some profit-taking.

Some "mediums" were one point higher on the day, while "longs" were ¼ point lower. "Shorts", after being ¼ point off at one stage, eventually closed mixed, with the typical rise being of ⅛ or ¼ point.

ms of Bear Brand e loan disclosed

et Drummond

of the Government's ial £350,000 loan to d, the troubled Liver- ery group, were dis- terday in an interim shareholders showing loss of £56,000 for the s to the end of June,

n, £120,000 of which ted for new plant and , is interest free for vo years, with interest t 10 per cent after repayable by instal- ween 1979 and 1983. e interest-free period nds can be paid to the ordinary or pre- hare capital without nt of the Department y.

e first two years pre- hareholders will be o receive an annual provided the company, which, with a forecast loss of £90,000 for 1974, has suffered its eighth loss-making year in succession, is in a position to pay one. The group has not paid a dividend since 1967.

The decision to make a government loan under Section 8 of the Industry Act was made against the judgment of the Industrial Development Advisory Board, which earlier concluded that the chances of securing a long-term viable future for the group were remote.

The department, however, has gone ahead with the loan in view of the high level of unemployment in the Liverpool area, where Bear Brand has some 400 employees.

Terms of the loan include the right to convert up to £158,500 into "B" ordinary capital, equivalent to 49 per cent control of the company, and the option to appoint a director to the board.

bury's it down rly £6m

inancial Staff

y Schweppes has general provision of aiast its Spanish in- : as an extraordinary its 1974 profits state-

vealed a fall last year pre-tax level from o £28.5m because of interest charges—dis- g results from Austra- share of losses at the d companies—up from to £1.17m—where the activities were the ctor.

ouble was confined to owned brewery group, de Santander, which Skol lager among its . Price control was so st year in Spain that quently sold at lower an soft drinks.

ry Schweppes' other in the country, the Schweppes fran- erformed well but it 1 decided not to spend e capital on brewing.

73, the brewery stake uired for 660m pesetas, and later that year ent under a rights s taken up for an addi- 0m pesetas (£800,000). ve was described yes- as wiping the slate lthough the participa- be continued.

inancial Editor, page 19

SUMER SPENDING

owing are the figures for rs' expenditure season- usted at constant 1970 released by the Central l Office yesterday :—

	£m	Annual rate of increase over previous quarter %
	8.329	3.5
	8.462	6.6
	8.585	5.9
	8,739	7.9
	9,051	15.1
2	8.796	−11.8
3	8.955	7.4
4	8.957	0.1
1	8.855	−4.5
2	8.791	−2.9
3	8.964	8.1
4	9.098	6.1
1 p	9.125	1.2

inary estimate.

American GNP down 10.4pc in first quarter

From Frank Vogl

Washington, April 17

Real gross national product in the *United States* declined by 10.4 per cent in the first quarter of this year, according to provisional seasonally adjusted figures.

The decline compares with a 9 per cent fall in the final quarter of 1974 and this is the fifth consecutive quarterly fall in real gnp to be recorded.

In current dollar terms, fully incorporating inflation, the gross national product for the first quarter fell by 3.2 per cent—the first decline in nominal gnp for 14 years.

The continuous 15-month decline in real gnp, as reported today by the Department of Commerce, represents the longest period of recession since the last war.

The fall of more than 10 per cent was widely expected, in view of recent data showing a record level of reduction in business stocks and continuing falls in industrial production.

While real gnp has now fallen sharply in the last year, so too has the rate of inflation, according to today's figures. They show that inflation moved ahead at an annual rate of 8 per cent in the first quarter of this year, compared with a rate of 14.4 per cent in the previous quarter.

The latest level of price rises is the slowest since a 7.3 per cent rate was recorded in the second quarter of 1973. The decline is likely to become even more pronounced in the near future, as there are no indications of a reversal of the downward trend of wholesale prices.

As was widely expected, the reduction in business stocks was the prime factor behind the heavy gnp fall. The rate of reduction of stocks in the first three months of this year was a record annualized level of $18,000m (about £7,626m), compared with an increase in the final 1974 quarter of $17,800m.

New calculations by the Commerce Department show that the gross domestic product—gnp minus external foreign inputs—declined in the first quarter by 10 per cent, after falling by 9.3 per cent in the previous quarter.

Mr James Pate, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, said the heavy reduction in business stocks was a necessary prelude to an economic recovery.

The extent of the decline in the first quarter "suggests that the negative impact of further inventory adjustment will not be a major factor in the immediate future".

Major boardroom reshuffle at Burmah Oil follows turnround to £15½m loss for year

By Anthony Rowley

Burmah Oil, which swung from net profits of £61m to losses of nearly £15½m last year, yesterday announced a major boardroom reshuffle in the wake of its financial troubles. The group also hinted at the possibility of more boardroom changes to come.

The two most important appointments are those of Mr Stanley *Wilson* as managing director of Burmah and of Mr *Robert Haddow* as "*adviser*" in the troubled shipping division.

A £50m turnaround from trading profits of £18.6m to losses of £31.4m in the tanker division lay chiefly behind Burmah's profits slump in 1974. Nevertheless shareholders had been warned to expect a "small loss" last year and the price of Burmah ended the day virtually unchanged at 35p on the Stock Exchange.

The 1974 preliminary figures issued yesterday are heavily qualified in respect of the tanker operations. A *note to the results* says that the substantial *losses* by Burmah Oil Tankers, which has "major long-term shipping commitments" have continued into this year.

"The effects on the company in 1975 and thereafter of these commitments are not reflected in the accounts and cannot be estimated with any reasonable degree of precision at the present time because they depend on the fluctuations of freight rates and on measures now being taken to mitigate the incidence of losses and to protect the interests of the group in profitable and potentially profitable ventures.

Mr Alastair Down, Burmah's chairman, who will remain chief executive after Mr Wilson's appointment, criticizes, however, "unauthorized reports" on the study carried out into the tanker operation by Chase Manhattan Bank.

These reports, appearing in the Investors Chronicle last week, said that, according to Chase Manhattan Bank, Burmah's oil tanker fleet could lose $756m (£317m) over the eight years to the end of 1982, taking the worst possible circumstances.

In a statement accompanying yesterday's figures, Mr Down says that the study was designed to assess the "*absolute maximum*" commitments that could arise in the worst of *all possible* cases over a long period if no corrective action were taken.

"Steps are now being taken to ensure that this worst case *will never come about*", Mr Down continues.

Before tanker losses, Burmah's trading profits were rather more than doubled at £99.4m last year. However, this mainly reflects the inclusion of Burmah Oil and Gas (BOAG) which Burmah acquired early in the year as Signal Oil and Gas.

Though BOAG's gross profits exceeded forecast last year and the interest charges involved in buying it, Burmah's total interest charges rose from £16.2m *to £41.3m* while the depreciation charge (also reflecting the BOAG acquisition) was up from nearly £16m to nearly £29m.

Profits before tax came out at £9.9m against £57m in 1973 and compared with the profit of £28m made in the first half of *last year. Taxation took* £14m last year, however, reflecting the fact that Burmah was unable to relieve its heavy tanker losses against its main tax bill. Extraordinary items took *last year's loss up to* £15.4m and, as forecast, the group is paying no final dividend.

Mr J. A. Lumsden, former *non-executive* chairman of Burmah, has agreed to Mr Down's request to stay on as non-executive deputy chairman for a few months "for the sake of continuity", after which he will resign.

Meanwhile Mr Down has asked most of the executive directors to continue in office though he has added the qualification "for the time being".

Four non-executive directors have resigned. They are: Mr R. E. Fleming, Mr L. M. Harper Gow, the Earl of Inch*cape and Dr. J. E. Sisson.* Three new non-executive directors are Mr *Oliver Brooks*, finance director of P & O, Mr Robin Martin, chairman of Tarmac, and Lord Strathalmond, a former managing director of BP.

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IPC and BPC plan merger of gravure printing operations

By Our Financial Staff

British Printing Corporation and International Publishing Corporation are planning to merge their gravure printing operations at Watford into one unit which would be the largest of its type in Britain.

If current negotiations prove successful Sun Printers, one of BPC's largest subsidiaries with a turnover last year of some £13m, and Odhams (Watford), an IPC subsidiary with a turnover of around £10m, would be brought together later this year through the creation of a 50 : 50 owned company.

At present Sun employs about 2,000 people and Odhams about 2,300 and following the merger it is expected there would be a substantial reduction in the size of the workforce. Eventually it would be intended to transfer all work to *one site in Watford*, although a choice of site has not yet been made.

In total the reductions could amount to between 20 and 25 per cent of employees or around 1,000 people, but both companies emphasized yesterday that the cuts *would be over* a long period, possibly five years, and could be largely accounted for by natural wastage. *Talks with union officials*, who have been informed of the proposal, are to take place next month.

The merger talks have been *prompted* by the *serious overcapacity in the gravure printing business which has affected both* companies. Sun made a modest profit last year but Odhams (Watford) made a loss of over £1m, partly as a result of a *five-week strike*.

The gravure process, while highly suitable for large circulation colour productions, cannot compete with web offset *printing for smaller circulation* productions.

Last year IPC transferred seven titles to web offset, some of which were printed at Odhams and some at Sun. As a result of lost business Odhams *made some 850 people redund*ant and Sun about 360. BPC's profits were reduced by an exceptional £1m last year to cover the redundancy costs.

Mr Les Dixon, general president of the National Graphical *Association, said last night*: "We have only seen the brief statement from the companies. They have said they will let us have the detailed proposals and we expect those next month."

Builders seek support against 'lump' moves

By Raymond Perman
Labour Staff

Employers in the building and *construction industries are* lobbying Opposition support to oppose proposals expected from the Government soon to outlaw "the lump"—labour-only subcontracting.

In 1970, when Labour's first *proposals on the lump were* introduced by Mr John Silkin, now Minister for Planning and Local Government, the employers were prepared to accept *the principle of legislation and* to confine their opposition to amendments. *That Bill fell with* the 1970 general election and since then, employers argue, other measures have largely closed tax and insurance *loopholes*.

The *new proposals* will set up a statutory register of all building contractors, which will not be open to the self employed or *those who have bad tax records.* Employers fear that the Government will also want to introduce a fine of up to 30 per cent on the wages paid out by contractors to unregistered labour.

The effect of that, they main*tain, will be to force bona fide* small contractors, such as family partnerships or jobbing plasterers and bricklayers, out of business and will drastically push up the cost of housing and other building.

In talks with Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for Employment, the unions have expressed counter fears that the Bill will not be strong enough to eradi*cate the lump, which they claim* undermines union membership and nationally negotiated agreements on pay, training and safety.

In his Budget Mr Healey announced measures to tighten up the method of collecting tax from sub-contractors. The certificate scheme, introduced in 1971, has been under severe criticism. Over 400,000 certifi*cates exempting sub-contractors* from PAYE have been issued and Mr Healey said they would all be withdrawn.

A new type of certificate, *much more* difficult to forge or steal without detection, is to be introduced and all existing certificate holders will have to reapply.

Employers in the industry already run their own voluntary *register, which is open to small* contractors.

Polystyrene output inquiry

By Peter Hill

Major European chemical producers are being asked by EEC *Commission authorities in Brus*sels to provide information on their activities in polystyrene production. The investigation appears to centre on the companies' operations during a shortage of the material last *year and be linked to Treaty of* Rome Articles on abuse of a dominant position and illegal agreements.

Shell Chemicals International and BP Chemicals confirmed last night that they had received *letters from the Commission re*questing certain *information about* their *polystyrene activities*.

The major German company, BASF, and a number of its subsidiaries, is among companies *involved in the investigation*, according to the latest issue of the *chemical industry journal, European Chemical News.*

Proposals extend life of patents to 20 years

By Adrian Hope

Joint publication yesterday of a consultative document and White Paper (51p and 18p, HMSO) on British Patent Law Reform partly fulfils a promise made by Sir Geoffrey Howe as Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, in 1973.

The term of a British patent will rise from 16 to 20 years and steps will be taken to strengthen their presumptive validity and value.

In 1970 the Banks Committee reported on, and recommended changes in the British patent system. Special reference was made to the proposed European patent schemes and the intention was to make our national system both more streamlined and more cost-effective.

Yesterday's publications say relatively little about Europe but do confirm that it is planned to introduce British legislation in the next parliamentary session with a view to implementing most of the Banks recommendations.

Patent examiners will be empowered to reject applications *for patents if the invention is* in their view obvious.

The opposition of accepted cases by third parties will be *abolished but wider scope given* for simpler revocation of granted patents. This is intended to reduce the risk of frivolous and obstructive attacks by third parties.

The Patent Office will receive observations on *the proposals* until July of this year. One likely subject for controversy is the decision to maintain the present provisions for compel*ling patentees to give other* manufacturers licences under medical patents.

Another is the separation of searching and examination procedures. An applicant will first pay a nominal application fee (comparable with *the current* £1) then a search fee and then an examination fee.

It is inconceivable that the total cost of all these fees will be less than the *current* single fee, soon to be £49. Thus patenting will inevitably become more expensive.

It is suggested that this separated system will enable a patent applicant to buy himself a search result *in the United* Kingdom before filing applications abroad. But for this to succeed the Patent Office will have to conduct the search very rapidly.

It is believed that the necessary man-hours will be generated by the heavy fall in the workload on the British office which will follow launching of *the European schemes*. The planned British system is thus inextricably linked with the European patent schemes.

Malcolm Brown writes: The *drug industry was deeply dis*turbed yesterday by the decision to retain the Section 41 provisions on compulsory licences.

The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry said the decision was "nothing short of lunacy".

The Banks Committee, and also the National Economic Development Office report "Focus on Pharmaceuticals" in 1972, had both recommended abolition of these provisions under which the Comptroller of Patents is required automatically to grant a compulsory licence to any applicant unless the original patent holder can *advance* good reasons against his doing so.

Its retention made sense only if it were to be part of a cheap imitation drug policy, with the Government intending to encourage applications by manufacturers, possibly even government-owned concerns, *who* would sell at prices significantly below the levels needed by the original innovators to support continuing research *programmes*.

Hoffmann-La Roche, the *Swiss-based multinational drugs* group which clashed with the British Government over tranquillizer pricing and has itself been the subject of Section 41 action, said that it deplored the proposal to retain compulsory *licensing provisions*.

Companies which were successful in research had earned the right to a return which enabled them to carry out further research in the public interest.

The United Kingdom was *already a low-priced market* contributing less than a fair share to *the worldwide research* efforts from which it benefited. Allowing compulsory licensing to continue was a threat which could only benefit non-research based companies at the expense of medical advance.

Vickers profit up 42pc as state takeover looms

Vickers, the shipbuilding and engineering group which will be a victim of the nationalization plans, yesterday reported a 42 per cent improvement to £25.9m in 1974 profits.

But this was after it had taken the unusual step for an engineering company of providing £2m for doubtful debts.

Both areas of the business earmarked for nationalization —shipbuilding and the 50 per cent stake in British Aircraft Corporation—were substantial contributors to Vickers' improved profit.

Shipbuilding and marine activities' trading profits were up from £2.3m to £5.9m, while of the £12.4m contribution from associate companies—an improvement of £5.6m—£12.1m was from BAC.

Vickers is putting up its dividend by the maximum allowed under Treasury rules—from 9.93p a share gross to 11.1719p, and Lord Robens, the chairman, says that nearly all activities have begun this year with good order books.

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How the markets moved

The Times index : 136.65 +8.71
FT index : 339.9 +22.2

Rises

Ass Port Cement	16p to 158p	Imp Chem Ind	13p to 246p
Barclays Bk	20p to 270p	Marks & Spencer	24p to 236p
BP	25p to 405p	Royal	30p to 294p
Boots	30p to 227p	Smith, W. H.	43p to 375p
EMI	17p to 142p	Sun Alliance	28p to 410p
Fisons	18p to 355p	Unilever	29p to 397p
GKN	20p to 250p	Vickers	22p to 162p

Falls

Ass Dairies	4p to 182p	St Piran	1p to 17p
Beralt Tin	2p to 23p	S & U Stores	1p to 10p
Baxter Fell	4p to 91p	Tozer Kemsley	2p to 38p
ELMC	4p to 75p	Tricentrol	4p to 80p
Bank & Com	½p to 5p	Tanjong Tin	2p to 73p
Corinthian	1p to 16p	Western Areas	10p to 580p
Hoechst	5p to 432p	Whittingham, W.	2p to 24p

Equities rose dramatically on renewed *buying* by the *institutions*.

Gilt-edged *securities* had an active day.

Sterling rose by 45 points to $2.3705. The "effective devaluation" rate was 22.0 per cent.

Gold rose by $2 to $168¾ an oz. SDR-$ was 1.23956 *on Thursday*, while SDR-£ was 0.524258.

Commodities : Cocoa fell yesterday. Reuters' *index closed at* 1,095.0 (1,095.5 on Wednesday).

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THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.82	1.77
Austria Sch	41.25	39.25
Belgium Fr	87.75	85.00
Canada $	2.44	2.39
Denmark Kr	13.40	13.00
Finland Mkk	8.60	8.35
France Fr	10.10	9.80
Germany DM	5.75	5.55
Greece Dr	71.50	69.25
Hongkong $	11.80	11.45
Italy Lr	1,550.00	1,500.00
Japan Yn	715.00	690.00
Netherlands Gld	5.90	5.70
Norway Kr	12.05	11.70
Portugal Esc	58.25	56.25
S Africa Rd	1.81	1.75
Spain Pes	134.75	129.75
Sweden Kr	9.65	9.35
Switzerland Fr	6.20	6.00
US $	2.41	2.36
Yugoslavia Dnr	41.50	39.25

Rates for bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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Confusion over Barnett remarks on pay policy

By David Blake

Remarks by Mr Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, which appeared to suggest that *the Government is holding talks* with the CBI and TUC aimed at securing a new, voluntary incomes policy to update the social contract at the end of *1975 caused confusion* in Whitehall yesterday and brought a *flat denial from CBI and TUC* leaders.

A Treasury spokesman refused *to comment* on the remarks, made late on Wednesday *night in the BBC's Midweek* programme. Dur*a discussion* with two Opposition MPs, Mr Barnett repeated the Government's prediction that inflation would drop towards the end of the year.

He then added: "That will be the time, and we are having discussions now with the CBI, TUC and Government, to ensure that there will be a move towards a new voluntary policy."

Mr Barnett's suggestion that talks are now *going on caused* most consternation in Whitehall yesterday. The CBI denied all knowledge of any such talks, although it is in constant contact with the Government on economic issues. The TUC also *said that no talks are going on.*

This is the second time that a Government Minister has mentioned discussions with the CBI and TUC on the working of *income policy guidelines.* Earlier this year, in Parliament, the Prime Minister said that talks were to be held between both sides of industry on the social contract. Union leaders said they were "mystified" by *Mr Wilson's comments.*

The Government has made it increasingly clear in recent months that it does not approve of the way the social contract guidelines have been working, and would like to see changes However, it has not so far put forward any suggestions in public on what changes it would like to see.

Some observers found Mr Barnett's suggestion that talks were already going on surprising, since even if the Government did intend to aim for major new initiatives on the voluntary incomes front at the turn of the year, it is thought *unlikely that formal talks would* take place until the referendum campaign is over in June.

None the less, it seems certain that a considerable amount of research work on alternative voluntary incomes policies has *been done at the CBI and in* Whitehall, and there is thought to be a strong likelihood that the Government might want to have tougher guidelines introduced for *the next round of* wage bargaining, which will begin after the *TUC* annual conference in the autumn.

French policy move

Paris, April 17.—M Jacques Ferry, economic affairs vice-president of the Patronat, the French CBI, said today that it seems French economic policy is going to be eased.

Earlier this week M Ferry saw M Jean-Pierre Fourcade, Finance Minister

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Compromise on Xerox monopoly charges

From Frank Vogl
Washington, April 17

Xerox Corporation and the United States Federal Trade Commission have reached a new compromise agreement on monopoly charges against the photo-copying company which involves still tougher conditions than the consent agreement reached last November.

Complaints about the last agreement forced a revision of the terms and the new agreement forces Xerox to give licences on its entire range of office copier machines, covering more than 1,700 patents, as well as requiring it to make available to interested companies all available operating details regarding its copiers.

The new agreement thus goes somewhat further than the wide-ranging consent agreement of November 15; but again this time, as in the first agreement, there is no provision forcing Xerox to divest itself of its substantial holding in Britain's Rank Xerox Company.

The new agreement forces Xerox to price all of its products individually, so ending the company's package pricing system. Also, it forces Xerox to forgive payments from competitors who in the past infringed Xerox patents, and it greatly reduces the cost to competitors of using these patents.

Plans for Swiss franc to join snake shelved

Brussels, April 17.—Plans to align the Swiss franc with the joint float of European currencies, known as the snake, had been shelved, at least for the time being, because of firm opposition of France to the project, European Economic Community monetary sources said today.

When finance ministers met informally in Paris on April 9 to sign arrangements for the "safety net" fund for countries affected by higher energy costs, M Jean-Pierre Fourcade, France's Finance Minister, is understood to have told his EEC colleagues that admission of the Swiss franc would essentially bar a reentry of the French franc to the snake.

The French withdrew their currency from the snake in January of last year because keeping it inside the agreed spread of 2.25 per cent would have drained too much of French official reserves.

This left West Germany, the Benelux and Denmark in the floating block, to which Norway and Sweden associated themselves.—AP-Dow Jones.

Restructured engineers' council expected to win majority support

By Derek Harris

After nine months of controversy and official silence the Council of Engineering Institutions, umbrella body for 15 chartered organizations, has unveiled proposals for reorganizing its structure.

The restructure—still to be voted on by the CEI governing board—rests on a direct election formula. This will scrap the federal structure attacked particularly by the three main critics of CEI, the institutions of Civil Engineers, Mechanical Engineers and Electrical Engineers.

A large governing council would include 15 directly elected members and a voting nominee from each chartered institution. But effectively only two votes out of a total of 37 would go to non-chartered engineers—the technician engineers and engineering technicians.

The divide between the top-tier chartered engineers and the rest of the profession will thus largely be maintained, although the CEI executive committee in its report refers to it as "a vital issue" demanding full discussion by the board.

The committee does urge that affiliate members in the new body—for which the new name of Chartered Engineering Institution is suggested—and other non-chartered bodies be encouraged to join learned society groups.

One of the first aims of the new CEI ought, the committee believes, to be planning for a new central meeting house for the profession as a whole to encourage unity and cohesion.

Although there may be arguments on detail the new proposals appear likely to attract the support of most of the 15 chartered bodies. On the chartered side of the profession there is likely to be a growing campaign for the technician organizations to set up a parallel body to CEI so that the profession's public voice, especially in Whitehall and Brussels, can be strengthened.

Whether this is going to appeal to all the technician engineer bodies is another matter. The Institution of Electrical and Electronic Technician Engineers is being regarded by some chartered institutions as a front runner in organizing such an umbrella organization and Professor R. C. G. Williams, the IEETE president, has put his weight behind the idea.

But it may not prove easy to bring the 40 or so non-chartered bodies quickly into a formal association.

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Scots urge import curb on textiles

By Peter Hill

Scotland's knitwear industry yesterday added its voice to appeals for the Government to cut textile imports.

Leaders of the Scottish Knitwear Council, whose members employ some 18,000 workers, met MPs from all parties. Representations are to be made within a few days by the Parliamentary all party committee to the Department of Trade and Industry.

Mr John Hamilton, the organization's chairman, said after the meeting that nearly 7 per cent of the industry's workers were either redundant or on short time.

It is estimated that one in three knitted garments (both underwear and outwear) sold in the United Kingdom market is imported

Scottish knitwear producers also urged MPs to stress the importance of continued British membership of the EEC—which acounts for 42 per cent of their export sales by volume

The organization forms part of the British Textile Confederation which has urged a 20 per cent cut in all textile imports to alleviate the industry's problems. Yesterday's appeal by the Scottish knitters coincided with publication of the latest activity levels figures by the cotton and allied textile industry.

The Textile Statistics Bureau reported that the number of workers employed in the industry fell by more than 1,500 in February and in the past six months there has been a drop of 6,400—7.5 per cent of the workforce.

Chrysler again halted in lay-off pay dispute

By R. W. Shakespeare

Car production at Chrysler's plant at Ryton, Coventry, was at a standstill again yesterday because of more shop floor unrest arising from management moves to reallocate jobs. The Ryton plant has had problems throughout this week and production of about 2,000 cars has been lost.

Yesterday's shutdown was caused by a walkout of 400 workers in the trim department who were claiming payment for time lost when they were laid off because of an earlier dispute in which assembly men stopped work over the reallocation scheme.

Under a recent agreement with shop floor representatives the Chrysler management has introduced more flexible working arrangements under which men can be moved from one area of the plant to another. This became necessary to balance the workforce after recent cutbacks through a voluntary redundancy scheme.

However, groups of workers have objected to the way the new arrangements are being implemented. At a meeting yesterday the trim workers agreed to resume normal working from this morning while fresh negotiations between the management and their union officials take place. The Chrysler plant works only one shift on Fridays. By tonight the plant will have lost seven out of this week's nine shifts on the car assembly line.

The Ryton workers only recently went back to full five-day working after being on short time for many weeks This became possible because Chrysler won a big order from Iran for 10,000 completed cars and a further 10,000 in knock-down form.

Impact of VW cuts to be eased

Bonn, April 17.—Dr Hans Friderichs, the West German Economics Minister, said measures to alleviate the impact of the drastic labour cuts planned by Volkswagen would be decided between the federal and state governments concerned

In answer to a question in the Lower House of Parliament he said no special law would be enacted to deal with the proposed cut of 25,000 jobs by VW before the end of 1976.

The Government would see what measures could be taken in affected regions to supplement the present law aimed at encouraging employment.

NEB loan limit to stay at £700m

An attempt by Conservative MPs on the Industry Bill Committee to reduce the external borrowing limit of the National Enterprise Board from £700m to £400m failed yesterday.

The Bill provides for a limit of £700m on the aggregate of the external borrowing of the NEB and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, sums paid by the Treasury in fulfilling guarantees on borrowing by the board, the public dividend capital of the board, and the principal of loans guaranteed by the board.

It also provides for the limit to be increased by order to not more than £1,000m.

Shell: Iran refinery project at standstill

Talks between Shell Oil and the National Iranian Oil Company on plans for the joint development of a 250,000-barrels-a-day refinery in Iran have halted.

Although the project has been given approval by the American State department, some Federal oil experts have indicated opposition to the Shell plan because it could discourage development of capacity in the north-eastern United States.

Reports from New York yesterday quoted Mr Harry Bridges, president of Shell Oil, as saying that the talks on the $1,500m project had come to a standstill and that there had been no progress in the past month.

But in another development, the South Korean Hyundai group disclosed that it expected to sign a multimillion dollar deal with Iran within the next month for the construction of a large new shipyard for the State-owned Persian Gulf Shipbuilding Corporation.

Hyundai, which is itself in the shipbuilding business with a recently commissioned building dock for large oil tankers, said the project involved construction of a large repair dock able to accommodate 500,000-ton dwt ships, a building dock for 20,000-ton dwt vessels and a training centre.

Japanese reject UK protests on television tubes

Japanese television tube manufacturers have, as expected denied allegations that their exports have damaged the domestic trade of United Kingdom producers.

The Electronic Industries Association of Japan has made representations to the Department of Trade on behalf of three big Japanese producers: Hitachi, Tokyo Shibaura Electric and Nippon Electric.

Details of its arugments are not being revealed by the association; but industry sources in Tokyo said it was being maintained that the British suspicions were not convincing because Japanese exports of tubes to Britain last year were down 40 per cent on the previous year.

It was revealed last month that the Department of Trade was investigating accusations against the Japanese of dumping.

The Electronic Components Board claimed that the British industry, which comprises the two companies Mullard and Thorn, was suffering "material injury" as a result of the prices of imported Japanese tubes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Misleading arguments on Keynesian economics

From Mr James Pemberton

Sir, Professor Walters argues (April 14) that most of Britain's post-war economic problems are attributable to the adoption of Keynesian principles of economic management by successive governments. Most of his arguments, however, relate less to the principles themselves than to their method of application.

But there is no logical connexion between the argument that Keynesian principles have been misapplied—an argument with which many Keynesian economists agree—and the assertion that the principles themselves should be abandoned in favour of Professor Walters' preferred alternative, the monetarist approach.

Most Keynesian economists share two fundamental beliefs: firstly, that there is no necessary reason why a predominantly private enterprise economy should generate a full employment level of real national income in the absence of government intervention; and, secondly, that the most important (though not the only) source of inflation is the action of unions and firms, and that this action—and the resulting rate of inflation—is independent of the rate of unemployment to a very substantial degree.

The implication is that it is not possible to achieve both an acceptably high level of real national income, and an acceptably low rate of inflation of money national income, by the use of the single instrument of demand management: a second policy instrument—incomes policy, and/or a reform of bargaining procedures—is needed to deal directly with inflationary pressures arising from institutional forces.

If this second instrument is abandoned, as Professor Walters urges, it becomes impossible to combine reasonable rates of inflation with any tolerable level of unemployment—regardless of whether that level is at, above, or below the "natural" unemployment rate by which monetarists such as Professor Walters set such store.

Professor Walters, of course, rejects such arguments, and dismisses incomes policy as a "gimmick". Before accepting such an assertion, however, we are entitled to expect a rather more detailed explanation as to exactly how a rigorous demand management policy is supposed to control inflation of the money level of national income, in the face of strong and militant unions, other than by permanently reducing real national income to a level which will cause unemployment on the scale of the Great Depression to be sustained indefinitely.

Unless an answer is forthcoming, Professor Walters is in danger of falling into the very error for which he berates other economists, namely, of promising more than he can reasonably expect to deliver.

Yours faithfully,
JIM PEMBERTON,
(Research Fellow in Economics)
Nuffield College,
Oxford.

Dangerous attitude of insurers to petrol-sharing motorists

From Mr R. C. M. Stamp

Sir, In these days of imperative necessity to conserve fuel oil, John Drummond's article (*The Times*, April 5) will make disturbing reading.

It is clearly desirable that men should daily share their cars to travel to and from the station, for mums to take their children to and from school, and for families and friends to share their expenses on joint holidays. And by "expenses" any reasonable person would think in terms of petrol costs.

But from what Mr Drummond says, insurers may take a different view. The policy may exclude use for "Hire and reward", and the interpretation of the word "reward" could strictly embrace payments for petrol.

I happen to take the view that the policy exclusion "Hire and reward" is another way of saying that the car must not be used as a taxi, which is fair enough; others might think differently. Thus if an accident were to occur where petrol costs may have been paid, and the insurers chose to regard this as "reward", the policy, to say the least, would be voidable.

Mr Drummond implies that even if the insurers indicated that they would meet a claim, this would not necessarily relieve the police of their duty to prosecute for lack of effective insurance.

It is to be hoped that no modern judge would condone a prosecution brought on such flimsy and technical grounds. Would it not be in the interests of us all that the Home Secretary (or some other authority) should issue a directive to chief constables to stay such prosecutions, and meanwhile to refer the whole matter of policy wordings to the Law Commission for consideration?

Yours sincerely,
R. C. M. STAMP,
58 Fern Avenue,
Newcastle upon Tyne.
April 8.

Fee anomaly on house surveys

From Mr D. R. Townley

Sir, I have in the past fe years had several buildir society surveys carried out houses I have wanted to buy have bought. I have also bee present at surveys on proper I have been selling. The fe as is the usual practice we related to the price of the pr perty: a house priced £25,00 for example, would cost £43.6

In most cases where I ha been present the survey, to m admittedly untrained eyes, h been cursory and it seemed very expensive 20 minute However, as the fees were pr fessionally agreed I accept them as covering a multitu of hidden expenses in t process.

Recently, however, I had private survey carried out on house I hoped to buy.

Firstly, the price of t house did not arise (it was fact £25,000), secondly the su vey was extraordinari thorough (a whole hard wor ing afternoon) and finally t fee was £32.

The question arises as whether building societi make a profit out of surveys whether they support a cart or is there a simple explan tion for this anomaly?

Yours faithfully,
D. R. TOWNLEY.
10 Penrhyn Crescent,
London, SW14.
April 15.

Free aid

From Mr James Robertson

Sir, To judge from letters a other requests for advice tha have received in recent mont many people are interested setting up non-profit enterpris of one kind or another. Th want professional help fro lawyers and accountants—a loan finance from lenders—w are not exclusively wedded the idea of traditional shar holder companies.

My impression is that a clea ing house for information a advice on matters of this ki is needed. Have you, or yo readers, any constructi thoughts about how one mig be set up?

Yours faithfully,
JAMES ROBERTSON,
21 Phillimore Place,
London, W8.

Aria mail?

From Mr Brian Jones

Sir, Tickets sent to me by th Royal Opera House by seco class postage were delivered me by *first* post the followi morning. Is this a record?

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN M. JONES,
44 Instone Close,
Roundshaw,
Wallington, Surrey.
April 8.

BUSINESS NOTICES

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

We are the sole patentees of two new household products which have no competition whatsoever and have large profit margins.

Due to expansion and demand we require an experienced

Business Executive

who is prepared to invest in the products, and in exchange we offer a working directorship to suitable applicant.

For full details from genuine enquirers please write in the first instance to: Box 0928 M, The Times.

DOCUMENTARY FILM COMPANY eminently visiting Fairbanks, Alaska and Abu Dhabi to film engineering subject, seeks filming commissions on specialised topics. Cinechrome Films, Bournemouth 21553

EXPANDING PUBLISHING CO. producing first class monthly magazine, wish to extend working capital. Excellent opportunity to acquire a financial interest and a possible seat on the Editorial Board.—Box 1862 M, The Times.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURER has capacity available. Woodworking mill, frame making, cabinet making, polishing, upholstery. C.H. Workshops Ltd 01-985 5614

PARTNER REQUIRED for 2-shop boutique business. £7-8,000 investment sought. Would consider less for right person. Good earnings and assets. Ring 01-278 6785, extn. 35, or write Box 1307 M, The Times.

JUNIOR CANADIAN COMPANY wishes British lines not presently sold in Canada. Any type of commodity may be considered. Please write giving full particulars and if interested we will set up an appointment for discussions when in London late June. W Lee Huck Holdings Ltd., 2213-B Birch St., Vancouver, B.C., Canada.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

UNIQUE LICENSED
RADIO TELEPHONE
MESSAGE HANDLING COMPANY

Latest equipment. Unopposed area with large potential. Owners too busy to promote. Assets including some valuable property in excess of £15,000. Operating and established going concern.

£14,200 FOR QUICK SALE

Principals only, Box 0930 M, The Times

CONTRACTS & TENDERS

DEMOCRATIC AND
POPULAR REPUBLIC OF
ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND ENERGY
SOCIETE NATIONALE DES INDUSTRIES DE
LA CELLULOSE SONIC
15 Rue Hamani—Algiers

NOTICE OF PREQUALIFICATION

Notice is hereby given of prequalification for the construction of three (3) centres for storage and distribution of paper products (the total capacity of these three centres will be in the region of 50,000 pallets).

Interested parties may obtain further information from the following address:

SONIC—Direction du Developpement
38 Boulevard des 3 Freres Bouadou
Birmandreis (Algiers)
Telephone: 60.18.02 : 60.09.16
Telex: 52 427 DZ

Application documents should be placed in two sealed envelopes, the inner one of which should be marked "Ne pas ouvrir—avis de preselection—centres de stockage et de distribution", and sent by registered post within one month of the publication date of this advertisement to: Monsieur le Directeir General de la SONIC, 15 rue Hamani, Algiers.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of: No. 001121 of 1975 DEALPRAT INVESTMENTS Limited. No. 001124 of 1975 GRAPE INVESTMENTS Limited, and In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that PETITIONS for the WINDING UP of the above named Companies by the High Court of Justice were on the 9th day of April 1975 presented to the said Court by The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, of Somerset House, Strand, London, WC2R 1LB and that the said Petitions are directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London [illegible]

[illegible]

No. 001178 of 1975.
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of BARRY CHUCK & COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 10th day of April, 1975, presented to the said Court by B.B.S. Goslett Limited whose registered office is situate at Avon Works, Winterstoke Road, Bristol, Glous., Builders Merchants, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London [illegible]

[illegible]

DRAWING OF BONDS

REPUBLIC OF ICELAND
£2,000,000 8½% STERLING LOAN
[illegible]

Bondholders of the above Loan are advised that the annual redemption due 1st June 1975, (i.e.) £100,000 Nominal has been effected by purchase.
HAMBROS BANK LIMITED.
18th April 1975.

EDUCATIONAL

WHAT NEXT?

Is your Daughter leaving school this term? Are you considering a Sixth Form College, Finishing School, Secretarial or Domestic Science College?

THE GABBITAS-THRING
EDUCATIONAL TRUST
6-8 Sackville St., Piccadilly,
London W1X 2BR
Tel. 01-734 0161

gives FREE ADVICE on all aspects of Independent Education.

COURSES

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR

of a large German Company wishes to spend approximately 3 weeks on an intensive English Language Course. The course which can be in the form of private tuition should include residence, preferably in the country, with board and lodging supplied. Box 2017 M, The Times.

"A DEGREE OF FREEDOM"

One-day conference on opportunities in higher education for mature women. Wednesday, April 30, 9.45 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Details from Mrs. Gillian Burke, Polytechnic of Central London. Telephone: 580 2020, extn. 128 or 636 4645.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

The University of Sheffield
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING AND FUEL TECHNOLOGY
POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited for the following post, financed by a Science Research Council Grant, tenable to 31 January 1977:

A Post-Doctoral Fellowship on Optical Diagnostic Techniques in Turbulent Reacting Systems. The experimental work is expected to be carried out at the Buxton Laboratories of the Department; however the appointee is normally based in Sheffield. Initial salary is according to experience up to £2,[illegible] a year plus threshold. Applications giving the names of two referees should be sent to Dr. J. Swithenbank, Reader in Chemical Engineering and Fuel Technology, The University, Sheffield S1 3JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Please quote ref. R199/A.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHURCH COMMISSIONERS
PASTORAL MEASURE 1968

Notice is hereby given by the Church Commissioners that they have prepared a DRAFT REDUNDANCY SCHEME providing for the demolition of the redundant church of All Saints, Walworth, in the former parish of All Saints and St Stephen, Walworth, in the diocese of Southwark, and empowering the Church Commissioners to sell or lease the site and the land annexed or belonging thereto.

A copy of the draft scheme may be inspected at:
The Rectory, Liverpool Grove, London SE17

A copy may also be obtained or inspected during normal office hours upon application to the Church Commissioners' office.

Any REPRESENTATIONS with respect to the draft scheme should be made in writing to the Church Commissioners and should reach their offices not later than the 20 May, 1975.

K. S. RYLE.
Secretary.
1 Millbank,
London SW1
15 April 1975.

Appointments Vacant also on pages 25 and 26

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

TRINITY AND ALL SAINTS'
COLLEGES (R.C.)
HORSFORTH, NEAR LEEDS

Trinity and All Saints' Colleges offer College-based courses leading to the degrees of B.Ed. (Ordinary) and B.Ed. (Honours). They hope from session 1975-76 to offer courses leading to the degrees of B.A. (Ordinary and Honours) and B.Sc. (Ordinary and Honours), each of which will have both an academic and a pre-professional component (other than Teaching). All the above collegiate degrees will be validated by the University of Leeds.

LECTURER IN PSYCHOLOGY
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1975

Applications are invited for the post in Psychology at Lecturer grade. The Colleges offer Psychology as a major subject at Honours and Ordinary degree level. The person appointed will be expected to contribute at Honours degree level to one or more of the following:—

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY. SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY.
DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.

Salary (revised Pelham scale) £2,670-£4,206 plus threshold payments.

Applications for the above post should be sent not later than 30th April, 1975, to THE CLERK TO THE COLLEGIUM, TRINITY AND ALL SAINTS' COLLEGES (DEPT. P4), BROWNBERRIE LANE, HORSFORTH, LEEDS LS18 5HD, from whom further details may be obtained.

INTERESTING TEACHING SITUATION for resident part-time tutor in Suffolk country doctor's household. Mixed class of 6, ages 7-11 yrs. to Common Entrance level. English Lit. especially. R.C. preferred. Box 1775 M, The Times.

[illegible] required by Wimbledon Language School from 1st [illegible]

TEESSIDE POLYTECHNIC needs Head of the Dept. of Chemical Engineering (Grade VI). See £5,000 plus Appts.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Aberdeen

REGIUS CHAIR OF ANATOMY

The Secretary of State for Scotland invites applications for the REGIUS CHAIR OF ANATOMY in the University of Aberdeen, which will fall vacant on 1 September, 1975. A note of the Conditions of Appointment may be obtained on request from the Private Secretary, Room 507, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, EH1 3DG. Three copies of applications, accompanied by the names of three referees should be sent not later than 15 May, 1975, to the Private Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHURCH COMMISSIONERS
PASTORAL MEASURE 1968

Notice is hereby given by the Church Commissioners that they have PREPARED a DRAFT REDUNDANCY SCHEME providing for the demolition of the redundant church of St James, Walton Cardiff, being a chapel of ease in the parish of Walton Cardiff St James in the diocese of Gloucester, and empowering the Church Commissioners to sell the site thereof, and the land annexed or belonging thereto.

A copy of the draft scheme may be inspected at The Abbey House, Tewkesbury, Glos., GL20 5SR.

A copy may also be obtained or inspected during normal office hours upon application to the Church Commissioners' office.

Any representations with respect to the draft scheme should be made in writing to the Church Commissioners and should reach their offices not later than the 23rd May, 1975.

Secretary.
1 Millbank, London, S.W.1.
16th April, 1975.

JAMES SMART LECTURE
1975

The 1975 lecture in memory of James Smart, the first Chief Constable of Glasgow: "The Police and the Law", by the Rt. Hon. Lord Wheatley, the Lord Justice Clerk, will be given at 6 p.m. on Monday, 12 May 1975, at the Weir Hall, Rankine House, 183 Bath Street, Glasgow.

Admission tickets (free) may be obtained from the City of Glasgow Police Headquarters, 21 St. Andrew Street, Glasgow G1 5PA.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Malawi
Chancellor College

Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER IN ACCOUNTING in the Department of Economics. Applicants should possess a professional accountancy qualification such as C.A., A.C.M.A., A.C.C.A., and have relevant teaching experience. The appointee will be expected to teach Financial Accounting and Management Accounting to third and fourth year undergraduate students, and Principles of Accounts to first year Law students.

Salary scale: K3,809 to K4,714 p.a. (£1 sterling equals K2.00). There may be either a University addition of K720 p.a. (taxable in Malawi) or the British Government may supplement salary in range £900-£1,320 p.a. (sterling) for married appointee or £144-£864 p.a. (sterling) for single appointee (normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. These scales are under review; new rates will apply from 1 April 1975. Gratuity of 13½%-25% superannuation scheme transferable with F.S.S.U.: family passages; various allowances; biennial overseas leave; housing. Detailed applications (2 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be sent by airmail, not later than 15 May 1975 to the Registrar, University of Malawi, University Office, P.O. Box 278, Zomba, Malawi. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send 1 copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

Macquarie University
Sydney, Australia

LECTURER IN GEOLOGY

Applications are invited for appointment as LECTURER in GEOLOGY in the SCHOOL of EARTH SCIENCES.

Teaching responsibilities for this position lie primarily in conducting a first year course in geology and applicants must have had considerable experience and have demonstrated a strong interest in teaching first year geology. Applicants should have a good research record, and although no particular field of research interest is specified, it should lie within the present areas of research expertise of the School of Earth Sciences.

Salary will be within the range $A11,250 with seven annual increments to $A15,100 per annum.

Further information about the post and the University, and advice regarding the method of application should be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or from the Registrar, Macquarie University, North Ryde, New South Wales 2113, Australia.

Applications close on 9 May, 1975.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Dar es Salaam

Applications are invited for the post of Professor of Farm Management and/or production economics. Applicants should hold a Ph.D. (Agric. Econ.) or its equivalent with considerable experience in teaching undergraduate and graduate students in the field of Farm Management and Production Economics. Good research experience and publication of research works in the field(s) mentioned will be an advantage. The appointee will be expected to teach Farm Management and Production Economics to both under-graduate and graduate students in addition to doing the normal research work. Salary scale: T£3,330—T£3,662 p.a. (T£1—£1.16 sterling). The British Government may supplement salary by £2,448 p.a. (sterling) for married appointee or £1,500 p.a. (sterling) for single appointee (normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. These rates are currently under review; new rates will apply from 1st April 1975. FSSU. Family passages: biennial overseas leave. Detailed applications (2 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be sent by air mail, not later than 21 May 1975 to the Chief Academic Officer, University of Dar es Salaam, PO Box 35091, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Applicants resident in UK should send one copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Western Australia
Perth

ZOOLOGY
(Genetics)

Applications for appointment as

LECTURER OR SENIOR LECTURER

in the Department of Zoology are invited from zoologists with teaching and research experience in genetics. Applicants should have a good background in general zoology, but with research interests in animal speciation and genetics of field populations. The appointee will be expected to take the genetics lectures in first year and to develop courses in genetics for senior years. The Department is equipped for research in serum protein genetics and has facilities for field work.

Candidates should indicate their particular field of research and also their basic equipment requirements.

The salary ranges are: Senior Lecturer $A16,400 to $A17,900 p.a.; Lecturer $A11,250 to $A15,100 p.a. Benefits include superannuation similar to FSSU, fares to Perth for appointee and dependent family, removal allowance, study leave and long service leave and housing loan scheme.

Further information may be obtained from the Staffing Officer.

Applications in duplicate stating full personal particulars, qualifications and experience should reach the Staffing Officer, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia 6009, by 24 May, 1975. Candidates should request three referees to write immediately to the Staffing Officer.

University of Durham

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN THE DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED PHYSICS & ELECTRONICS

There is a temporary lectureship vacancy for one year from 1 October 1975.

Candidates should preferably have experience in solid state electronics, but other branches of electronics may be acceptable. Duties will include laboratory supervision, lecturing and a small amount of tutorial work, while it should be possible to join in the activities of an existing research group.

Salary on the scale £2,118-£4,896 plus threshold payments and superannuation.

Applications (three copies) naming three referees should be sent by 5 May, 1975 to the Registrar and Secretary, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham, DH1 3LE, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMEN

University of Ibadan—Nigeria

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Department of Theatre Arts:—
(a) LECTURER IN DRAMATIC THEORY AND CRITICISM
(b) LECTURER OR ARTS FELLOW IN PLAYWRITING AND PRODUCTION
(c) LECTURER OR ARTS FELLOW IN DANCE AND CHOREOGRAPHY
(d) ARTS FELLOW OR JUNIOR ARTS FELLOW IN DESIGN AND STAGE CRAFT

Candidates for (a) must possess postgraduate qualifications with background in dramatic theory and practical theatre criticism.

Candidates for (b) must have a good degree or a professional degree or a diploma with teaching and professional experience.

For (c) candidates must have a good degree or a professional qualification in Dance and Choreography with adequate professional experience.

For (d) candidates must have a professional qualification with at least three years teaching and professional experience.

Salary scales: Lecturers and Arts Fellows N5,550 to N6,905 p.a. ([illegible] to £4,763 p.a. sterling). Junior Arts Fellow, N3,[illegible] to N5,340 p.a. (£2,745 to £3,683 p.a. sterling): £1 sterling—N1.45). The British Government may supplement salaries in appropriate cases. Family passages; various allowances; superannuation scheme; biennial overseas leave. Detailed applications (2 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be sent by airmail, not later than 15 May 1975 to the Registrar, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send 1 copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland

Applications are invited for the post of (a) SENIOR LECTURER; or (b) LECTURER IN LAW, tenable from August, 1975. Appointment will be permanent or on contract for limited periods, normally for two, four or six years in the first instance. Salary scales: (a) R4,404 to R5,664 p.a.; (b) £3,204 to R4,764 p.a. (£1 sterling equals R1.61). The British Government may supplement salaries in range £375 to £825 p.a. (sterling) for married appointee or £1[illegible] to £425 p.a. (sterling) for single appointee (normally free of all tax) and provide children's holiday visit passages. The supplementation rates are currently under review and revised rates will be effective from April 1, 1975. Education allowance; 25 per cent gratuity for short-term appointments; medical scheme; accommodation at reasonable rents; family passages; biennial overseas leave. Detailed applications (three copies) including a curriculum vitae and naming three referees should be forwarded by airmail not later than 16 May, 1975, to the Registrar, University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, Roma, Lesotho, Africa. Applicants resident in UK should also send one copy to Inter-University Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars are obtainable from either address.

University of Nottingha

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURA SCIENCE

SRC (C.A.S.E.) RESEAR STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited for three year Research Studen ship to investigate genetic a environmental effects on gr protein synthesis in wheat. T successful applicant will expected to register for degree of Ph.D. Part of project will be supervised Dr. D. W. Joyce, of Ran Hovis, McDougall Research Ltd., at The Lord Ra Research Centre, Wycombe. Graduates with good Honours degree in t fields of Biochemistry, Botan Plants Physiology/Biochemist should apply to Dr. G. Blackwood, Department Applied Biochemistry Nutrition, The University Nottingham, School of Agric ture, Sutton Bonington, Leic tershire, LE12 5RD, includi a brief curriculum vitae.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Capital requirements ıt Cadbury Schweppes

ɔy the escalation in ıarges from £4.30m to Cadbury Schweppes capital requirements, the accounts, must by around £60m last ıe back of high comices.

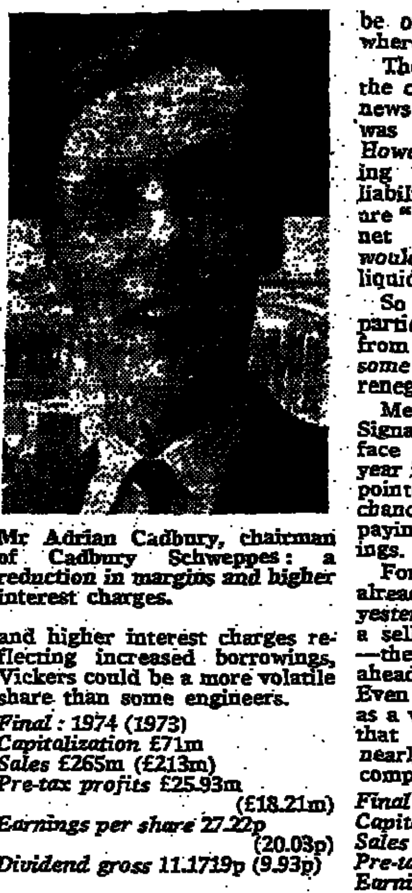
h the expectation that s preliminary figures accompanied by a ıue was effectively here remains the funrequirement to widen base.

rent year cash flow should, however, be the easing of commos and a fall in the ɔgramme from £38.8m antly lower levels. me for the 16.4 per ıt the pre-tax level to ɔpears to lie almost overseas, particularly There, difficulties rices Justification Tri- the inability to reher cocoa costs left nost halved but with ct of some improveyear.

onery profits imthe United Kingdom, ı larger market share, y in chocolates, and of the trade to pass increases of over a

ecast is for an imin the current year ɔrofits. Whether this l recovery is a matter ture at the moment toric p/e ratio of 10½ of 6.9 per cent with ı at 50p are giving ray.

(1973)
ion £147m
n (£438m)
ɔfits £28.5m (£34.1m)
er share 4.65p (5.39p)
gross 3.46p (3.34p)



Mr Adrian Cadbury, chairman of Cadbury Schweppes: a reduction in margins and higher interest charges.

star

rmers

market estimates of ckers might produce 74 proved roughly yesterday when the eported a 42 per cent in to nearly £26m. In ɔuld have done better a £2m precautionary for doubtful debts—ation perhaps of how es business conditions this year.

rtainly going to have bard to better 1974. point is whether the of last year, shipınd the 50 per cent British Aircraft Corpresumably in for me before nationalizamatch last year's

lding and marine this time without offineering, which itself a useful £1.1m turnprofits of £0.8m, con£5.9m, against £2.3m. partly due to a large n and is certainly for this sector of the

£12.4m profit Vickers associates, £12.1m was. .C. All this together d performances from er business—the only appears to be in the bic plate business ıargins had slipped—a 3½ per cent gain in to 27.22p a share. Vickers is selling at x times earnings with s, up 22p in yesterday's rket, at 162p. The yield ıer cent. Low ratings, e market continues to this week Vickers' uld move alongside the n trend. h nationalization terms aggled over and new some sectors of the proving harder to get, and higher interest charges reflecting increased borrowings, Vickers could be a more volatile share than some engineers.

Final: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £71m
Sales £265m (£213m)
Pre-tax profits £25.93m (£18.21m)
Earnings per share 27.22p (20.03p)
Dividend gross 11.1719p (9.93p)

Royal Dutch/Shell

Balance sheet strength

As expected, Royal Dutch/Shell ended 1974 with a strong balance sheet even after financing capital expenditure of £982m (47.7 per cent up) and an increase of £1,400m in stocks compared with a £311m increase the year before. Higher revenues on the back of higher crude costs left the group with virtually unchanged long term borrowings at £1,430m and short term debt up from £359m to £680m. Against this, cash holdings were some 80 per cent higher at £1,252m.

Against all this though, this year's cash flow is obviously very much in the realms of uncertainty, with demand for many oil products still declining in most markets.

While that, plus the relative price stability within Opec just now will ease working capital demands, the demands of the North Sea and other exploration areas is going to be heavy.

Shell UK alone will be spending well over £3,000 (£1,300m on the Brent field alone) between now and 1980. Moreover the effects of surplus tanker as well as refinery capacity on the group may not be insubstantial.

Royal Dutch/Shell's strength in a fast changing relationship between producer countries and oil companies over crude oil supplies remains its downstream marketing bias. The yield at 260p is 6.9 per cent.

**Capitalization* £1,440m
Net assets £5,324m (£4,454m)
Borrowings £407m (£683m)
Net income £1,161m (£730m)
**Earnings per share* 77.61p (48.79p)
*Shell T & T.

Burmah Oil

The long haul ahead

An initial mild recovery in Burmah shares soon petered out when the market took in what the £14m tax charge (and extraordinary items) did to last year's £9.9m pre-tax profits. The point here is that last year's hefty tanker losses (£31.4m) could not be offset against profits elsewhere for tax purposes.

Those losses are, of course, the crucial issues and the only news from Burmah yesterday was that they are continuing. However, it is worth remembering that though contingent liabilities in the tanker division are "far in excess of the group's net worth" those liabilities would crystalize only in a liquidation.

So the shipowners and other parties Burmah has chartered from may well lend an ear to some of Burmah's pleas for renegotiation of contracts.

Meanwhile the fact that the Signal interests washed their face after acquisition cost last year is presumably a favourable pointer towards Burmah's chances of selling them and repaying its heavy dollar borrowings.

For those who have not already sold the shares—and yesterday's slight rise provided a selling opportunity for some—there are obvious risks still ahead, or at best a long haul. Even then Burmah will emerge as a very different animal from that whose shares reached nearly 500p a year or so ago compared with 35p now.

Final: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £50m
Sales £872m (£496m)
Pre-tax profits £9.88m (£57m)
Earnings per share — (30.74p)
Dividend gross *8p (17.8p)
* interim only.

Christies Int

Not the best of hedges

Christie's novel debut on the stockmarket some 18 months ago coincided with a general flight from cash and spiralling saleroom values. Since then there has been a severe shortage of the former, and a corresponding dive in the latter, cutting Christie's profitability dramatically.

But the second half results are not as bad as the market expected. Admittedly sales are virtually static at £3.2m after the 12 per cent rise in the first six months, but the interim pretax decline has increased only marginally for the full year, to around 30 per cent, despite what appeared to be worsening saleroom conditions as the year progressed.

The group admits that it had, in growth terms, bitten off rather more than it could chew, but a 10 per cent staff cut earlier this year, more attention to costs generally and the development of the South Kensington saleroom for less expensive items have, apparently, yielded the hoped for benefits.

Over the past few weeks the group has had a surprisingly good response to two important sales events, partly reflecting, in its view, better stock market conditions. But the impact of the Wealth Tax, CTT and other elements of fiscal weaponry is still to come, and it could be crucial to the investment art market.

Yesterday's preliminary results, showing margins down from 43 per cent to 27 per cent in the first half, and from 34 per cent to 22 per cent in the second demonstrate the disadvantages of the group's flat commission fixed cost gearing.

The share price, 46p yesterday, yielding 8 per cent and on a p/e of 13 is evidently now looking for what could happen when the gearing starts to work the other way again.

Final: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £9.4m
Sales £6.25m (£5.67m)
Pre-tax profits £1.54m (£2.16m)
Earnings per share 3.56p (3.56p)
Dividend gross 3.7p (1.828p)

Bread prices–the long history of government intervention

Hugh Clayton

Nothing but the Price Commission now stands between shoppers and a further price rise on bread. Any lingering hope that the Government might absorb a further increase with an extra subsidy was dashed in the Budget speech when the Chancellor ruled out subsidy increases this year and promised a sharp reduction in 1976-77.

Bakers recently revised their latest claim to the commission, ostensibly because costs had risen since it was first submitted. But they have more on their minds than higher prices, because they are still awaiting a verdict from the Monopolies and Mergers Commission about their trading structure.

They have endured price controls for longer than most manufacturers and a study of their recent history shows that some of their most aggravating problems have defied solution for years.

When the United Kingdom declared war in 1939 the price of bread was fixed in London by the Food Council. But the smooth transfer of cost increases to consumers was interrupted by the size of the smallest currency unit, the farthing.

If a cost increase was worth less than a farthing on the price of a large loaf it had to be absorbed until a further rise in costs justified an increase in the shop price. The halfpenny caused the same trouble when the farthing had been abolished, and now the ½p is continuing the tradition.

In 1941 a subsidy was introduced and a uniform national price was fixed by government Order. The Government of the day decided, just like its Labour successor of 1974, that bread was "an important element in the cost of living which the Government wanted to keep as steady as possible". This sentiment has dominated the policies of all subsequent governments.

Bread was the last food except milk to be released from the wartime subsidy scheme—more than 10 years after the war ended. The Federation of Bakers then recommended a national retail price for a standard loaf. It also recommended maximum retail margins.

The federation believed in 1956 that it was essential to control retail margins to prevent shopkeepers from winning excessive discounts as they played off competing bakers against each other.

These recommendations ceased in 1959 when the Restrictive Practices Court decided that they were against the public interest. But it was careful to say that its decision did not imply criticism of the way in which the federation had operated the scheme.

In the early 1960s there was no statutory control on the industry, although there is evidence that some of its leaders were in the habit of discussing the delicate matter of the timing of increases with officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Bread and flour headed the list of foods earmarked for "early warning" under the 1964 Labour Government's price controls, just as bread is now at the top of the list in Mrs Shirley Williams's "voluntary" price-cutting agreement with food retailers.

During the last half of 1965 bakers postponed a price increase at the request of ministers who were waiting for a report on the industry from the National Board for Prices and Incomes. The rise was finally announced early in 1966 on the day before the board published a report saying that a rise was justified.

Four years later the board said that the return from the most profitable company in the baking industry was lower than the average for industry as a whole and that two large companies were making losses. It said in its last report about bread: "It is not self-evident that the growth of the big retailers is at present helping to keep down the price of bread.

"They do not appear to use the higher discounts they are able to obtain to pass the benefits on to customers on any large scale at less than the recommended retail price." It was almost five years before action was taken to remedy this, and then it was because Mrs Williams, the country's first Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, found that some of her subsidy on bread was leaking away in the form of exceptionally deep discounts to shopkeepers.

In October, 1972, the price of flour rose, but the imposition of a price freeze by the last Conservative government less than a month later prevented the industry from passing the increase to shoppers. The price of bread did not rise for more than six months

After the first Labour victory of last year the industry hastened to tell Mrs Williams that its profit forecasts made in August, 1973, "though frightening in their implications, in fact underestimated the impact that government policies would have on the industry".

Mrs Williams's first message to the bakers was fully consistent with the statement that had accompanied the subsidy announcement of 1941. She told them that she wanted to discuss ways of avoiding the price rise for which they had silently applied during the General Election campaign of February, 1974.

It is not generally known that she did not at first intend to offset cost increases through subsidies alone.

She asked the industry first to examine the chances of producing a "national loaf", perhaps of inferior quality. She also asked them to consider ways of using more soft wheat and of gaining a higher extraction rate from wheat.

She also sought ways of curbing retail margins. Shortly afterwards she abandoned action on all fronts except the subsidy.

The retail aspect was temporarily dominated by the Price Commission, which used Conservative legislation to enforce a cut of a tenth in the profit ceilings of all but the smallest food shops. Mrs Williams, meanwhile, managed to insert a built-in delaying mechanism into her price controls by insisting that the size of subsidy paid after each successful claim for higher prices by the industry should equal the rise awarded to the company which gained the least from the commission.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs under Mr Heath, had referred the industry to the Monopolies Commission for parallel pricing.

Under Mrs Williams's arrangements companies were obliged to consult each other about the amount of subsidy for which they needed to ask. They observed to Mrs Williams that this might compromise them in the light of the monopoly reference and she agreed to take full responsibility.

Later last year she confronted the problem of runaway retail margins. Bread has been estimated with packed cake to occupy less than a tenth of grocery display space in the average supermarket, while providing more than a fifth of grocery profit.

Mrs Williams's method was to freeze discounts and require bakers to assure her every three months that they had not raised the value of discounts or other benefits, including gifts to shop staff

This change by the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection obliged the Ministry of Agriculture to issue a new set of forms for claiming subsidies so that by that time bakers had to consult three organs of the state when they wanted to raise prices.

First, they had to wait for the Price Commission to decide if a price rise was justified. They then had to wait for Mrs Williams's department to decide how much of it to subsidize, after which the Ministry of Agriculture, still allowed the title of "sponsoring Department of the food processing industry" was left with only the mechanics of ensuring that the right sums were paid for the right quantity of sacks of flour used to bake bread.

The last price rise awarded to bakers was meant to enable them to return to profitability with the help of the new Price Code. They have since insisted to government officials that with that increase the task of restoration was only begun.

How America is bringing space programme skills to bear on the energy problem

Kenneth Owen discusses the scope of current research projects

In mounting a major national technological effort, such as the United States did with its space programme and is now doing in energy resources, getting the organization right is one of the most daunting problems.

Two men who were previously active in directing the programmes of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration are now equally active in energy affairs. One is Dr Robert Seamans, a former deputy head of NASA, who is now in charge of the recently formed Energy Research and Development Administration.

The other is Dr Tom Paine, a former NASA head who is now senior vice-president for technology planning and development with one of the largest American energy-related corporations, General Electric. On a recent visit to London Dr Paine discussed American energy policy and its impact on his company's planning.

Several main thrusts were now merging in American policy, he said. For conservation reasons, the efficiency of car engines was being increased and ways of cutting domestic and industrial energy consumption were being identified. Secondly, United States energy resources were being opened up more aggressively, albeit at higher costs.

Third, there was the substitution of coal and uranium for the pumpable fuels, oil and gas. Dr Paine saw a doubling in coal use, followed by "clean, safe nuclear power—and pumping this around through wires".

It was important, Dr Paine argued, to plan for both long-term and shorter-term objectives—to do research which would lead to new ways of generating and using energy in 10 to 20 years' time, while making the best use of existing resources (as they did at NASA with the parallel Gemini and Apollo programmes).

Of Dr Seamans Dr Paine said that his experience with NASA—whereby he understood the complex interactions between government, industry and the universities—augured well for ERDA's growing programme.

Dr Paine went on to say that he believed that the main energy research and development projects should be organized internationally. The fast breeder reactor could become the "workhorse" power source later this century, with nuclear fusion—"the most important scientific challenge that we have"—offering the potential of vast amounts of energy for the next century.

Coal and oil, he said, would gradually move away from the fuel area and would be regarded rather as feedstocks for the chemicals industry.

Against this background, General Electric (US) is placing a new emphasis on improving efficiency in generating electricity and in jet engines; in the transmission of power (including high-voltage direct-current transmission), and in all the company's electricity-consuming products.

Improved heat pumps, which offer important energy savings compared with conventional electric heaters, are receiving particular attention.

General Electric's research and development spending during 1974 was more than $890m (over £370m), of which about 40 per cent was company-funded. The remaining 60 per cent was performed under contract, mainly for the United States Government.

A large share of the R & D effort was concerned with energy—its generation, distribution and best use. Five categories of energy R & D were identified: fuel conversion; advanced electric power generation; energy transport and storage; more efficient energy use, and new primary sources.

Coal gasification is an example of fuel conversion research aimed at "cleaner" energy sources. In power generation projects include new high-temperature materials for gas turbines and low-temperature superconducting generators. Cryogenic (or "super-cold") transmission cables are also being developed.

Work on primary energy sources for the future includes magnetohydrodynamics, solar heating, geothermal power and wind power. The company is also co-sponsoring a university project to use a high-power laser system to produce controlled thermonuclear fusion.

For the future, Dr Paine is fascinated by the so called hydrogen economy (as indeed is TEMPO, the company's think-tank, which he formerly managed). The concept is this: if we could break water into hydrogen and oxygen, we would have in hydrogen the ideal fuel.

"You pipe the hydrogen around", Dr Paine said. "If you want heat, you burn the hydrogen. If you want electricity, you use a fuel cell. It's a very clean system."

Dr Paine, now with the American General Electric company: fascinated by the idea of piped hydrogen.

Business Diary: Burmah's Americans • Profitable express

hat two hard-headed n oilmen are joining Oil appears to have something of a much morale booster for the 850 headquarters staff don yesterday. Burmah ɛen hardly anyone's since its financial burst upon the world Year's Eve and the ve been short of good

y Wilson, 54, comes m Mobil to be Burmah's anaging director and Haddow, also 54, from to become shipping Senior executives of o leading United States ɔrs are "no slouches" Burmah man at Swindon esterday.

nought among the Swinff was that if men of ibre were prepared to ir personal future with they must take a fairly view of its prospects. s were similar when Down left his position puty chairman and manirector of BP to become 's new chairman and ecutive in January. The oves mean that others pared to follow him.

ah was not specifying ıy just what sort of s Wilson and Haddow ith Burmah or what andings they may have their old companies. —originally from South —has just "taken early ent" from Mobil East ıere he was president, Haddow—from Pennsylhas retired as vicent of Amoco Inter Oil to join Burmah. ɔey have not exactly burned their boats to join Burmah they have at least left sound ships.

Robert Haddow (left) and Stanley Wilson: Burmah Oil's new men.

As for the other boardroom comings and goings at Burmah, those announced so far do not look altogether like the end of the story. Most of the executive directors have been asked to stay on, though with the significant qualification—"for the time being".

There were suggestions after "Nicky" Williams ceased to be chief executive in early January that the whole board should resign in line with the principle of collective responsibility. Alastair Down said yesterday that such a drastic step might be equitable but it would provide him with some headaches over continuity of management and direction.

All of the non-executive directors offered to resign and though only four are actually going now this implies nothing about differing degrees of responsibility for Burmah's troubles, Down adds.

At the end of the day the reconstructed board will be rather smaller with executive and non-executive directors probably in equal proportions.

Artistic sideline

Name the most unlikely beneficiary of the EMI's remarkably successful film *Murder on the Orient Express*? Answer: Booker McConnell, the international sugar, agricultural services, food distribution and engineering business.

For Booker's sideline is investing in artists—post-tax profits from this source last year were £179,000. This venture was started by Lord Campbell of Eskan, now the group's president, when he agreed to help the late Ian Fleming, of James Bond fame, turn his considerable earning power into capital. But Booker's most profitable investment in this area now is Agatha Christie Ltd, in which the company holds 58 per cent and Agatha Christie and her family the remainder.

Royalties from the famous Christie thrillers accrue to the company and so do those from the film rights, although not the dramatic rights.

Thus, George Bishop, Booker's chairman, is able to look forward to useful income for his group over the next few years from *Murder on the Orient Express*. And it is even possible, of course, that EMI could be interested in another film version of an Agatha Christie book.

Chagrin

Much to the chagrin of Britain's hard-pressed textile industry, the Ministry of Defence has recently engaged an official on a three-year contract in Hongkong to ensure strict quality control over all the ministry's purchases from textile plants in the colony.

This is being taken by the textile industry as a slap in the face when it is doing all it can to persuade the Government to cut back textile import levels by 20 per cent. It wants the cutbacks in order to provide domestic manufacturers with a breathing space and alleviate the worst effects of continued redundancies and short-time working.

As a rider to its case for import controls the industry has suggested that government and local authorities might do rather more to help the domestic producers by buying larger quantities of the fabrics and garments they require at home, rather than going overseas.

It appears that the Hongkong post has lain dormant for some time and it has now been reactivated, as the civil servants would say.

Engineers' HQ?

There is an interesting point in papers about the restructuring of the engineering profession which came today from the Council of Engineering Institutions. This year's CEI president, Professor John Coales, discloses that the council's executive committee wants high on the list of priorities the establishment of a new central headquarters, possibly with similar regional centres.

The advantage could be the fostering of the unity and cohesion which the British profession so badly needs.

It seems questionable whether all the bodies looking after engineers' interests—there are nearly 60 of them—would take office space in such a headquarters if, as most people are assuming, that turns out to be the grand design. Letting costs alone in a prestige office block would probably keep some organizations out.

It might be significant, however, that there have been discussions in the past on the Government's giving some form of aid, possibly a grant, for such a plan. That would allow lower rents to be charged.

N.V. KONINKLIJKE NEDERLANDSCHE PETROLEUM MAATSCHAPPIJ

Established at The Hague, The Netherlands

(Royal Dutch)

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

to be held on 15th May, 1975, at 11 a.m. in the "Nederlands Congresgebouw", 10 Churchillplein, The Hague, The Netherlands.

AGENDA:
1. Annual Report for 1974.
2. Finalization of the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account together with the Notes thereto for 1974 and declaration of the dividend for 1974.
3. Appointment of a Director owing to retirement by rotation.

This agenda and the documents pertaining thereto are available for inspection and may be obtained by shareholders free of charge at the Company's office, 30 Carel van Bylandtlaan, The Hague, and at the head offices of the banks mentioned below. The nomination for the appointment referred to under item 3 is available for inspection by shareholders at the Company's office.

A. Holders of share certificates to bearer may — *either in person or by proxy* — attend and address the meeting and exercise voting rights if their share certificates, or evidence that their certificates are held in open custody by De Nederlandsche Bank N.V., are deposited against receipt not later than **9th May, 1975,** at one of the banks mentioned below, viz.:

In The Netherlands
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.; Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.; Bank Mees & Hope N.V.; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas N.V.; Kas-Associatie N.V.; Pierson, Heldring & Pierson; Van der Hoop, Offers & Zoon N.V.

In Austria
Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Vienna, Österreichische Landerbank AG, Vienna; Schoeller & Co., Vienna.

In Belgium
Société Générale de Banque S.A., Brussels; Credit Lyonnais, Brussels; Kredietbank N.V., Brussels.

In France
Lazard Frères & Cie, Paris.

In Germany
Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt/Main, Düsseldorf, Hamburg or Munich; Berliner Disconto Bank AG, Berlin; Bank für Handel und Industrie AG, Berlin; Dresdner Bank AG, Frankfurt/Main, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, Munich or Saarbrücken; Saarländische Kreditbank AG, Saarbrücken.

In Luxembourg
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A., Luxembourg.

In Switzerland
Schweizerische Kreditanstalt, Zürich; Schweizerischer Bankverein, Basle; Schweizerische Bankgesellschaft, Zürich; Bank Leu AG, Zürich; Pictet & Cie, Geneva.

In the United Kingdom
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, London.

In the United States of America
The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., New York.

B. Holders of registered shares may — either in person or by proxy — attend the meeting and exercise the aforementioned rights if they make known to the Company in writing not later than 9th May, 1975, their desire to do so:
with respect to shares of The Hague Registry:
at the Company's office at The Hague;
with respect to shares of Amsterdam Registry:
at the office of Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam;
with respect to shares of New York Registry:
at the office of The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., New York.

The Hague, 18th April, 1975 The Board of Directors

SPARROWS CRANE HIRE

INTERNATIONAL CRANE HIRE SPECIALISTS

- Another record year
- Profit up 28% on 1973
- Increased activity in offshore oil support

Points from the statement of the Chairman, Mr A.W. Sparrow on the Group's results for the year ended December 31st 1974.

PROFIT

This was another year of record profits — at £904,000 .the Group's profit before tax and loan stock interest was 28% (£197,000) up on 1973. No tax is payable on these profits because of the availability of capital allowances.

NORTH SEA OIL

The year saw a substantial increase in our North Sea Oil activities which will become increasingly important to the Group's profits. Since the end of our trading year, we have extended our operations by opening an office in Aberdeen and acquiring larger premises in Stockton-on-Tees.

ADDITIONS TO HIRE FLEET

We are still the largest specialist crane hire organisation in the U.K. and over £1,800,000 worth of cranes and vehicles were purchased during the year.

FUTURE

In terms of orders, we commenced 1975 in an even stronger position than that facing us at the beginning of 1974, but costs continue to rise to unprecedented levels and this will present us with a problem in 1975. However, barring unforeseen circumstances, we look forward to another year of profitable growth for the Group.

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT	£'000s 1974	1973
Turnover	5010	4142
Profit before Tax	834	629
Profit after Tax Equalisation	428	425
Dividends including ACT	153	129
Earnings per Share:		
Basic	20.1p	20.8p
Fully Diluted	14.9p	11.4p
Nett tangible assets per share	114.5p	105.0p

A final dividend on the ordinary shares of 2.47p per share is recommended which together with the Interim dividend of 1.65p per share would make a total for the year of 4.12p per share (1973: 3.72p).

A copy of the full report and accounts is available on request from the Secretary.

G.W. Sparrow & Sons Limited
Lower Bristol Road, Bath BA2 9ET.

Rolinco
Advances at half-year

- When stock prices had reached their low, ROLINCO was fully invested. As a result appreciation in share price between then and 1st March was nearly 30%.
- Major portfolio changes included doubling interests in Hong Kong, *taking some profits in Japan and* increasing holdings in Germany and the Netherlands.
- Forward dollar transactions, amounting to Fls 700 million, were favourably covered.
- Net asset value per share Fls 111 at end of February.
- Tax-free distribution *from share premium* reserve paid on 5th December 1974.

Rolinco

Copies of the Interim Report and an explanatory booklet are available from the Company:—

P.O. BOX 973 ROTTERDAM HOLLAND

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Dickinson Robinson year closes with 50pc leap in profits

By Peter Wainwright

Dickinson Robinson Group did surprisingly well last year to hoist sales by nearly a third to £302m and pre-tax profits by as much as 50 per cent to £31.2m even though £6m of this is stock profit. These figures are, indeed, even better than they look because 1973's £20.6m of pre-tax profit benefited from £947,000 of exceptional items from selling fixed assets, less amounts written off quoted investments.

The final dividend is to be 3.95p a share making a total of 5.70p a share. So the gross dividend goes up by the maximum from 7.7p to 8.7p. This is a payment Dickinson Robinson can easily afford. Net profits came out at £14m and ordinary dividends absorb £4.6m.

It may be said that exchange rate adjustments of £1.5m have been set off, not against profits but against reserves, but the previous year windfall profits of £3.3m were also added to reserves.

The directors say that in the United Kingdom business did well despite raw material scarcity, inflation and price curbs, as well as a last quarter downturn in some sectors of the economy. Abroad, some companies were hurt by similar problems but they too had had an outstanding year.

In the first three months of this year United Kingdom sales and profits beat the first quarter of 1974 but because industry has destocked new orders are lagging behind sales. Overseas, sales have held up but profits are down so group profits are somewhat less than the year before. Excluding the stock profits made in the first quarter of last year, 1975 profits are slightly ahead.

Late rally brings cheer to English Property

English Property's pre-tax profits dropped from £6.87m to £4.82m in the year to end-October; but the directors are cheerful about the outlook and have raised the final dividend to bring the total distribution for the year to a same again net 2.28p a share, the cost of which is not quite covered by available profits.

At the half-way stage English Property Corporation's pre-tax figures showed a decline of £1.92m, so that there has evidently been an improvement in second-half performance, although further information (eg. on the dealing profits) is necessary before the figures can be properly interpreted. The board's optimism is based on the fact that interest charges, although "substantially" higher last year, should now decline thanks to falling interest rates.

Relaxation of the freeze in business rents will permit "substantial" amounts of increased income to accrue to the group over the next two years, but the impact in English Property's case will be diluted by the size of its interests abroad: some 80 per cent of the £670m portfolio relates to overseas properties. Eagle Star Insurance has bought a further 25,000 shares to lift its stake to 21.41 per cent.

Bowthorpe thwarted by poor second half

Crawley-based maker of small electrical components Bowthorpe Holdings made a fine start to 1974 and at half time was showing a pretax profit gain of about 30 per cent. But the second half turned sour and along with others in the trading sector the group showed a sharp decline in profitability. Nonetheless it managed to push up its total profit at the pretax level to a fresh record. Turnover was also at a peak.

The board say that in spite of *an exceptionally difficult year* which saw a cutback in practically all market sectors, the group has maintained its position and profitability. Taxable profits ended the year almost unchanged at £4m compared with £3.97m in 1973 but this was due entirely to the strong first half, the second half showing a decline of 21 per cent from £2.2m to £1.76m. Of the profit, tax absorbs a larger amount of *£1.98m against* £1.77m

Bacal move to overcome borrowing snag

The board of Bacal Construction is asking shareholders to continue with the present borrowing limit of £13.1m—three times capital and reserves at December 31, 1973.

Failure to do so, says the board, would mean that when the 1974 accounts are signed Bacal's bankers would not be able to continue their support and trading have to stop.

The investigation by Peat Marwick Mitchell is still going on, as is the audit for 1974. But it is already clear that a "considerable" loss was incurred last year. One of the effects of this would be that under the formula the borrowing powers would not be sufficient for the level of support currently needed.

Pipeline boom nearly trebles Dufay earnings

Last year saw pre-tax profits at Dufay Bitumastic leap 179 per cent to £1.13m on a sales advance of 59 per cent to £8.80m.

Spurring the increase was the success of the bitumastic division, where profits rocketted from £250,000 to £900,000—thanks to strong demand for pipeline enamel, of which North Sea sales amounted to around £1.25m.

Encouragingly, although interest charges were only slightly down (by £8,000 to £173,000) the year-end overdraft of £1.1m has been halved and there is the possibility it could be eliminated by the end of this year.

Cadbury Schweppes
LIMITED

Sales of £555m. in 1974 confirm world-wide demand for group's products

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT BY MR. ADRIAN CADBURY, CHAIRMAN

For the 53 weeks ended 4 January 1975	1974 £000	1973 £000
Group turnover	555,360	438,147
Group trading profit	37,865	36,184
Investment income	1,301	2,588
	39,166	38,772
Interest payable	9,542	4,303
Group profit	29,624	34,469
Share of associated companies' losses less profits	1,165	346
Group profit before taxation	28,459	34,123
Taxation	13,732	17,051
	14,727	17,072
Profit attributable to minority interests	1,004	1,176
	13,723	15,896
Extraordinary items	4,500	612
Profit attributable to Cadbury Schweppes Limited	9,223	15,234
DIVIDENDS		
Preference Stock 3½% (1973 3½%)	114	103
Interim on Ordinary Stock of 2.625% (1973 2.625%)	1,923	1,923
Final on Ordinary Stock of 6.456% proposed (1973 6.456%)	4,729	4,729
	6,766	6,760
Profit retained	2,457	8,524
Earnings per ordinary stock unit of 25p	4.65p	5.39p

Subject to approval by the Company at the Annual General Meeting the *final* dividend will be paid on 1 July 1975 to holders of Ordinary Stock registered at the close of business on 5 June 1975.

The Report and Accounts, containing the Chairman's Review and a more detailed analysis of the year's trading, will be posted to Stockholders on 1 May 1975.

Cadbury Schweppes Limited,
1/10 Connaught Place, London W2 2EX

The overall picture for 1974 is one of continued growth in sales accompanied by a reduction in margins and by higher interest charges. Sales at £555 million were 26% up on the previous year and confirm the healthy state of demand for your company's products world-wide. Trading profit was *affected by the fall in margins at this stage reflecting the effects of price control* in an inflationary situation in the majority of the countries in which we manufacture and market our products. The reduction in margins represents a short-term subsidy to immediate consumption at the expense of the longer-term ability to invest, modernise and provide employment.

The majority of our overseas operations performed well in spite of the unfavourable economic climate. It was the severity and arbitrary nature of the Australian price controls in face of increased materials and wage costs, which caused the main shortfall in our overseas trading profits. In Spain the Schweppes' franchise business continued its very successful progress with another record *year, but we have made a serious review of our more recent investments there* and have decided not to divert further capital into the Spanish brewing industry, making a general provision of £4.5 million against the investments in Spain as an extraordinary item.

EXPORTS

The value of exports, including sales to overseas subsidiaries, almost doubled to £28 million.

WORKING CAPITAL AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The increase in interest payable from £4.3 million to £9.5 million is the result of higher interest rates and of the additional borrowing required to finance working capital during a year of rapidly rising raw material prices. Raw materials account for just over 50% of sales value, but the rate of increase of their prices has levelled off in 1975.

Capital expenditure in 1974 totalled £38.8 million compared with £21.7 million in the previous year. There are no projects envisaged for significant additions to capacity at home or abroad, because of the uncertain level of return and the first call that working capital makes on available funds, but *investment is going ahead to maintain the efficiency of existing production* facilities. Lord Zuckerman has instituted a programme of longer-term research to strengthen the company's ability to grow and prosper as the economic situation improves.

THE FUTURE

Although we face an unusually difficult year we face it in the confidence that the company has important basic strengths. It has a wide product range made up of well-established brands with good shares of their respective *markets. The sales of most of its products have shown considerable resilience* in the past even under unfavourable economic conditions and the business has the additional protection of being well spread across the world. Above all the company is made up of a first-class team of people, who have already shown their capacity for working together to meet the problems set by a rapidly changing economic environment. It is not possible to make any confident predictions, even in the short-term, about the future course of the British economy or about the level of activity in other parts of the world in which the company operates but on present estimates we would expect the profits for 1975 as a whole to show an improvement over those for 1974.

Adrian Cadbury.
Chairman

17 April 1975

Stock markets

Buyers back in force

The equity market recorded one of its best trading sessions yesterday, with market indices rising by around 7 per cent and recorded bargains, at 9,950, at the levels seen in January when the recovery got under way.

Investment thinking ranged from those who were pleased with the Budget help for industry rather than for the individual, to those who fear that it will spark off hyperinflation, and hastened to buy shares as "the best hedge left".

Institutional buying orders, held back over the Budget period, came into the market and were quickly followed by a rush of buying orders from the private investors. The jobbers had kept their books tight over the Budget week, and were forced to raise prices sharply in an attempt—largely unsuccessful—to tempt sellers.

Shares in Imperial Group lagged behind the market at first but picked up at the close when a recent seller of one million and a half shares completed his transactions. The shares ended 3½p up at 61p.

Once again, exporters were at the head of the field. ICI opened sharply higher, paused when the market choked on its own buying orders, and then resumed the rise. By the close, ICI shares were 13p up at 246p, having shaded by a penny in the final minutes of business.

Similar activity left **Unilever** *29p up at 397p*, **Beecham** 15p up at 247p, **Fisons** 10p to 355p and **Glaxo Group** 6p to 396p. On the engineering side, there was a long list of rises. **Hawker Siddeley** put on 20p to 324p, **Tubes** 16p to 256p and **GKN** 20p to 250p.

Results from **Vickers** were above the best market hopes—reported here yesterday—and the shares quickly moved up to 162p, a net 22p higher on the day. **Metal Box**, an export favourite in view of its high overseas trading content, scored a further substantial rise of 12½p to 250p.

On the motor trade pitch, there was further demand for shares in **Rolls-Royce Motors** *(Hldgs)*, which gained 7p to 57p. But ailing **BLMC**, still upset by the call for further State cash, dipped to 7½p.

Consumer durable manufacturers, such as **Thorn Electrical** (14p up at 156p) **Hoover** (10p up at 245p) and **Decca** (8p up at 180p) shook off the effects of the Chancellor's imposition of higher VAT charges. **EMI** *(142p)* and **Rank Organisation** *(205p for the "A" shares)* were well placed in the market advance.

Even the shipping section, which has been unsettled recently by fears of chartering losses, came to life again, **Furness Withy** jumped 13p to 183p and **Reardon Smith** were active. **London & Overseas Freighters** (45½p) gained a few pence.

Indications that the trade unions will challenge the Chancellor's cuts in personal spending by calling for higher wages pushed store shares ahead. **Marks & Spencer** closed 24p higher at 236p **Boots** were 30p up at 227p, **Mothercare** 11p up at 177p and **British Home Stores** 14p up at 324p.

But the shortage of stock on the consumer pitches was reflected in a huge rise in W. H. Smith shares, 43p higher at 375p. **Cadbury Schweppes**, 6p up at 50p were held behind the market by the results, and the accompanying statement on Spanish trading in Spain.

Gains of 20p or so were widespread among the banks. Insurance shares, too, were strong, headed by **Sun Alliance** 28p up at 410p, and **Phoenix**, still benefiting from the results, which added 22p to 210p. Properties were firmer, although perhaps less active.

Shares in **BP** rocketed by 25p to 405p as investors look ahead to the expected recovery *in world trade in 1976*. At 35p, **Burmah Oil** were finally easier after the much-awaited results.

Gold shares firmed behind the bullion price and platinum issues found buyers from South Africa. **Cons Goldfields** (236p) responded well to the North Sea deal with Berry Wiggins.

Further speculative selling of shares in Hambros took the price down 14p to 170p (after 165p) yesterday. The market is worried about the extent of the group's involvement in shipping finance.

Equity turnover on April 16 £100m (19,848 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, Courtaulds, Tubes new, Marks & Spencer, Unilever, Boots, ICI, Bats, Beecham, RTZ and Cons Goldfields.

The gilts market was extremely active with heavy two-way business all day. "Mediums" were extremely strong, but stocks at the longer end were generally easier. *"Shorts" were again firm,* but were not so good as on Wednesday.

"Shorts" opened down, but buying interest was soon apparent and prices picked up. Rises of ⅛ and ¼ point were common at one stage, while low coupon stocks showed even better rises of ⅜ point. However some profit-taking towards the close eventually trimmed rises by about ⅛ point.

"Longs" were as much as ¼ or ⅜ point down at one point but then recovered. Losses at the close were small. "Mediums" put on ground with some stocks 1 point higher on the day.

Latest dividends

All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Alva Inv (25p) Fin	3.87	4.0	30/5	6.62	6.25
Bank of Montreal Qly	24c	24c	2/6	—	96c
Bowthorpe Hldgs (10p) Fin	0.97	0.89	1/7	1.83	1.65
Brit Car Auction (10p) Int	1.0	1.0	31/5	—	3.3
Burmah Oil (£1) Fin	Nil	11.2	—	8.0	17.8
Cadby Schweppes (25p) Fin	2.4	2.4	1/7	3.38	3.34
Cent Prov Ceylon (25p) Fin	0.66	1.25	12/6	1.28	1.28
Chase Manhattan Corp Qly	55c	55c	15/5	—	220c
Christies Int (10p) Fin	2.53	1.83	29/5	3.65	1.83
Clayton, Son (50p) Fin	3.5	3.5	23/5	5.0	5.0
Continental Oil Qly	50c	40c	13/6	—	170c
Croydex Rbr (20p) Fin	1.82	1.57	23/5	3.77	3.35
Dickinson Rob Gp (25p) Fin	5.89	5.22	4/7	8.5	7.72
Dufay Bitumastic (10p)	1.86	1.3	30/5	1.86	1.3
English Property (50p) Fin	1.54	1.06	27/5	3.45	3.3
Gen Scottish Tst (25p) Fin	2.38	2.39	30/6	3.88	4.41††
GHP Group (£1) Fin	6.36	5.59	24/6	10.22	9.09
Norman Hay (10p) Fin	1.25	1.25	4/6	2.33	2.25
Hewden-Stuart (10p) Fin	1.44	1.23	—	2.18	1.83
Higgs & Hill (25p) Fin	1.6	1.47	—	3.84	3.47
Hopkinsons Hldgs (50p) Fin	5.0	5.0†	22/5	6.14	6.84†
Huntleigh Gp (10p) Fin	1.35	1.34	—	2.65	1.76
S. Jerome (25p) Fin	3.43	3.10	24/5	4.18	3.85
Lec Refrig (25p) Fin	2.71	2.37	7/6	4.34	3.93
Alfred Lockhart (25p)	1.8	1.65	1/7	1.8	1.65
Lon & Holyrd Tst (25p) Fin	2.75	2.61	21/7	3.8	3.61
Lon & Provincial (25p) Fin	2.53	2.31	21/7	3.58	3.31
P. & W. Maclellan (20p) Fin	1.19	1.04	—	1.93	1.75
Melville, Dundas (25p) Fin	2.91	2.63	—	4.57	4.19
Morris & Blakey (25p) Fin	3.13	3.13	—	5.74	5.63
Newarthill (£1)	5.97	5.97	30/5	5.97	5.97
Scot Mortgage (25p) Fin	2.39	2.39	27/6	3.42	3.39
Sharna Ware (20p)	2.0	2.95	—	2.0	4.0
Francis Shaw (20p)	2.9§	2.08	—	2.9§	2.08
Slimma Group (25p) Int	0.83	0.83	2/5	—	—
Tove (25p)	1.87	1.87	19/5	1.87	1.87
Vickers (£1) Fin	6.69	6.72	4/7	11.17	9.93
Walker & Homer (5p) Int	0.52	0.52	—	—	1.12
Winn Ind (20p) Fin	1.7	1.5	30/5	3.2	3.0

† Adjusted for scrip. § Subject to Treasury permission. c Cents a share. †† Including non-recurring special dividend.

THE MERCHANTS TRUST, LIMITED

Extracts from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. M. W. Jacomb, in the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st January 1975

- The recommended Final Dividend is 1.10p net, and the total net dividend for the year is 1.80p (10.75% gross) compared with 1.575p (9.25% gross), an increase of 14% net.
- Revenue before tax increased by some 24% from £1,252,000 to £1,560,000.
- Approximately 42.8% of the funds (1974—34%) are invested in North America and 52.4% (1974—57.1%) in Great Britain.
- Disinvestment during the year raised to £2.5 million the sum available for reinvestment at the year-end

	1975	1974
REVENUE AVAILABLE FOR ORDINARY STOCK (Net)	£943,454	£819,948
EARNED FOR ORDINARY STOCK (Net)	2.05p	1.78p
TOTAL ASSETS—	£27,706,000	£32,759,000
Value of Invested Funds	£25,194,000	£31,700,000
Attributable to Ordinary Stock	£21,703,000	£26,756,000
Net Asset Value per Unit of 25p	47p	58p

Annual General Meeting—20 Fenchurch Street, London, EC3. Monday, 12th May 1975 at 11.45 a.m.

nstruction groups fer from dip properties side

ional items frustrated s of two construction s, Newarthill (the old rt McAlpine business) 's & Hill, of achieving profits last year.

warthill profits before down 23 per cent to ut of a turnover in- from £92m to £132m. profit was reduced by written off properties the property-dealing s within the group and oss of £283,000 by Aviation.

, revenue reserves n charged with £3m rop in value of invest- development proper- £900,000 in respect of ated company. Over six months profits wn by over £1m to

tributable fell from £1.34m, earnings a n 11.8p to 7p, but the is unchanged at 5.96p.

At Higgs & Hill properties also played a part in reducing profits. Out of a turnover increased by £18m to £68m the pre-tax fell by over 45 per cent to £989,000, but shareholders are to get an increased total dividend of 3.84p (3.47p), the maximum permitted.

Here the pre-tax is struck after a provision of £308,000 for a doubtful debt on an overseas contract and another of £713,000 after a valuation of trading properties. Elaborating, the directors state they consider *it prudent to make the provision against unpaid certificates* on the contract. The client is negotiating to refinance the project and it is hoped this will lead to the debt being settled.

A directors' valuation of the trading properties shows that in certain cases present market values are below book values and, accordingly, the provision has been made based on the valuation.

Outlook is set fair for Booker McConnell

By Andrew Goodrick-Clarke

Prospects for 1975 at Booker McConnell, the international agricultural, foods and engineering group, look favourable. *Early performance is* fully in line with growth targets, Mr George Bishop, the chairman, says in his annual review.

Last year more than half of Booker's earnings came from overseas, and provided no *violent changes of an economic* or political nature occur in the countries in which the group operates, Mr Bishop expects *further* progress. Moreover, apart from shipping, where in common with the trend Booker is suffering from the decline in freight rates, United Kingdom companies are expected to contribute a better performance.

Group liquidity remains good; short borrowings at the end of 1974 were £2.3m, against £8.7m in the previous year.

EIH offshoot for receiver

Charles Portway & Son, 70 per cent-owned subsidiary of Edinburgh Industrial Holdings, is to go into the hands of a receiver because of the depressed conditions persisting in the domestic central heating market. This, says EIH, has been further aggravated by the cuts in government grants to local authorities. The decision was taken, EIH adds, *to protect* the interests of other members in the group, which will not be affected. Portway traded as an independent company with an insignificant level of inter-group trading.

National Westminster have been asked to appoint a receiver in respect of moneys due to them under *the terms of their* debenture. It is expected that the assets of Portway will provide full cover for the debenture without any shortfall.

all Street

k, April 17.—Stocks on York stock exchange derately higher today ıch of an early gain in

Jones industrial aver- with a gain of 3.75 819.46. It was ahead 13 points at its high ession.

g issues led decliners 20 to 515. Gains led one at the peak of the

totalled 32,650,000 pared *with 22,970,000* erday. Volume was the est on record.

said the early surge raged by falling short- d States interest rates, 's *quick recovery in the* ssion from early profit a continuing hope for ic improvement later in

economic news, the t reported that real onal product fell at a 4 per cent annual rate t quarter.

, the report had been nd the government also inflation's rate of gain the first quarter to an t rate. Some analysts to look for a strong nt in the gross national tuation in the current

	Apr 17	Apr 16
Allied Chem.	37⅛	37¼
Allied Stores	28⅞	28¾
Allied Supermkt.	3	3⅛
Allis Chalmers	9⅞	10
Alcoa	45⅞	43¾
Amax Inc	46⅞	47⅞
Amerada Hess	16⅝	16⅝
Am. Airlines	9	8⅝
Am. Brands	38⅞	39
Am. Broadcast	20⅞	19⅝
Am. Can.	29	28⅞
Am. Cyan.	27⅞	27¾
Am. El. Power	17	17
Am. Home	38¾	38¾
Am. Motors	5¼	5½
Am. Nat. Gas	34½	33½
Am. Smelt.	18⅝	19¼
Am. Standard	13¾	13⅝
Am. Tel.	48⅝	48⅝
Amf. Inc.	16½	16½
Anaconda	19½	19⅝
Armco Steel	33⅝	32⅝
Ashland Oil	18⅞	18⅞
Atl. Richfield	86	83¾
Arco	4⅛	4⅛
Avon Prod.	38⅞	38⅝
Babcock & Wcox	19⅝	19
Bankers Tst NY	36¾	36⅝
Bank of Am.	40½h	39½h
Bank of N.Y.	30¾	30½
Best Fds.	20⅝	19⅞
Bect. Dick	35¾	36¾
Bell & Howell	17⅛	16⅞
Bendix	34¾	34
Beth. Steel	37⅞	37½
Boeing	23	23⅝
Boise Cascade	18⅝	18½
Borden	23½	23⅝
Borg Warner	17⅞	17¼
Bristol Myers	60	58
BP	9½	8⅞
Budd	9½	9½
Burl. Ind.	25⅝	25½
Burlington Nthn	36⅝	37⅞
Burroughs	98¾	97½
Campbell Soup	30	29⅝
Canadian Pac.	18⅝	18⅝
Caterpillar	67⅛	65½
Celanese	36⅛	35
Central Soya	12½	12½
Charter N.Y.	24¾	24
Chase Manhat.	34¾	34¾
Chem. Bk. N.Y.	36⅞	36¼
Chesapeake Ohio	35¾	36
Chrysler	10⅞	10⅞
Citicorp	37⅞	37⅞
Cities Serv.	37	36⅞
Clark Equip	31	31
Coca Cola	78¾	80½
Colgate	30	30⅞
C.B.S.	47¼	45
Columbia Gas	28½	28¼
Comb Eng	42½	41
Comw. Edison	24¾	24¼
Con. Edison	11⅞	11½
Cons Foods	19½	19½
Cons Power	14⅞	14⅝
Cont. Can.	26½	26⅞
Cont. Oil	52⅞	51⅞
Control Data	17⅛	16⅛
Corning Glass	48⅞	48
C.P.C. Intnl.	48⅞	42¼
Crane	47	47½
Crocker Int	24⅞	24¾
Crown Zeller	33¾	33½
Dart Ind.	22¾	21¾
Deere	41¾	40½
Del Monte	23⅞	23¾
Delta Air	36	35
Detroit Edison	11	10⅞
Disney	48½	48⅞
Dow Chem.	83¾	82⅞
Dresser Ind.	54⅞	54⅞
Duke Power	13⅝	13½
Du Pont	124	123¾
Eastern Air	5⅞	5⅝
East. Kodak	103½	102½
Eaton Corp.	26⅝	26
El Paso G.	12	12⅞
Equitable Life	16	15⅞
Esmark	26¼	26¼
Evans P. D.	4⅞	4⅞
Exxon Corp	78⅝	78⅝
Firestone	17⅛	17¼
Fst. Chicago	21½	20⅝
Fst. Nt. Boston	31⅝	29⅞
Fst. Penn Corp	18⅞	18⅞
Ford	37	37
G.A.F. Corp.	9⅝	9⅞
Gamble Skogmo	23¾	23⅞
Gen. Dynam.	41⅞	41½
Gen. Electric	46	48

	Apr 17	Apr 16
Gen Foods	24⅞	24¾
Gen. Instr.	10⅞	11
Gen. Mills	45⅞	46
Gen. Motors	41⅞	42¾
Gen Pub Util N.Y.	14⅝	14⅞
Gen. Tel. El.	20⅝	20⅞
Gen. Tire	14⅛	13⅞
Genesco	3¼	3¼
Georgia Pac	40¼	39⅞
Getty Oil	155	151
Gillette	33½	32⅝
Goodrich	18⅛	18⅝
Goodyear	18⅞	18¾
Gould Inc.	22¾	21⅞
Grace	28⅞	28¼
Grant W.T.	4⅞	4½
Gt. At. & Pac.	9½	9
Greyhound	11⅞	11½
Grumman Cp.	15½	15⅝
Gulf Oil	19⅞	20
Gulf Wn. Ind.	33	34½
Heinz. H. J.	48⅞	48⅞
Hercules	30	29
Honeywell	29¾	29⅞
Illinois Cent Ind	13⅛	13½
Ingersoll	81⅞	81
Inland Steel	43⅞	42
I.B.M.	212½	212¾
Int. Harv.	28	28⅞
Int. Nickel	27¼	27½
Int. Paper	47⅝	46½
Int. Tel. Tel.	20	19¾
Jewel Co	21⅞	21⅞
Jim Walter	36⅞	36
Johns Manv.	20⅛	20⅞
Johnson & John	91⅞	93
Kaiser Alum.	31¾	30⅞
Kennecott	39⅞	39⅞
Kerr McGee	81⅞	79⅞
Kimb. Clk.	34	33⅞
Kraftco Cp.	39¼	38⅞
Kresge S.S.	28⅞	28
Kroger	22½	21⅞
Ligg. Myer	29⅞	30⅞
L.T.V.	16⅞	16
Litton	6⅞	6¾
Lockheed	7⅞	7⅞
Lucky Stores	14¼	13½
Magnavox	6⅞	6¾
Manuf Hanover	36½	35
Mapco	35⅞	39
Marathon Oil	32	32⅞
Marcor Inc.	26¼	25⅞
Marine Mid.	18⅝	18⅞
Martin Mar.	17¼	16⅞
McDonnell	11½	11⅞
Mead	15	16⅞
Merck	76½	74¾
Minn. Min.	55	54⅞
Mobil Oil	39¾	39¾
Monsanto	65⅞	65
Morgan, J. P.	65	63½
Motorola	56⅞	58
NCR Corp	28⅞	28⅞
NL Ind.	15⅞	15⅞
Nat. Bisc.	32½	31⅞
Nat. Distill.	15⅞	16⅛
Nat. Steel	42⅞	41⅞
Norfolk West	69¾	69⅞
NW Bancor	38¾	38⅞
Norton Simon	17⅞	18
Occ. Pet.	14⅞	14⅞
Ogden	18⅝	17½
Olin Corp.	23	23
Otis Elev.	32⅝	30⅞
Owens Ill.	38	38½
Pac. Gas. El.	19⅞	19⅞
Pan. Am.	4	3⅞
Penn. Cent.	2	1⅞
Penney J C	54¾	53⅞
Pennzoil	19⅞	19⅛
Pepsico	64⅞	64⅞
Pet Corp	22⅞	23
Pfizer	34⅛	34
Phelps Dod.	39⅞	38⅞
Philip Mor.	55⅞	53⅞
Phill. Pet.	43⅞	43⅞
Polaroid	28⅞	28½
P.P.G. Ind.	28½	27⅞
Proc. Gamble	93⅞	100
Pub.Ser.El & Gas	15	14⅞
Pullman	48½	48
Rapid American	6⅞	6⅞
Raytheon	40	39¾
RCA Corp	16	16⅛
Repub. Steel	35⅞	34⅞
Reynolds Ind.	56¾	55⅞
Reynolds Metal	21⅞	21⅞
Rockwell Int.	19⅞	19⅞
Royal Dutch	35⅞	30⅞
Safeways	46½	44⅞
St. Regis	26⅞	28½

	Apr 17	Apr 16
Santa Fe Ind	27⅞	26⅞
SCM	12⅞	12⅞
Schlumbgr.	115 p	115
Scott. Paper	18¼	18⅝
Seaboard Coast	27⅞	27¾
Seagram	30⅞	30⅞
Sears Roe.	68	67¼
Shell Oil	43½	42⅞
Shell Trans.	24½p	22¾
Signal Co	16⅞	16⅞
Singer	11⅞	11⅞
Sony	10⅞	10⅞
Sth Cal Edison	16⅞	16⅞
Southern Pac.	30¾	28¾
Southern Rly.	52⅝	52
Sperry Rand	40½	39½
Squibb	37⅞	37⅞
Std. Brands	67⅞	68⅞
Std. Oil Cal.	27½	27½
Std. Oil Ind.	40⅞	41⅞
Std. Oil Ohio	60¾	60
Sterling Drug	21¼	21½
Stevens J.P.	13	13¼
Stude Worth	29	27⅞
Sunbeam Cp.	18⅞	18⅞
Sundstrand	20¼	19½
Sun Oil	29⅞	30
Teledyne	9⅞	9½
Tenneco	22⅞	22⅞
Texaco	25	24¾
Texas East Trans	30¾	29⅞
Texas Inst	111½	107¾
Texas Utilities	18⅞	19
Textron	20¼	19⅞
T.W.A.	10¼	9½
Travelers Cp.	22	21½
T.R.W. Inc.	18¼	18⅝
U.A.L. Inc.	20⅞	20¼
Unilever Ltd.	36¼	34½
Unilever N.V.	45⅞	44⅞
Unionamerica	2⅞	2⅞
Union Bancorp	8¼	8¼
Union Carb.	62⅞	61½
Un. Oil Cal.	35⅞	35⅞
Un. Pacific Corp.	73⅞	72
Uniroyal.	8¼	8⅛
United Aircraft	46¾	45
United Brands	4	4⅛
Utd Merch & Man	13⅝	13⅝
U.S. Industries	4⅞	4
U.S. Steel	62⅞	61¼
Wachovia	16½	16½
Warner Comm	15	15⅛
Warner Lambert	33⅝	34⅞
Wells Fargo	18¼	17½
West'n Bancorp	22½	22
Westghs El.	14½	14⅞
Weyerhaeuser	37⅞	36½
Whirlpool	24⅞	25
White Motor	8⅞	8⅞
Woolworth	16½	15⅞
Xerox Cp.	74⅞	72⅞
Zenith	21½	20⅞

Canadian Prices

	Apr 16	Apr 15
Abitibi	9⅞	9¾
Alcan	23⅞	23⅞
Alg. Steel	28½	28¼
Asbestos	15	15 h
Bell Tel.	46⅞	46⅞
Can. Sup. Oil	36	35⅞
Can. Inv. Fd.	4.70e	4.70
Cominco	30⅞	30⅞
Cons. Bat.	24	23½
Distiller	30⅞	30⅞
Falconbridge	30½	38¼
Gulf Oil	31¼	31¼
Hawker Can.	5.12	5.12
Hud. Bay Min	19⅞	19⅞
Hud. Bay Oil	29⅞	34½
I.A.C. Ltd.	19⅞	19⅞
Imasco	30½	29⅞
Imp. Oil	27⅞	27½
Int. Pipe	13⅞	13⅞
Mass.-Fergsn.	16⅞	16
Power Cp.	9⅞h	9⅞
Price Bros.	14⅞	14⅞
Royal Trust	22⅞	22⅞
Steel Co.	29⅞	29⅞
Tex. Can.	32½	33
Trans. Mnt. Oil	10⅞	10⅞
Walker H.	34¾	34⅞
W.C.T.	21⅞	21⅞

* Ex div. a Asked. e Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market Closed. n New Issue. p Stock Split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, $2.3735 ($2.3660); three months, $2.3460 ($2.3382); Canadian dollar, 98.89c (98.65c).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was down .61 to 304.94. The futures index was down .05 to 283.94.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 819.46 (815.71); transportation, 170.60 (168.45); utilities, 76.72 (76.73); 65 stocks, 251.55 (250.06).

New York Stock Exchange index, 46.61 (45.84); industrials, 51.60 (50.96); transportation, 32.56 (31.79); utilities, 30.28 (30.02); financial, 49.05 (48.51).

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Meal futures ended 0.20 to $1.00 per ton higher following gains of 0.90 to 0.65 cents in Oil futures on good speculative buying. SOYABEANS. May, 586-85c; July, 580-78c; Aug, 576c; Sept, 566-67c; Nov, 564-65c; Jan, 570c; March, 575-74c; May, 578c; July, 582c.

SOYABEAN MEAL.—May, $128.50-8.90; July, $132.00; Aug, $135.00; Sept, $136.50-7.50; Oct, $137.50-8.00; Dec, $140.00; Jan, $142.30; March, $145.00-6.00; May, $146.50-8.00; July, $150.00-1.00. SOYABEAN OIL. May, 27.95-28.00c; July, 26.50-55c; Aug, 25.60-65c; Sept, 24.87c; Oct, 23.80c; Dec, 22.70c; Jan, 22.05-10c; March, 21.60c; May, 21.20c bid; July, 20.50-60c.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT closed firm, 1¼ to 4¾ cents higher. May, 351-350½c; July, 341-340½c; Sept, 346¼c; Dec, 355¼c; March, 363¼-362c. MAIZE closed firm, 8 to 4 cents higher. May, 286-287c; July, 286⅛-286¼c; Sept, 276-276¼c; Dec, 260½-261c; March, 266c; May, 269⅞c. OATS closed firm, .5 to 1¾ cents higher. May, 160¼-161c; July, 149c; Sept, 144½c; Dec, 146¼c.

oses $4 up

rt. April 17.—COMEX res were $2.40 to $3.50 the April contract gaining $168.10. Chicago IMM ished $4.10 to $2.75 il *closed $5.00 higher* at Y COMEX. April, $168.10; .50; June, $169.50; Aug. t, $173.70; Dec, $175.80; 10; April, $180.40; June. ug. $185.00. CHICAGO , $167.00 bid; June. .00; Sept, $173.00; Dec. arch, $179.70 asked; June. ; Sept, $187.40. tures closed two cents off .00 to 18.50 cents higher. 0c; May, 440.00c; June. ly, 446.00c; Sept, 451.90c; c; Jan, 463.30c; March. y, 474.70c; July, 480.40c. Harman, $425 (previous ly and Harman of Canada. previous Can$4.384). utures closed steady be- nd 40 points up on 1,007 58.40c; May, 58.50c; 0c; July, 59.50c; Sept. c, 62.50c; Jan, 63.00c; 0c; May, 65.00c. tures in No 11 contract cent lower to 0.5 cent ay, 25.00-4.85c; July. ; Sept, 22.80-2.85c; Oct. ; Jan, 19.88c nominal; 65-9.80c; May, 13.80c; c; Sept, 17.10c nominal. c, off 75. utures closed about 0.50 on commission house short ay, 45.75-78c; July, 44.70- 6.23-30c; Dec, 47.05-10c; 0c; May, 48.70-80c; July. Oct. 49.65c bid. utures in "C" contract rash of commission house he late afternoon, to close 72 cent up. May, 47.50c; -9.75c; Sept, 51.00-0.95c; c nominal; Dec, 51.95c; 28c. *utures closed near the day's* 1.70 to 0.90 cent a lb. 5c; July, 53.70c; Sept. , 52.35c; March, 51.90c; c; July, 51.25c; Sept. nil. a 72½c; Bahia 65c. tures closed 3.0 cents e Crossbred futures were GREASE WOOL. Spot. minal. May, 120.0-2.0c; 0-7.0c; Oct, 126.0-7.0c; 31.0c; March, 130.0-3.5c; -6.5c; July, 132.0c bid. . Spot, 72.0c nominal. ; July, 73.0c; Oct, 73.0c; March, 76.0c; May, 77.0c; ; all bid.

Late recovery cushions fall at Hopkinsons

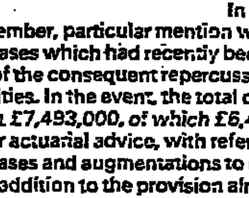
Looking to the second half to restore the situation after a 34 per cent opening reverse, Hopkinsons Holdings, boiler specialists, pulled up creditably in the full year to January 31 to finish some 9 per cent off at £1.36m *pre-tax*. Turnover for the 12 months rose from £12.37m to £19.25m. The *"attributable"* dropped from £728,000 to £615,000 and earnings a share from 6.71p to 5.55p.

At trading level profits were up from £1.37m to £1.51m, but after smaller investment and *other income and deducting* bank and other interest of £265,000 (nil), *profits went into* reverse.

Opening profits were £544,000 pre-tax, and thus the bulk of year's outturn was earned with the second leg's £826,000. At half-time output was reported to be rising, orders were exceptionally high, and the only rider was continuing restrictions on prices without parallel control of manufacturing costs.

"Relative buoyancy of the Scottish Economy"

...Lord Clydesmuir



The 279th Annual General *Meeting of the Proprietors of the* Bank of Scotland will be held on April 29th within the Head Office, Edinburgh. The following is an extract from the *statement by the Governor of the* Bank, The Rt. Hon. Lord Clydesmuir, K.T., C.B., M.B.E.

THE YEAR'S RESULTS

In our Interim Report last September, particular mention was made of the substantial increases which had recently been effected in staff salaries, and of the consequent repercussions upon Pension Fund liabilities. In the event, the total of such allocations has come *out at £7,493,000, of which £6,493,000 has been provided,* under actuarial advice, with reference to last year's salary increases and augmentations to existing pensions.

In addition to the provision already made for bad and doubtful debts in arriving at the Group operating profit of *£22,371,000, we have deemed it prudent* to make a special additional provision of £2,000,000 (gross) for the full year.

International Energy Bank Limited has got off to an excellent start in most difficult conditions and our share of the profit for the initial trading period is £106,000.

Pre-tax profits for our subsidiaries, North West Securities Limited and Bank of Scotland Finance Company Limited were respectively £1,428,000 and £1,417,000.

The Group's Balance Sheet shows a strong position with the ratio of Proprietors' Funds to Deposits being maintained at nearly 9%.

DIVIDEND

An interim dividend of 4.15p per £1 Capital Stock has already been paid and the Board are now recommending payment of a final dividend of 4.16p per £ to make the total payment for the year 8.31p per £, the maximum permissible.

GENERAL

At the end of last year, the London and Scottish Clearing Banks—in conjunction with the Bank of England—demonstrated the capability of the private sector to ensure the availability of the necessary money to finance fresh loans of up to £1,000 million in all for productive investment by British industry. This was accomplished through the intermediary of Finance for Industry Limited, the capital of which is held by all the banks concerned and it is hoped that *there will be a good representation of Scottish industry* amongst the applicants.

An encouraging feature of the past year has been the performance of the Scottish economy relative to that of the United Kingdom as a whole. Industrial activity directly and *indirectly connected with the discoveries of oil and gas in the* North Sea has undoubtedly played an important part in the relative buoyancy of the Scottish economy. We in this Bank are proud of the increasing role played by our highly experienced Oil Division. Acting as catalysts, they are successfully bringing *international and indigenous companies together to take* advantage of opportunities available to them in Scotland in participating in exploration, production and associated activities.

The influx of so many companies from overseas, particularly *the United States of America, has resulted in a substantial* increase in the business flowing through our Overseas Departments and we participate more widely, in conjunction with International Energy Bank Limited as appropriate, in lendings denominated in foreign currencies. The excellent *relationship which we enjoy with our friends in Banque Worms* stands us in good stead in European matters.

STAFF

Throughout the exacting year, the Board and Executive have been supported magnificently by the Staff of the whole Group *and I should like to thank them all most warmly for their loyalty* and the maintenance of the excellent standard of service on which our success depends.

SUMMARY OF GROUP RESULTS

Year ended 28th February	1975 £000's	1974 £000's
Group operating profit	22,371	24,117
Special pension provision	6,493	3,526
Additional bad debt provision	2,000	1,000
Share of associate company's profit	106	—
Group pre-tax profit	13,984	19,591
Profit attributable (after tax and extraordinary items)	6,115	7,949
Dividends absorb	2,680	2,434

BANK OF SCOTLAND

REA BROTHERS LIMITED

Profits up in a year of unprecedented difficulties

Mr Walter H. Salomon's Statement at the Annual General Meeting held on Thursday, 17th April, 1975.

Report and Accounts

The year now under review was one of unprecedented difficulties for our industry. It was faced with many problems which generally resulted in reduced profits. It is, therefore, with a certain *amount of satisfaction that I can produce to you* Group Profits for the year after taxation, and after making a transfer to inner reserves and charging all expenses of £417,000 (*1973—£404,000*). In doing so I want to record immediately that these could only have been achieved by the foresight, attention to detail, dedication, and hard work of all the members of our firm. Your Board is very well aware of this and I *would like on my own behalf* and on behalf of the shareholders to thank them and to express our gratitude.

Your Directors recommend a *final dividend* of 1.0185p per share on each "A" Ordinary Share of 25p which together with the interim dividend of 0.8125p per share makes a total distribution of 1.831p per share (1973—1.6625p). The ordinary and the preference dividends absorb a total of £148,000 (1973—£139,000) leaving an increase of £269,000 profit retained by the Group.

The Consolidated Balance Sheet shows Capital and Reserves of £3,275,000 (1973—£3,006,000). Acceptances are slightly increased at £10,244,000 (1973—£9,770,000). Our Current deposit and other accounts are somewhat lower at £46,355,000 (1973—£52,446,000). The assets side of the Consolidated Balance Sheet shows a very liquid position. Balances with bankers and money at call being £21,536,000 (1973—£11,911,000). Loans, advances, and other accounts have been reduced to £9,699,000 (1973—£11,494,000).

Capitalisation

Your Board feels that we should continue our past practice to capitalise from time to time accumulated reserves in order to increase our issued capital. With this in mind directly following this Annual *General Meeting an Extraordinary General Meeting* will be held and a Resolution will be put to that meeting to capitalise the sum of £319,440 on the basis of one new "A" or "B" Ordinary Share for every five "A" or "B" Ordinary Shares respectively held at the close of business on 7th March, 1975. The issued capital will then be £2,721,640.

It would be a brave man indeed who would try *to forecast the future; however, if no particularly* upsetting developments take place in 1975 we have every confidence that we shall continue the progress of the past years.

General Remarks

In the past I have made some observations of a more general nature which were not only of interest *to our shareholders from a* national point of view, but also from an international point of view. You will be aware that year after year for the past twenty years or more I have been concerned and spoken out about the evils of and dangers arising from inflation and thereby the constant debasement of the currency. There is very little which I could add to what I have said previously.

Inflation

Inflation fed by the authorities through the creation of money *far in excess of the increase* in production on which this money could be spent is bound to create disaster. Preobrazlonski, the Russian Economist, who was one of three in the Communist Party Secretariat in 1920 when it was founded, described the printing press as "a *machine gun* which has attacked the bourgeois structure in the rear, through its monetary system". It is a tempting thought *whether, by subversion and infiltration, these ideas* were trickled into the minds of many well-meaning economists in order to destroy the free world. Sometimes one wonders whether all this is not part of a grand plan which started in 1917 with the Russian revolution under the banner "Workers of the World Unite". I have said it before and I will say it again: *no democratic government can survive with inflation* such as we are now experiencing.

Protection Against Unofficial Strikes

Inflation undermines the authority of the most powerful institutions, not least that of the Trade *Unions. However strongly* the Trade Union Congress may feel about the social contract and however anxious they are to see it implemented, they are as powerless as their *individual members to enforce* it so long as a few men can disrupt a whole industry by unofficial strikes. In many cases these walk-outs are engineered by men who are totally uninterested in democracy or in the well-being of their fellow-workers and who are motivated solely by supporting the war which started in 1917 to overthrow the existing order. The unofficial strikes are often de*signed to pick off companies* one by one to the detriment in the long run of all—employers and employees. As each firm on its own is too weak to withstand such pressure the time *has surely come* for some united action for self-protection—companies and unions alike.

I think a great contribution could be made by the establishment of a Protection and Indemnity Society like an Insurance Company to which every enterprise would contribute and on which members hit by unofficial strikes could claim compensation. *Such an association would at least* help to curb the damage inflicted by unofficial walk-outs, would help unions to assert their authority, and would help companies to stand up to them, *thereby reducing* the incentive for wild-cat strikes. The elimination of irresponsible industrial strife is in the interest of the whole community and should not only receive official blessing, but also a contribution from the Exchequer. The losses incurred by this kind of walk-out in the nationalised industries are already borne by the taxpayer in general.

A very small vociferous Marxist-orientated or infiltrated group of people is continuing its attack on our present social and economic system and the *progress it is making is entirely out of proportion* to its numbers for the overwhelming majority of the population want no part of it. However, the opposition is fragmented whether they are Conservatives, Liberals or Social Democrats. They are bickering about petty things and cannot see the wood for the trees. It is high-time someone took the lead to bring them together.

The City of London

The City is attacked again and again, yet it has helped this country become pre-eminent as a world finance centre. At one of the City banquets last year The Lord Mayor said that "in the square *mile of the City of London the earnings* per head of the working population are more in terms of foreign exchange than the whole of the rest of British industry together" and it has helped develop financial institutions which are second to none any*where. It has been able to do this because in the* past thrift has been regarded as a virtue, imagination and skill as a talent. But what incentive will remain for enterprise, thrift, imagination, and talent if those who practise it are not allowed to provide for their families—and this is the effect of the Capital Transfer Tax. What will happen to institutions like Lloyds of London and others when this *iniquitous tax provides the incentive* for spending rather than saving and encourages those who are the creators to seek their fortune in other places where their efforts are better appreciated.

Industry and Investment

Industry is being attacked for insufficient investment—investment which had to take place against the background of stop-go policies, of constantly increasing tax burdens, of price controls far more rigid than controls on costs, such as wages, *and against a background of industrial disputes*, overmanning, and low productivity. On top of this industry has had to cope with inflation and it is only now that arrangements are being made to enable industry in export markets to compete with those companies from other countries which afford their companies protection against inflation on fixed price contracts.

Funding the Oil Deficit

One of the reasons advanced by politicians for the increase in inflation has been the rise in the price of oil. On the 29th January of this year simul*taneously* in The Times of London and in Die Welt in Germany an article of mine was published in which I suggested that the solution which has to *be found is one which will (a) enable the economies* of the oil-importing countries to absorb, and adjust to, the large increase in price of one of their basic raw materials in a way which does not lead to economic and political instability through levels of inflation or unemployment which are found intolerable, (b) enable the financial mechanisms of the free world to continue to function smoothly by removing the instability caused by huge amounts of petro-dollars swilling around the short-term money markets and representing short-term obligations which *cannot be met (c) give the oil-exporting countries* a claim (on real resources) over a long period of time (when the adjustments in the importing countries have been *made*) *when alternative sources* of fuel have been developed, when oil prices fall or when their reserves have become much reduced or depleted and when they are able to absorb their increased revenues—without inflation—through development of their own infrastructure, an increase of population and their standards of living.

The proposals which would meet all these objec*tives (and which are not met* by the present plans because the total amounts are too small and because they merely postpone the crunch for a short period) are:

1. The oil-importing countries would pay for their oil, in cash, the same prices (with some adjustment for inflation) as those *ruling before the October*, 1973, war in the Middle East.
2. The difference between those prices and those now current would be paid in 25-year bonds.
3. The trusteeship of these bonds will lie with the Bank of International Settlements which is an independent banking organisation and has the experience of the Dawes and Young Loans to draw *upon*.
4. The BIS will clearly define and limit the tranches of the individual debtor countries—with an overall limit of $300,000M (about £125,000M).
5. These bonds will be inflation-indexed in accordance with some agreed units of measurement and in order to protect the oil-exporting countries against the erosion of the value of money. In view *of this, however, they would carry an interest rate* of only 3½ per cent per annum.
6. The oil-exporting countries will be able to tender these bonds in payment against the import of goods and services from the oil-importing countries, but not in payment *against the acquisition* of assets.
7. The bonds will carry a sinking fund.

Arrangements of this nature meet all the requirements laid down in points (a)-(c) above. In a minor and modified form they have already been adopted by Venezuela, which has reached agreement with Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama under which *these countries* receive their oil at market prices ($11.90 a barrel) but $6 a barrel will be handed back as a five-year loan at 8 per cent.

These proposals are, of course, only those of principle; the details *and refinements* would have to be worked out by negotiation.

In a leading article commenting on these proposals it was said that in making them I had forgotten the politicians of the oil deficit countries who would not like to be bound by the laws of a loan agreement, for such discipline might not be acceptable to them. And yet discipline is essential for a *solution to our problems*.

Thank you for attending the meeting and for listening to me so patiently.

Copies of the full Report and Accounts can be obtained from The Secretary,
King's House, 36-37 King Street, London EC2V 8DR.

CKWARE GROUP '74

"A striding advance over 1973.
The significance of the year, so nearly lost in the trauma of inflation and industrial relations, is that Rockware has begun to prove the profitability of its reorganisation"

Peter Parker, Chairman

Record Group pre-tax profits.

A year of strain and success.

Glass results excellent in adverse conditions. Improved profitability from higher efficiencies, better sales mix and overdue price increases.

Fine results in BRK, the mould-making company, with 60 per cent turnover in exports, but soaring costs hit the plastics container market.

Expansion of Rockware International: Iran, Turkey and East Africa.

	1974 £000s	1973 £000s
LES	44,780	41,074
OFITS before tax	2,715	2,028
OFITS after tax	1,347	1,038
DINARY DIVIDEND (maximum permitted)	4.4297p	4.0570p
RNINGS PER SHARE	8.13p	6.22p

1975: *"The potential of Rockware for another good year, indeed a far better year than last, is clear enough, but so are the uncertainties of costs and markets . . . At this stage we have a momentum of materially improved profitability and this, I am confident, will be reflected in our interim results."*

Annual General Meeting
ockware Group Limited
e held at 3 p.m. on
May, 1975, at the
t Eastern Hotel,
rpool Street, London, EC2.

J. Bibby & Sons Limited

Results for the year ended 28th December 1974

	1974 £000's	1973 £000's
Sales	124,162	145,950
Trading surplus	3,437	4,263
Profit before taxation	1,846	2,329
1. Profit after tax + minorities	975	1,230
2. Earnings per ordinary share	10.87p	13.99p
3. Dividends net	4.986%	4.492%

Notes

1. Extraordinary losses amounting to £490,000 (1973 £106,000 loss) net of tax (and minority interests in 1973) are excluded.

2. Earnings per ordinary share are calculated after deducting dividend on preference shares (1974 and 1973 £84,000 net of A.C.T.), but before extraordinary items.

3. The recommended final dividend of 3.586% (1973 3.092%) will be paid on 27th May and, with the interim dividend already paid, will make a total for the year of 4.986% net. This is the maximum permitted under the terms of the Counter-Inflation (Dividends) (Amendment) Order 1974.

Extracts from the Chairman's Statement

Henry Cooke Ltd., the Group's paper-making subsidiary, recorded a further substantial increase in its trading surplus and the Edible Oils Division continued its recovery. These good results were, however, more than offset by sharp setbacks in the Feeds and Seeds and Farm Products Divisions, both of which, as reported in the interim statement, were adversely affected by poor trading conditions for livestock farmers.

The Group's shareholding in Cip-Zoo S.p.A. was sold in August with effect from January 1, 1974 and the results of this company are accordingly excluded from the Group's results for the year. Since the sale a dispute has arisen with the purchaser which it has not yet proved possible to resolve by agreement. The contract of sale provides for arbitration in the U.K. and it is possible that a claim will be made which could lead to a reduction in the sale consideration. In view of the uncertainty concerning the outcome of the dispute, no provision in respect of it has been made in the accounts.

In 1975 the Board expects a maintained profit in the Edible Oils Division and from Henry Cooke Ltd. It is expected that conditions for livestock farmers will improve by the second half of the year and that the profits of the Feeds and Seeds and Farm Products Divisions for the year as a whole will therefore show a reasonable measure of recovery over those of 1974.

Bearing in mind the financial benefits expected from lower commodity prices and interest rates, the Board is budgeting for a modest increase in the Group's profit from trading in 1975 over that achieved in 1974.

BIBBY

J. Bibby & Sons Limited, Richmond House, Rumford Place, Liverpool L3 9QQ.

Export thrust puts Lec over £1m

Accelerating from the slow opening pace (profits up 3 per cent to £481,000), Lec Refrigeration finished 1974 with a 27 per cent climb to a first-time £1.09m pre-tax.

The improvement is attributed to determination to control in-house costs and a deliberate policy of concentrating on exports at higher prices than home sales. Exports leapt by 120 per cent to £2.89m. Turnover, up 5 per cent in the first half, was 22 per cent better at £12.17m.

Earnings per share come out at 12.4p compared with 11.18p, while the total dividend for the year is raised from 3.93p to 4.34p.

£2.3m by Trade Indemnity

Disclosing profits up from £1.47m to £2,33m before tax, Mr F. Sandilands, retiring chairman of Trade Indemnity, forecasts that premium income will continue to increase, if only because of higher prices and increased premiums brought about by the current economic conditions.

In his review Mr Sandilands says there is likely to be an increasing number of business failures, more collections and, therefore, a sustained interest in the facilities offered by the company.

Mr K. Bevins, deputy chairman, is to succeed Mr Sandilands.

R. & H. Hall slips

Cork-based grain merchants R & H Hall, which declared a maintained total dividend of 5.25p last month, reports pre-tax profit for 1974 down from £1.65m to £1.16m on turnover improved from £31.64m to £39.63m. Earnings per share work out at 6.4p against 9.47p. The chairman, in his annual statement, says the curent year started with a continuation of 1974 conditions and trade generally has been slow. Though the outlook is uncertain, he is confident of an improvement in 1975.

Mr Peter Parker, chairman of Rockware Group: "Worn" optimism that advance can continue.

Markets weaker, but Rockware optimistic

In the opening months of the year all the markets of the Rockware Group have weakened, writes Mr Peter Parker, chairman, in his review.

But the potential for a far better year than last is clear enough, but so are the uncertainties of costs and markets. He retains, however, a "worn optimism", that there will be enough stability in the industrial community to continue the company's advance.

Francis Shaw

In spite of interest charges up from £191,000 to £258,000 Francis Shaw, makers of machinery for the rubber, cable and plastics industries, almost doubled taxable profits to £304,000 last year.

Subject to Treasury consent the dividend goes up from 2.08p to 2.9p and a further bonus is that relief for stock inflation effectively eliminates any liability for tax in both 1973 and 1974.

Bank of Scotland growth of 20pc

Bank of Scotland showed average growth in its deposits and advances during 1974 of over 20 per cent, the governor, Lord Clydesmuir, says in his annual statement. The spot figures on the make-up day for the balance-sheet do not, however, fully reflect this growth.

A significant feature was the healthy increase in term deposits generated within the branch system. The group balance-sheet shows up a strong position, with the ratio of proprietors' funds to deposits being maintained at nearly 9 per cent, considerably ahead of any of the English clearing bank ratios. The consolidated balance-sheet total rose from £1,187m to £1,250m.

A. G. Stanley scrip

Not only are shareholders of A. G. Stanley Holdings to receive the previously-announced 7.45p gross dividend, but also a one-for-eight scrip issue. The board hopes to maintain the dividend on the increased capital. Taxable profits for 1974 meanwhile are up from £368,000 to £543,000 on turnover up from £4.6m to £6.3m. Earnings a share are 5.91p, against 4.25p.

Photo-me steady

In the first half to October 31, group results of Photo-Me International which makes and sells coin-operated photographic vending machines, finished showing a 20 per cent gain in turnover from £4.18m to £5.1m but profits were almost unchanged at £553,000 against £557,000. In the second half returns to date indicate that the high level of sales will be maintained but that profits will again be hit by inflationary factors. No interim dividend is again being paid—the year's distribution will be considered in the light of group liquidity and dividend restraint.

Harmo Inds peak

Motor component manufacturer Harmo Industries reports record profits of £1.53m pre-tax for last year in spite of the problems surrounding the industry.

This represents growth of 26 per cent and comes from turnover up from £7.75m to £9.52m. Earnings were improved from 3.72p to 4.27p a share and the dividend of 2.05p (1.9p) has already been announced.

Huntleigh Group

Over 1974 the board of Huntleigh Group says that it achieved its profit objectives, established a strong cash position and maintained its growth impetus. Turnover of this investment holding company rose from £1.34m to £3.13m. Pre-tax profits put on 63 per cent to a record £684,000 while the dividend is 2.65p (1.76p).

OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM

Net sales for two months to February 28 $936.18m (£392m) compared with $771.92m. Net income $50.18m ($41.84m) after loss of $204,000 ($3.54m) from discontinued operations.

NORMAN HAY

Turnover for year ended December 31, 1974 £1.92m compared with £1.39m. Pre-tax profits £323,000 (£269,000). Final dividend 1.25p making 2.29p.

Business appointments

Mr D. Pritchard made director of Edward Bates

Mr D. Pritchard has been made a director and Mr P. J. B. Dixon an assistant director of Edward Bates and Sons.

After the resignation of Dr N. L. Franklin, who is to become chairman and managing director of Nuclear Power Company, British Nuclear Fuels has appointed Mr C. Allday chief executive and managing director.

Mr G. A. Turton has become managing director of Sir W. H. Bailey Valve Services, a subsidiary of Imperial Metal Industries. Sales director is Mr S. Johnson and Mr I. H. Trevithick is appointed operations director.

Mr Peter Terry has been made sales manager at Pritchard-Rhodes.

Mr R. A. Dickinson is the new chairman of British Steel Constructions (Birmingham), in succession to Mr A. D. MacKay, who remains a member of the board. Mr M. H. J. Hammill has been appointed deputy chairman.

Mr M. D. Moross has resigned as chairman of Schlesinger Insurance and Institutional Holdings group, but will continue as a director of the companies from which he is resigning as chairman. Mr G. W. H. Relly, chairman of Rand Selection Corporation and executive director of the Anglo American Corporation, will become chairman of SII and the life assurance companies African Eagle Life Assurance and Guaranteed Life Assurance. Mr D. G. Nicholson, a director of the Anglo American Corporation, will become executive deputy chairman of these companies and will also be chairman of Sorec, Townsview Estates (Pty) and Premier Finance Corporation (Pty).

Mr John Fullbrook has been appointed to the board of Economic Consultants.

Mr Nicholas Bohm and Mr Martin Watson have been taken into partnership by Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche.

Dr H. B. Dyer and Dr L. G. Murray have become directors of De Beers Consolidated Mines.

Mr Geoffrey Kennedy is retiring as senior partner of Kennedy & Donkin after 43 years with the firm.

Mr John Fentener van Vlissingen joins the main board of Dunbee-Combex-Marx.

Mr R. Gavin Orr has retired from the board of Redpath Dorman Long.

Mr Robert Ferguson and Mr Andrew Watson have been appointed directors of Blackwood Morton & Sons (Holdings).

Mr Scott Dobbie and Mr William Ridley have been admitted partners of Wood, Mackenzie, members of The Stock Exchange.

Hewden-Stuart puts on 16pc to £2.6m

The second-half prospects at Hewden-Stuart Plant were tied to the degree to which costs could be controlled or recouped. In the event, profits put on 10 per cent to £1.35m over the half to bring this Glasgow-based plant hire and selling group to a new record for the full year of £2.62m—a rise of 16 per cent. Trading profits were up from £5.4m to £6.2m.

This is in line with market expectations, and much of the 6p rise in shares yesterday, to 44p, is attributable to the general surge forward of the market.

At the net level, profits are ahead from £1.43m to £1.59m and gross earnings a share from 12.5p to 14.5p. The dividend is 1.83p, against 2.18p.

As no taxation liability arises, the cashflow of £4.5m, deriving from depreciation and retained profits, was available to finance capital expenditure about £4m, an increase in sto and work in progress and, the same time, to reduce b rowings to around £4. against £5.4m.

Since the year end, acqu tions costing £1.5m have b made and normal capital penditure has continued. spite of this expenditure o drafts remain at about year's levels.

The current year has star well and the plant fleets practically fully commit Activity continues to be sti lated, not only by the grou involvement in North Sea velopments, but by the curr trend towards hiring pl rather than buying it. Prosp for the half year are, theref bright.

While the second half p vided the bulk of prof growth was slower than the per cent interim rate.

MONO CONTAINERS LIMITED

Statement to the Stock Exchange
1974

	1974 £	1973 £
Turnover	7,978,565	5,098,348
United Kingdom Operating Profit	750,224	513,284
Less: Losses on Thurbaform Subsidiary	162,923	—
	587,301	513,284
Profits/(Losses) of Overseas Operations	47,304	(27,868)
Net Profit before Tax	634,605	485,416
Taxation	302,862	242,313
Net Profit after Tax and before Extraordinary Items	331,743	243,103
Less: Extraordinary Items net of tax	7,740	58,654
Net Profit after Tax and Extraordinary Items	324,003	184,449
Dividends Paid and Proposed	83,404	74,037
Profits for the year retained	240,599	110,412
Retained Profits brought forward	1,408,827	1,298,415
Retained Profits carried forward	£1,649,426	£1,408,827
Earnings per share	8.2p	6.0p

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW

I am happy to be able to tell you that the year 1974 was a record year for Mono Containers. Both turnover and profits of our traditional business at home reached their highest ever levels. We were anticipating even better results than those declared but market conditions for Thurbaform did not come up to expectations and in Europe inflation costs cut into margins. The interim figures declared in August last for the half-year ending June 30th did not include the results of Thurbaform or overseas investments.

It was our intention to pay a final Dividend of 1.25p making 2.5p for the year, but our application to the Treasury has been refused as they state that the Company no longer qualifies under a recovery situation. We shall, therefore, pay the maximum permissible namely 2.0p for the year, which is a final Dividend of 0.75p.

Demand for our traditional products continued to be good for the majority of the year, although there was a falling-off in activity during the second half of the period. To a certain extent this contraction in business over the last half year reflected over-stocking by our customers during the early part of 1974, when severe shortages of raw materials created a somewhat false picture of demand. Sales of margarine containers, manufactured by Thurbaform, were severely affected by the Government subsidy on butter which precipitated a large swing in sales from margarine to butter by the general public.

Our projections for the year 1975 are promising but the point must be made that the achievement of these expectations will depend for its fulfilment, in part at least, on the general economic climate of the country. If there is a major economic depression it cannot fail to have an adverse effect on our trading activities but, given that this can be avoided, we see no reason to doubt that the upward trend in your Company's fortunes can be continued.

SPIRELL GROU LIMITE

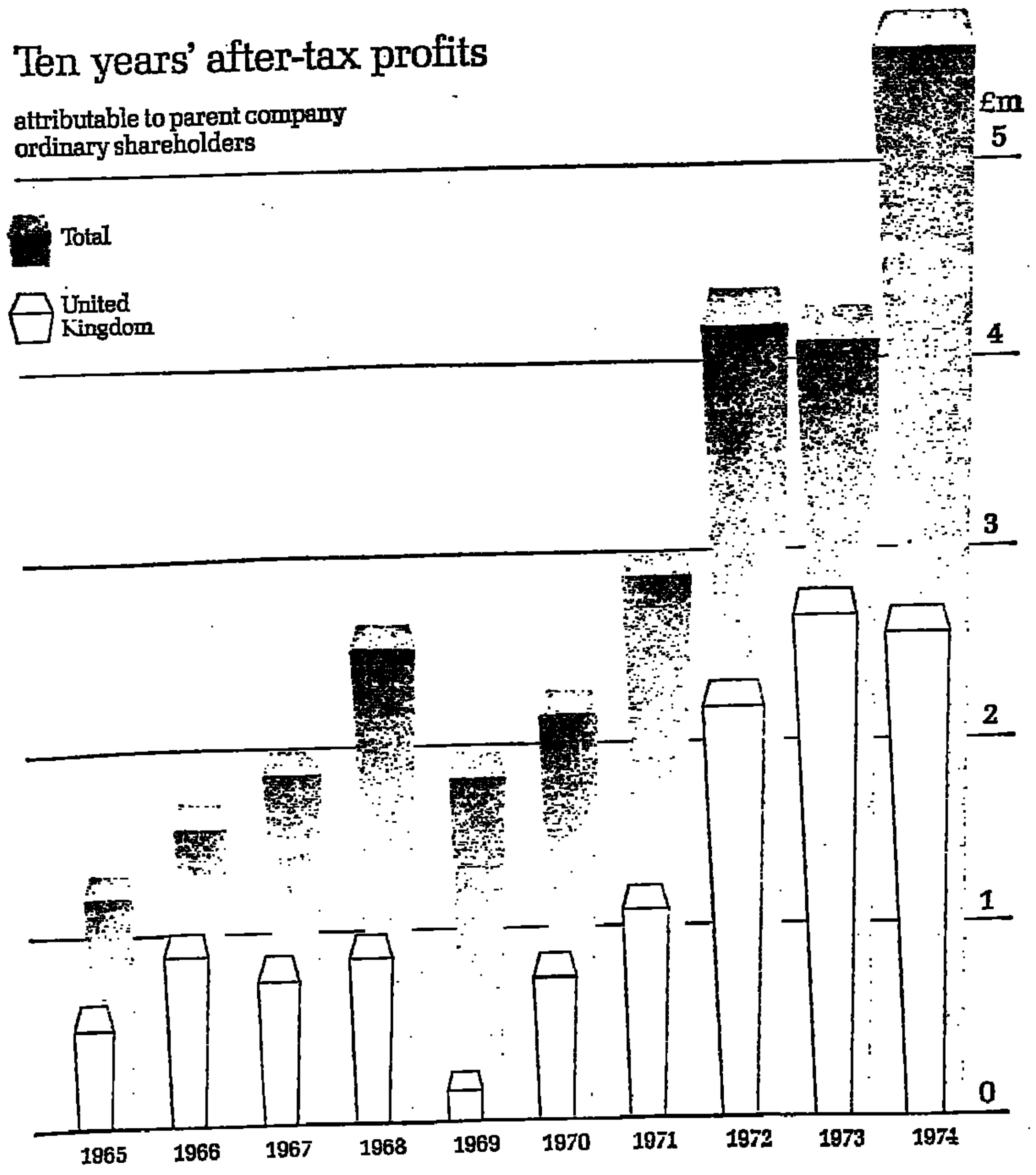
YEAR ENDED 30th NOVEMBER 1974

Salient points from the statement by the Chairma Mr. J. D. Spooner, and the Report and Accounts.

	1974	(£000s) 1973	197
Turnover	29,400	25,700	20,4
Profit before interest charges	2,601	2,113	1,
Interest payable	573	404	
Pre-tax profit	2,028	1,709	1.
Taxation	1,061	743	
Profit after taxation	967	966	
Earnings per Ordinary Share	8.8p	8.7p	
Return on capital employed	23.5%	18.9%	
Net asset value per Ordinary Share	73.8p	67.5p	
Ordinary dividends payable per share including imputed tax credit	4.072p	3.528p	3

- ★ During the year concentration has been on developin and attractive merchandise and conserving working and improving liquidity.
- ★ Overall pre-tax return on capital employed has inc from 19% to 23½%. Bank Borrowing has been r notwithstanding reduction of long term debt. Reli taxation on stock increases during 1973 as well as measures implemented during 1974 should benefit li during the coming year.
- ★ In Household Textiles continuing improvement in and fashion content is reflected in the excellent orde at Horrockses for Spring 1975. An agreement with the largest textile manufacturing groups in the USA resulting in substantial increases in turnover and enth acceptance of the high level of quality and design.
- ★ In Towels both turnover and profit have again signif increased with concentration on increasing the sc bathroom textiles. During 1974 investment has conti projects which either significantly reduce costs or are to increase market share.
- ★ Fashion Fabrics and Spinning, in spite of difficult conditions, had a successful year.
- ★ In Foundation Garments excellent results were obta a difficult year. The division's strength continued t its high level of machinist skills and ability to un difficult work.
- ★ The Group has achieved an improvement in liquidit general slimming down of costs in all areas. Group p are constantly being improved and are very well a
- ★ Results for the first three months are ahead of bud of last year.

Sustained and solid achievement based on the well-balanced spread of the company's operations



"We face 1975 with confidence because of the spread—both geographical and functional—of our profitable interests."

George Bishop Chairman

Booker McConnell

United Kingdom Food Distribution · Health Foods · Overseas Shopkeeping
Tropical Agriculture · Spirits and Liqueurs · Shipping · Engineering · Artists' Services

A copy of the report and accounts is available from the Secretary, Booker McConnell, Bucklersbury House, London EC4N 8EJ.

Stuart

0 £2.6

NCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

pa falls by up to £33.50 a tonne

ressure on COCOA tinued to build up ternoon, resulting in substantial all-round

by May and July particular pressure quidation and stop-

tone was easy. Prices just above the ses- ". On-balance losses £33.50 (near by May) onne.

£545.0-45.5 a metric 4.0-44.6: Sept, £532.0- c, £545.0-48.0: March, lay, £545.0-49.0: July. ales. 3,605 lots, includ- ts. ICO prices, daily. average, 60.07c. 20. 15 cents a lb.

e bars lost further day under continued id fresh selling encour- tations of an additional tal rise in warehouse wire bars were £7.25 e months £6.00 lower. les fell by £7.25 and r £6.35. Cash wire bars. a metric ton; three -76.50 Sales, 3,625 cathodes, £546-46.50; £563.66.00. Sales, all. wire bars, £560.50- months, £573.50-77.00, 561.00. Sales, 4,800 half carries). Cash -50.00; three months. Settlement, £550.00. s (mainly carries). April 17.—Copper stocks louses licensed by the xchange Inc (Comex) cord of 64,424 tonnes— tonnes from yesterday's

record was achieved in when stocks totalled according to a Comex

lers said such stocks teral lag in demand for products following a m car and housing

r.

steady.—Bullion market —Spot, 179.15p a troy States cents equivalent. months, 185.06p onths 188.10p (454.5c): 50p (499.0c). London ige. Afternoon.—Cash. three months, 184.5 months, 190-91.0p. of 10,000 troy ounces g.—Cash, 179.2-79.6p; 183.2-83.5p; seven 0-90.0p. Settlement. 21 lots.

grade attracted con- quidation yesterday in a further sizable rise week, although high- rther support on butter

d fell by £21.00 and w £25.00: cash (high- 18.00 lower and three cheaper. Standard cash, £2,970- ; three months, £2,995- 30 tons. High grade. -80; three months. des. 110 tons. Morn- cash, £3,970.72; three 995-96. Settlement. 780 tons. High grade.

Commodities

cash, £3,975-80; three months, £3,995-3,000. Settlement, £2,980. Sales, 240 tons. Singapore tin ex-works, $M946 a picul.

LEAD was quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £197-98.00 a metric ton; three months, £193.50-95.75. Sales, 325 tons. Morning.—Cash, £198-98.50; three months, £195.50-94.00. Settlement, £198.50. Sales, 1,250 tons.

ZINC was quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £329-30.00 a metric ton; three months, £337-37.25. Sales, 700 tons. Morning. —Cash, £329.75-330.00; three months, £326.50-27.50. Settlement, £330.00. Sales, 1,900 tons (mainly carries). Producers' price, £360 a metric ton. All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM fell by 25p yesterday to £62.25-£64.25 ($147.50-$152.50) a troy ounce.

JUTE quiet.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, April-May, £244.00; Bangladesh white "D" grade, April-May, £234.00 per long ton. Calcutta steady. —Indian, April-May, Rs445.00; Dundee Daisee, Rs398.00 per bale of 400lb.

WOOL.—Greasy futures closed steady. —May, 158.0-60.0p per kilo; July, 159.0-65.0p; Oct, 165.5-67.0p; Dec, 168.0-69.5p; March, 173.0-75.0p; May, 174.5-77.5p; July, 176.0-79.0p; Oct, 178.0-80.0p. Sales, eight lots.

Bradford.—Wool and top prices have moved higher again and the pace of the rise has tended to increase. Topmakers here have little or no wool for averaging purposes and tight financial control coupled with a depressed market have kept the stock and supply pipelines empty throughout the trade.

With supplies of cheaper wool now absorbed and demand reviving to levels above floor-price support in Australia as well as New Zealand, the world market is lifting with most consuming countries understocked. Top quotations are lagging behind replacement costs only because business at Bradford is still rather slow, though better than last week.

Top quotations in pence per kilogram: 64's warp, 180; 60's super, 163; 58's super, 139; 56's super, 127; 50's carded, 121; 48's carded, 119.

RUBBER closed steady.—May, 27.00-27.50p per kilo; June, 27.35-28.00p; July-Sept, 28.50-28.70p; Oct/Dec, 29.55-29.70p; Jan/March, 30.80-30.85p; April/June, 31.45-31.80p; July-Sept, 31.80-32.30p; Oct/Dec, 32.45-32.60p; Jan/March, 33.00-33.40p. Sales: 156 lots at 15 tonnes each, including two options.

RUBBER PHYSICALS closed steady.— Spot, 26.00-27.50p; CIFs: May, 25.60-25.75p; June, 26.10-26.25p.

MEAT (Smithfield). — BEEF.—Scotch killed sides 34.0-37.0p per lb; *Scotch killed sides 38.0p; English hindquarters (heavy) 41.5-44.0p; English forequarters 24.0-26.0p; Eire hindquarters 41.0-44.0p; Eire forequarters 24.0-26.0p.

VEAL. — English fats 38.0-41.0p; *English fats 44.0p; English bobbies 10.0-15.0p; Scotch bobbies 8.0-11.0p; Dutch hinds and ends 58.0-62.5p.

LAMB.—English small New Season 40.0-48.0p; *English small New Season 50.0p; English medium New Season 43.0-46.0p; English heavy New Season 40.0-44.0p.

Imported frozen: New Zealand 2's 29.5-30.5p; New Zealand 2's 29.0-29.5p; New Zealand 8's 28.0-38.0p; New Zealand YLs 29.0-30.0p.

HOGGETS: English 28.0-34.0p; Scotch 28.0-34.0p.

EWES.—18.0-13.0p.

PORK.—English, under 100lbs 28.0-34.0p; 100-120lbs 27.0-33.0p; 120-160lbs 28.0-31.5p; 160-180lbs 35.0-28.5p; 180lbs and over 25.0-26.0p.

*Special quotations—very high quality produce in limited supply.

CORRECTION: The Central Markets Committee says the "maximum" quotation for imported frozen NZ 8 lambs on the Price List for Wednesday April 16 should have read 29.0p per lb (not 29.5p).

BACON: Demand was generally quiet this week for open market offerings at first-hand levels, according to agents. Prices for top-grade Irish Republican and Ulster sides were marked up by £25 per long ton at yesterday's official settling for imported and Ulster sides. This brought them to £795 per ton. Irish Republican A's and Ulster A's were marked up by £20 to £780 per ton. Ulster B's by £20 to £770 and top-grade Swedish sides by £15 to £785 per ton. Danish A1's remain at £800 per ton.

Total supplies for the week ending April 19 are estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture at 8,780 tons, compared with a final figure of 8,770 tons for supplies in the previous week.

COFFEE.—Robusta terminal moved lower yesterday afternoon with buyers becoming rather nervous, when it became apparent that sellers had not been discouraged by overnight Brazilian frost reports.

Shortcovering at the close lifted prices from the "lows" to finish mostly £2.00 higher to unchanged on balance in sales of 537 lots. Near May closed £5.00 lower under dealer-selling at the closing call.

Arabicas finished 90 points lower in the spot position, but the rest of the market held steady at 60 to 150 points higher in sales of 18 lots.

ROBUSTAS.—May, £413.0-6.0 a metric ton; July, £409.0-9.5; Sept, £406.0-7.0; Nov, £408.0-9.0; Jan, £410.0-11.0; March, £409.0-10.0; Long May, £412.0-2.5. Sales, 587 lots, including seven options.

ARABICAS.—April, $51.10-52.60 per 50 kilos; June, $53.40-54.80; Aug, $56.70-56.80; Oct, $57.00-57.50; Dec, $57.20-58.10; Feb, $57.50-58.60; April, $55.00-58.20. Sales: 18 lots.

SUGAR futures drifted lower yesterday afternoon under scattered selling and liquidation which met occasional scale-down buying resistance.

At the close, prices were £6.25 to £0.50 down on balance. Sales totalled 3,459 lots.

SUGAR.—London daily price was unchanged at £255 a long ton.—Mar, £251.00-51.50 a long ton; Aug, £257.00-57.50; Oct, £221.00-21.75; Dec, £209.00-09.50; March, £201.50-02.00; May, £195.00-96.00; Aug, £188.00-90.00. Sales: 3,459 lots. ISA prices, 25.33c. 17-day average, 24.38c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was quietly steady. Aug, £70.00-70.10 a metric ton; Oct, £72.10-72.20; Dec, £73.30-73.40; Feb, £74.80-75.10; April, £76.20-76.40; June, £77.00-77.20; Aug, £77.80-77.90. Sales, 100 lots.

MARK LANE.—Moderate activity was reported in milling wheat to the London area at steady rates but other sections of the market remained rather quiet. May and June deliveries of Hanberg 150 wheat traded to London at £53 per long ton and Oct-Dec delivering of 130 tons at £61.25 while Liverpool paid £62.50 for Oct-Dec. Other business included Sept/Dec spreads of denaturable quality wheat to East Anglia at £58.50 per long ton. The following are average sellers' quotations in sterling per long ton for delivery London area: Wheat milling, May, £58.50. Denaturable quality, May, £50.50. Barley feed, unquoted.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—Imported grains displayed small irregular price movements in dull trading conditions. EEC barley met a small offtake for April shipment to the east coast United Kingdom. Glasgow showed some interest in optional maize for mid-June trans-shipment, but business was slow to develop with a fairly wide gap evident between buyers' and sellers' price ideas. WHEAT.—United States Dark Northern Spring No 2, 14 per cent, May, £80.85; June-July, £80.25 direct shipment Tilbury. MAIZE.— No 3 Yellow American—French April, £51.25; May, £52.00; June, £53.25 transshipment east coast. BARLEY.— EEC feed April, £48.75; May, £49.25; June, £50.25 trans-shipment east coast. All a long ton, CIF United Kingdom unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market— (Gafta)—EEC origin, BARLEY quiet. —May, £48.65; Sept, £53.10; Nov, £55.10; Jan, £57.35; March, £59.30.— WHEAT, barely steady.—May, £49.50; Sept, £55.00; Nov, £57.40; Jan, £59.50; March, £61.65. All a long ton.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's Location ex-farm spot prices.—Feeding BARLEY.—Wales £50.95. No prices quoted for wheat.

...k Base ...ates

Bank ..	10½ %
& Co ..	*10½ %
ink	10½ %
Bank ..	10½ %
stminster	10½ %
Trust ..	12 %
ury Bank	11½ %
& Glyn's	10½ %

eposits on sums of and under 7¼%, up ,000 7¼%, over 8¼%.

...IGHTINGALE & CO. LIMITED
...adneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651

Company	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
Armitage & Rhodes	43	—	3.0	7.0	4.8
Henry Sykes	119	—	4.9	4.1	7.6
Twinlock Ord	33	—	0.8	2.6	7.7
Twinlock 12% ULS	60	—	12.0	20.0	—

Foreign Exchange

Foreign exchange markets had *a fairly quiet day yesterday*, with the pound consolidating and *extending its post-Budget gains* against the dollar. However, enthu*siasm for sterling was curbed by* fears of continuing inflation, with the *publication* of the March retail price index today providing *a focus for the market's concern.*

Although the pound was strong *against the dollar, it only held* steady against other currencies as a whole. The effective depreciation rate remained unchanged all *day at 22.0 per cent.*

Sterling opened at $2.3640. This was 20 points beneath the overnight level and the lowest quote of the day. By mid-afternoon a rate of $2.3660 was being quoted. However, there was an abrupt *increase* towards the end of trading, with some suggestions of Bank of England intervention.

The closing rate for the pound was $2.3705, up 45 points on the day.

Gold resumed its quiet recovery from its low level on Tuesday to close at $168½ an ounce, up $2 on the day.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) April 17	Market rates (close) April 17
New York	$2.3635-3710	$2.3700-3710
Montreal	$2.3950-4060	$2.4050-4060
Amsterdam	5.75½-78½fl	5.77½-78½fl
Brussels	83.20-80f	83.55-75f
Copenhagen	13.13-18k	13.14½-15½k
Frankfurt	5.63-66m	5.64½-65½m
Lisbon	58.20-70e	58.40-60e
Madrid	133.20-80p	133.60-70p
Milan	1500-07lr	1504½-05½lr
Oslo	11.85-95k	11.75-86k
Paris	9.92-96f	9.95-96f
Stockholm	9.11-45k	9.43½-44½k
Tokyo	685-94y	690-92y
Vienna	39.80-40.20sch	39.90-40.10sch
Zurich	6.06-09f	6.08-09f

Effective depreciation since Dec 21, 1971 unchanged at 22.0 per cent.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.67-.77c prem	2.80-2.70c prem
Montreal	.60-.70c prem	2.95-2.85c prem
Amsterdam	2¾-1¾c prem	8¼-7¼c prem
Brussels	35-5c prem	75-55c prem
Copenhagen	2ore prem-1ore disc	7-4ore prem
Frankfurt	4¼-3¼pf prem	10¼-9¼pf prem
Lisbon	50c prem-50c disc	130c prem-40c disc
Milan	7-11lr disc	3-6lr disc
Oslo	par-3ore disc	2ore prem-1ore disc
Paris	par-2c disc	3-1c prem
Stockholm	1ore prem-1ore disc	3-1ore prem
Vienna	30gro prem-par	65-35gro prem
Zurich	3¾-2¾c prem	11-10c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), $0.9851-54.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 5½-5¾, seven days, 5½-5¾; one month, 5¾-6¼; three months, 6¾-7¼; six months, 7¼-8¼.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $167 (an ounce); pm, $167½. Krugerrand (per coin), $182½-187½ (£77-79½) (domestic): $175-176 (£73-74) (internat). Sovereigns (old), $51½-53 (£21¾-22½) (new), $55-56½ (£23½-24) (internat).

Discount market

Day-to-day credit continued to be in short supply in the discount market yesterday, and the Bank of England assisted the market on a moderate scale, buying Treasury bills from the banks and houses and corporation bills directly from the houses.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 10%
(Last changed 21.3.75)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 10½-10½
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: Open 10 Close 9
Week Fixed: 8¾-9¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	9⅛	2 months	9⅛
3 months	9⅛	3 months	9⅛

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	9¾-9½	3 months	11
3 months	9¾-9½	4 months	11½
4 months	9¾-9½	6 months	11½
6 months	9¾-9½		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	10-9½	7 months	11-10½
2 months	10-9½	8 months	11-10½
3 months	10-9½	9 months	11-10½
4 months	10-9½	10 months	11-10½
5 months	10½-10	11 months	11-10½
6 months	10½-10	12 months	11-10½

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	9-8¾	6 months	9¾-9½
3 months	9¼-9	12 months	10¾-10½

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	8¾-9	3 months	9¾
7 days	9-9¼	6 months	10
1 month	9	1 year	11½-11½

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 8¾ Close 10

1 week	8¾-9¼	6 months	9¾-9½
1 month	9-8¾	9 months	10½-10¼
3 months	9¼-9	12 months	10¾

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)
3 months 10 6 months 10½

Finance House Base Rate 11½%

Recent Issues

	Closing price
Finance for Ind 13% Ln (£99½ e)	427½
GLC 12½% 1982 (£97½ b)	19½
Reliock 10p Cnv Units	32-1
Lincoln Corp 13% 1980 (£99)	132
Mid Southern Wtr 10% 1980 (**b)	112¼
Southend 12¾% 1981 (£99¾ a)	£15
5th Staffs Wtr 10% Rd Pf (*)	£100¾
Sutton Wtr 10% Rd Pf 1980 (*)	£102¾
Warwickshire 12½% 1980 (£99¾ b)	£10¼

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	Closing price
Barratt Dev (58)	Mar 23	111+10
Bestobell (88)	May 9	120+1
Bridon (85)	May 16	142+18
Cons Gold Fields (185)	May 16	227+16
Croda Int (101)		32½ prem-5
EMI (80)	Mar 2	142+17
Fothergill and H. (33)		19 prem+5
General Mining (R32)	May 3	15 prem+10
Guardian Ryl (130)	May 2	197+21
Macpherson, D. (25)	May 16	34+1
Midland Bank (165)	May 2	250+22
Rolls-R Motors (26)	May 27	19½ prem+5
RTZ (125)	May 2	164+25
Sketchley Ord (35)	May 16	36+1
Steetley (90)	May 22	21 prem+1½
Tube Inv (190)	May 9	80 prem+13
Unigate (30)	May 9	40+3

Issued price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. + Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £45 paid. b £10 paid. e £20 paid. l £50 paid.

Issues & Loans

Rights success for Macpherson

The results of the recent rights issue by the Donald *Macpherson Group show* that of 3.08 million ordinary shares *offered*, 2.69 million (87.3 per cent) were accepted. The balance has been sold in the market and the excess over the subscription price will be distributed.

Granges Eurobond

An international banking syndicate, including Warburgs, is planning to offer a $20m, 9¾ per cent 10-year Eurobond of Granges AB on April 24. The price will be set in the light of market conditions.

A sinking fund will operate from 1976 to give an average of 7.19 years.

LOAN TO EGYPT

Japan is to extend a loan to Egypt to finance Suez canal expansion project. Loan to bear interest of 2 per cent pa repayable over 25 years—with a seven year grace period

SUMITOMO CHEMICAL

Company says a $25m 5-year loan has been priced at 99 bearing 9.25 per cent to yield 9.51 per cent.

SUPRA IMPROVES

For year to November 30 taxable *profit* £345,000 (£260,000) after compensation of £16,000 for loss of office paid to directors of subsidiary. One-for-ten scrip.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

$ STRAIGHTS	Bid	Offer
AIDC 10¼ [illegible]	101¼	102¼
[illegible]	87	87
[illegible] 8 1987	[illegible]	81
[illegible] 1987	[illegible]	71
[illegible] 1979	[illegible]	15½
British Steel Corp 8¾ 1989	83	81
Burlington 7¾ 1987	81½	88½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	68
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Food 7¾ 1991	[illegible]	87½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] 10¾ 1981	101½	102½
[illegible] Hammer 8 1987	[illegible]	90
[illegible]	88	89
Denmark Kingdom 7¾ [illegible]	82¾	85¾
Denmark Mtge Bank [illegible]	[illegible]	80½
Dundee [illegible] 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	90
[illegible] Floating Rate 1982	[illegible]	[illegible]
First Chicago 7 1980	[illegible]	94½
First Pennsylvania 7¾ 1984	79	82
GATX 8¾ 1987	87½	88½
Guardian Royal 8 1987	75	76
Hambros 7¾ 1987	70	72
ICI 7¾ 1992	75	78
Internat Util 8¾ 1982	93	95
Legal & Gen Ass 7¾ 1983	75	77
Manchester 8¾ 1981	87	[illegible]
Mexico 8¾ [illegible]	[illegible]	87
Michelin 7¾ 1983	81	[illegible]
Mitsubishi [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Motorola 8 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat & Grindlays 7¾ 1987	77	80
National Coal Board 8 1988	86	89
Nippon Fudosan 10¾ 1980	102½	102½
NA Rockwell 8¾ 1987	83½	85½
Occidental 7¾ 1984	[illegible]	81
Pacific Lighting 8 1984	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Lighting 9¾ 1981	101¼	102¼
Pennwalt 8 1987	83	[illegible]
Ralston Purina 7¾ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scanraff 7¾ 1990	[illegible]	80½
Scanraff 8¾ 1988	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell 7¾ 1987	[illegible]	91½
Singer 11 1977	100	101
Skandinaviska 10¾ 1981	102½	103½
Slough 8 1988	[illegible]	65
South Africa 8 1987	81	[illegible]
Standard Oil 7¾ 1980	[illegible]	100
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988	95½	[illegible]
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988	[illegible]	97½
Sybron 8 1987	88½	[illegible]
Tenneco 7¾ 1987	81½	82½
Textron 7¾ 1987	81	82
Transocean Gulf 7¾ 1987	80	[illegible]
Transocean Gulf 7 1980	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Oil 7¾ 1987	82½	84½
Venezuela 8¾ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Volvo 8 1987	87½	88½
Wm Glyns 8¾ 1987	81	85

DM BONDS	Bid	Offer
APLI (DM) 10 1981	104	105
Charter (DM) 6¾ 1968 83	80½	81½
Courtaulds (DM) 6¾ 1969 84	80	81
Denmark (DM) 9¾ 1980	100½	101½
Escom (DM) 7 1973 88	74½	76½
Goodyear (DM) 6¾ 1972 87	87	88
ICI (DM) 8 1971 86	91	[illegible]
Mitsubishi Heavy (DM) [illegible] 1980	100	101
Nat West (DM) 8 1988	87½	88½
New Zealand (DM) 9¾ 1982	104	105

	Bid	Offer
Surdatrice (DM) 8¾ 1970 85	92	93
Sun Int Fin (DM) 7¾ 1988	89½	90½

$ CONVERTIBLES	Bid	Offer
AMF 5 1987	60	62
American Express 4¾ 1987	78	80
Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1992	86	88
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991	102	104
Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1995	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden 5 1992	86	88
Borden 6¾ 1991	98	100
Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987	68	70
Carnation 4 1987	85	85
Chevron 5 1992	[illegible]	91
Cummins 6¾ 1986	82	81
Dart 4¾ 1987	77	79
Eastman Kodak 4¾ 1988	108	110
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	81	83
Eaton 5 1987	71	71
Ford 5 1988	70	72
Ford 6 1986	80	81
Gillette 4¾ 1987	76	78
Gould 5 1987	73	75
General Electric 4¾ 1987	79	81
Halliburton 4¾ 1987	116	118
Harris 5 1987	66	68
Honeywell 6 1986	73	76
ITT 4¾ 1987	68	70
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	118	120
JP Morgan 4¾ 1987	118	120
Nabisco 5¾ 1988	89	91
Owens Illinois 4¾ 1987	81	84
JC Penney 4¾ 1987	89	91
Revlon 4¾ 1987	96	98
Rank Org 4¾ 1993	16	18
Sperry Rand 4¾ 1988	87	89
Squibb 4¾ 1987	87	89
Texaco 4¾ 1987	[illegible]	77½
Union Carbide 4¾ 1982	106	108
Warner Lambert 4¾ 1987	89	91
Xerox Corp 5 1988	71	73

DM = Deutschmark issue.
Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat index of European share prices was put provisionally at 142.24 on April 15, against 138.91 a week earlier.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Trade Indemnity Company Limited

An Eventful and Successful Year
Company's Increasing Involvement in Europe

57th Annual General Meeting of Trade ...nity Company Limited will be held on ...day, 13th May 1975, in London. ...he following is an extract from the circulated ...ment of the Chairman, Mr. F. E. P. ...ilands, C.B.E.:

...al Background. A year ago I suggested that ...experience in 1974 was likely to be affected ...ree factors in particular: the mini-budget of ...mber 1973, the three-day week and the ...gy crisis. The mini-budget led to growing ...ulties in the consumer durable industries – ...as domestic appliances, radio and tele...n, furniture and carpets – and also added to ...roblems of the building trade. Notifications ...e Company of failures in these categories ...ased progressively during the course of the ... The three-day week caused severe liquidity ...lems for companies and these were com...aded by the March budget which increased ...pany taxes and authorised higher prices for nationalised industries. Although the July ... November budgets helped to ease this ...tion, companies are still experiencing ...idity difficulties. The energy crisis has pro...ed shortages and higher prices over a wide ...e of industries, and has adversely affected ...balance of payments and aggravated the rate ...flation.

These factors affected our business in 1974 in ...riety of ways. First, the sharp rise in prices ...rienced at all levels of manufacturing and ...ibution brought with it substantial increases ...urnover and therefore in our premium in...e. The value of insured transactions under...ten during the year under review rose to a ...rd £6.026m, while our gross premiums ...eded £10m for the first time. Net premiums, ...r deduction of brokerage and reinsurance, ...unted to £4,164,207, another record, and ...% more than in 1973.

Secondly, the growing shortage of resources ...to a noticeable rise in the number of accounts ...ived for collection and, as the year went on, ...he number of failures notified to us. The ...ner rose by more than 47% to 8,757 and by ...% in value to £5.86m. The number of failures ...ified rose by 24% to 1,911 over the year as a ...le, and in the latter half was running at a ...l 52% higher than in the corresponding ...iod of 1973. Against this background it is ...surprising that gross claims paid (less ...rages) increased substantially to £2,393,986, ...ough it should be mentioned that the cor...onding figure of £231,527 in 1973 was un...ally low because of the substantial recoveries ...ich were made in respect of earlier claims on ...lls-Royce Ltd.

Finally, last year's uncertain business climate ... to an unprecedented demand for credit ...urance. In spite of the more selective under...iting criteria which we consequently found it ...essary to apply, our new business figures ...eeded by more than 50% the previous record ...ieved in 1971. For the same reasons there ...s a marked drop in the number of existing ...licies discontinued.

...derwriting Accounts. The 1972 Underwriting ...count was closed at 31st December 1974 and ...oduced a record underwriting profit of ...,726,829, which has been transferred to Profit and Loss Account. The open 1973 Account has maintained the good start reported last year and after two years there is an excellent balance of £1,920,202 which compares with a figure of £1,372,078 on the 1972 Account at the end of its second year.

The open 1974 Account has still two years to run before it is closed. At this stage premiums are ahead of its predecessor and claim payments are at a moderate level but the recent upward trend in failures will, if it continues, certainly be reflected in increased claim figures.

Our Australian business continued to grow and premiums increased by 45.5% to £767,199. It is pleasant to record that the closed 1972 Underwriting Account contributed a profit of £19,261, and that the open 1973 Account is showing a satisfactory credit balance at the end of its second year. It is too early yet to take a view of the ultimate outcome of the open 1974 Account which, however, has already been adversely affected by an upward trend in claims.

There is one further feature of the Underwriting Accounts which calls for comment and this is the considerable increase of nearly 50% to £1,850,957 in expenses of management. The principal items which were responsible were salaries, rent and rates and office equipment.

Profit and Loss Account. In addition to the record underwriting profit of £1,726,829, investment income has contributed a record amount of £610,678 to the profit for the year. After tax, which takes £932,000, the net profit amounting to £1,355,507 (£884,209 in 1973) is carried down, and after adding the balance of £425,816 brought forward from 1973 there is a total disposable balance of £1,781,323.

There are two exceptional items shown below the line in the Profit and Loss Account. These are the transfer to Investment Reserves (£660,000) and the non-recurring expenditure on new Leasehold Premises (£380,848).

During the year selected investments were sold and repurchased, producing a loss on realisation of £1,687,500. After allowing for estimated tax relief of £840,000, the balance of £847,500 has been charged to Investment Reserves, to which the sum shown of £660,000 has been transferred mainly to cover the difference between the cost and market value of investments held at the Balance Sheet date. The other item represents the non-recurrent element in expenditure involved in moving our head office organisation to our new offices at 12-34 Great Eastern Street.

Dividend. Your Directors recommend the payment of a Final Dividend of 4.05546p per share which, with the Interim Dividend paid on 7th November 1974 and the appropriate tax credits, gives the maximum Dividend for the year permitted by Government legislation. The total of Dividends paid and proposed is £230,597 (1973 – £208,350) and there remains a balance of £509,878 to be carried forward.

Balance Sheet. Quoted investments at £2,215,796 (1973 – £3,261,216) are, as usual, shown at cost less investment reserves and their market value in the aggregate exceeds the amount at which they are shown. There is again an increase in mortgages which relate solely to house purchase loans to members of the staff. Current assets, and more particularly short-term loans, show a significant increase, reflecting the Board's policy of keeping a high degree of liquidity in the face of the uncertainties prevailing in the stock market during 1974. There is also a marked increase in Debtors which is to be expected with the substantial growth in our business.

Conclusion. Your company has had an eventful and successful year. We have produced record profits and are proposing to pay a dividend increased to the extent which the current restrictions allow. The balance carried forward is greater than a year ago even after the substantial transfer to Investment Reserves and after writing off the non-recurring expenditure connected with the move to our new head office. The future is uncertain and the economy is currently facing grave problems which include a rising rate of inflation, the under-employment of manpower and material resources and a continuing decline in capital investment. In these conditions the turnovers of a number of our policy-holders are likely to fall in real terms, although I believe that our premium income will continue to increase if only because of higher prices and the increased rates of premium we shall need to charge in current economic conditions. These conditions, and the problems they will continue to create for industry, are likely to mean a rising trend in business failures, more collections, and therefore a sustained interest by companies in the facilities offered by Trade Indemnity.

During 1974 your company became increasingly involved in Europe. The flow of buyer information between us and our European counterparts has grown appreciably – in both directions – and the volume of business we insure on European buyers has also expanded. At the same time we have become more closely and frequently involved in discussions with Community officials as well as with Continental credit insurers. I believe it is vitally important to the interests of Trade Indemnity, and indeed to the economic future of our country, that there should be a decisive vote in the forthcoming referendum in favour of Britain remaining a member of the Common Market.

I shall be retiring from the Board immediately after the Annual General Meeting. I am grateful to my old friend and colleague, Mr. Bevins, who is to succeed me as Chairman and to my other colleagues for their support, advice and forbearance and wish them success in their continuing efforts on behalf of the Company, its shareholders, its policy-holders and its staff.

Drummond's Freedom Suitings ...for the patterns of success

Stock Exchange Prices

Big rise in equities

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 7. Dealings End, Today. § Contango Day, April 21. Settlement Day, April 29.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BRITISH FUNDS

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
176	48	AAH	106	+8	12.0	11.3*	5.5
103	22	AB Electronic	33	• +1	6.1	18.6*	2.3
43	36	AC Cars	42	..	1.3	3.1*	16.2
84	43	AD Intl	72	+3	3.3	4.6*	7.3
66	15	AGB Research	40	..	3.1	7.8*	6.7
210	93	APV Hldgs	210	• +10	13.0	6.2*	7.9
50	21	AVP Ind	54	+2	3.2a	5.9*	5.1
80	13	Aaronson Bros	41	+3	2.2	5.5*	10.6
51	14	Abbey Panels	28	..	4.0	14.3*	3.0
100¼	40	Acrow	67	+4	5.2b	7.8*	10.7
74½	73¼	Do A	61	+4	5.2b	8.6*	9.7
25	11	Adams Food	17	..	1.3	7.9*	8.6
30	5	Adda Int	14½	+1½	..e	..	5.3
170	57	Adwest Group	127	+3	9.2b	7.2*	7.0
48	8	Aeron't & Gen.	15	+1	1.5	8.9*	7.3
115	68	Airfix Ind	97	+2	4.0	4.2*	11.3
66	27½	Do NV	53	+3½	4.0	7.6*	6.2
30	22	Albright & W	79¼	+5	5.3	6.5*	5.7
79	55	Alcan 10½%	£72	..	1050	14.6	..
83½	54	Do 9% Cnv	£81	+3	900	11.1	..
41	25	Allen E.	44	..	4.6a	10.5*	4.1
45	12	Allen W. G	30	+2	3.5	11.6*	7.7
37½	14½	Alliance Alders	29½	+½	1.7	6.3*	7.2
130	28	Allied Colloids	82	+3	2.1	2.6*	10.3
20	7½	Allied Insulators	17½	+1	1.6	9.4*	5.4
27	9	Allied Plant	18	+1	1.1	6.2*	4.6
77	30	Allied Polymer	77	+1	6.2	8.0*	8.6
41	7	Alpine Hldgs	12	..	..e	..	3.4
182	133	Amal Metal	174	+2	18.0	10.3*	3.9
70	15	Amal Power	45	+2	4.1	9.2*	4.1
44½	16	Amber Day	32	..	2.2	6.8*	4.3
11	6½	Amber Ind Hldgs	7	..	0.6	7.9*	3.6
54	24	Anchor Chem	47	+1	5.2	11.0*	6.5
156	82	Anderson Strath	148	+3	12.1	8.2*	7.7
700	325	Anglo Amer Ind	670	..	35.5	5.3	9.3
41	24	Ang Swiss Hldgs	37	..	4.7	12.8*	3.3
135	52½	Anglo-Thai Corp	129	+2	2.0	1.5*	6.0
55	13	Anglowest	25	..	2.4	9.7*	10.7
51	20	Applevard	38	• +3	5.5	14.4*	5.8
21	10½	Aquascutum 'A'	21½	+1½	1.5	7.2*	6.5
75	29	Arlington Mir	63	+1	8.8b	13.9*	5.5
104	27	Armitage Shanks	67	+5	9.2	13.7*	6.0
41	13	Armst Equip	44	+4	2.4	5.5*	7.7
37	35	Ash Spinning	35	..	5.4	15.5*	2.9
50	33	Asprey 6% Pf	40	..	6.3	15.6	..
64	18	Ass Biscuit	54	+3	3.6	6.7*	7.2
53	16	Do A	53	+5	3.6	6.8*	7.1
16	3½	Ass Brit Eng	5	..	..	..	8.2
55	21½	Ass Brit Food	55	+4	2.2	4.1*	9.8
50	17½	Ass Engineer	50	+3	5.0	10.0*	8.0
80½	25	Ass Fisheries	41	+4	5.3	12.8*	3.3
37½	8½	Ass Leisure	20½	+2	3.2	15.4*	5.5
168	52	Ass News	122	+2	6.2	5.1*	8.0
37	15	Ass Paper	34	+½	3.1	9.0*	3.1
158	61	Ass Port Cement	158	• +16	10.4	6.6*	15.3
73	22	Ass Tel 'A'	43	+4	6.8	15.8*	5.0
32	21	Ass Tooling	28	..	2.8a	10.0*	3.3
36	12	Astbury & Mdley	16	..	1.2	7.8*	4.7
120	58	Atlas Stone	64	+2	6.8	10.6*	5.8
27	14	Attwood Garage	14	..	2.2	15.4*	4.8
72	18	Audiotronic	32	+2	6.5	20.3*	3.7
30½	13	Ault & Wiborg	28	+1½	3.2	11.6*	6.6
13	6½	Aurora Hldgs	13	+1½	1.0	7.7*	5.5
35	33	Austin E.	38	..	4.1	10.9*	2.8
50	13	Automotive Pd	28	+½	2.1	7.4*	3.7
93	41½	Averys	90	+7	6.2a	6.9*	10.1
131	39	Avon Rubber	71	+4	12.8	18.0*	3.3
47	17	BBA Grp	47	+1	3.6	7.7*	9.0
100	43	BPB Ind	94	+6½	8.0	8.6*	3.5
49½	16½	BOC Int	46	+1½	3.3	7.2*	7.2
23½	4	BSG Int	11¼	..	..e	..	4.3
105	21	BSR Ltd	49	..	3.2	6.5*	4.6

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

FOREIGN STOCKS

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

C — E

F — H

I — L

M — N

O — S

T — Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %
202	46	Felixstowe Dock	52	+7	9.7	11.2
321½	100	Imp Cont Gas	305	+10	10.2	3.4
410	110	LKT Hldgs	175	..	3.1	[illegible]
35½	25	Mid Kent Wtr	£32	..	500	15.6
172	36	Milford Docks	71	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
93	58	Nigerian Elec	73	..	11.8	16.[illegible]
385	230	Perak Rvr Hydro	305	..	21.6	[illegible]
35½	26	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31	...	500	[illegible]

* Adjusted for tax changes. • Ex dividend. a Ex. Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adj for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

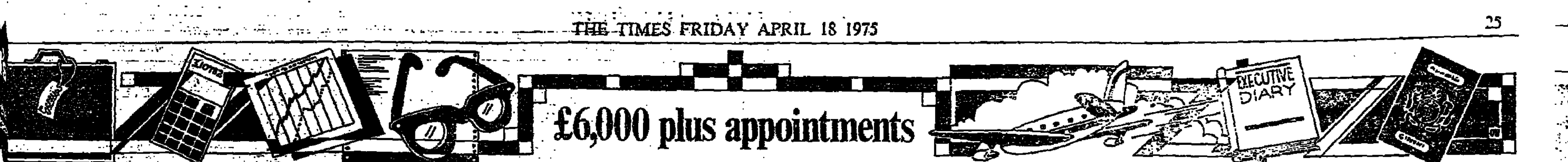
The Times share indices for 17.04.75 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1959):—

	Index No. Latest	Div Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	136.83	6.72	13.96	127.24
Largest Coys	[illegible]	6.38	14.62	[illegible]
Smaller Coys	141.51	7.70	11.87	131.73
Capital Goods	141.09	6.88	14.37	131.19
Consumer Goods	158.16	6.56	12.47	149.17
Store Shares	[illegible]	7.12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Largest financial shares	179.13	5.50	—	[illegible]
Largest financial and industrial shares	143.52	6.34	—	134.06
Commodity shares	196.02	4.35	33.40	[illegible]
Gold Mining shares	580.73	5.64	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industrial debenture stocks	76.47	8.08*	—	76.37
Industrial preference stocks	48.90	14.30*	—	[illegible]
3½% War Loan	27½	14.49*	—	[illegible]

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	193.47 (15.08.72)	48.19 (13.12.74)
1975	136.83 (17.04.75)	61.42 (06.01.75)
1974	136.18 (28.02.74)	60.15 (12.12.74)
1973	189.35 (12.01.73)	120.90 (14.12.73)
1972	193.47 (15.08.72)	174.4[illegible] (10.01.72)
1971	174.77 (31.12.71)	122.23 (02.03.71)
1970	145.74 (14.01.70)	110.75 (25.05.70)

* Flat interest yield



£6,000 plus appointments

The Commission's task under the Local Government Act, 1974 is to investigate complaints of injustice arising from maladministration by local, water and police authorities in England. They have a small staff based at offices in Westminster and wish to appoint a third

Assistant Secretary

The man or woman appointed will direct the work of a small group of investigators and will, with the other assistant secretaries, help the Secretary with the range of administrative work needed to ensure the efficiency of the Commission.

Applicants should preferably be graduates. They need not necessarily come from local government or be legally qualified, although evidence of an interest in local government and in the problems likely to be raised with the Commission will be expected. They must be able to point to success in an administrative career and to experience in analysing complex issues.

The salary range is £8274-£8904 a year, including London Weighting and threshold payments. Terms and conditions of service are broadly in line with those applied in local government and help will be given with any re-location expenses.

There are no application forms. Letters, preferably typewritten, and giving full personal and career details, should be sent to: Michael Hyde, Secretary, Commission for Local Administration in England, 21 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9BU, not later than Friday, 2nd May 1975. Applications will not be acknowledged until a short list for interview has been selected.

Commission for Local Administration in England

FINANCIAL CONTROLLER

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ointments Vacant on pages 18 and 26

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/ENGLISH TRANSLATOR ravel Agents.—See Gen.

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The post is held jointly be- tween the Departments of Medicine and Tropical Medicine. The salary will be on a scale £2,883—£5,822 per annum. Applications, giving the names of two referees should be received by the Registrar, The University, PO Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Quote ref. RV/446/T.

Senior Sales Executives

A number of new appointments will be made by Granada Publishing to assist in their continued expansion overseas. Granada Publishing comprises Paperback, General Educational and Technical Publishing Divisions.

These appointments will be based both at home and abroad and will in each case require extensive travelling

A successful record in selling is essential. Each candidate must have the ability to negotiate with clients at all levels; to understand the economics of publishing and to organize and motivate representatives, agents and distributors. Age 30-40.

A generous salary will be paid; expenses and other benefits will apply including excellent Granada Group pension and Life Assurance schemes.

Apply in writing to Alewyn Birch
Managing Director
Granada Publishing P O Box 9
29 Frogmore St Albans Herts AL2 2NF
or telephone St Albans 59101.

GRANADA PUBLISHING

SENIOR ECONOMIST

(Salary £6,308 - £6,743 p.a.)

Applications are invited for the post of aide to the Director of Economic Planning.

The Director is a member of the Council's Management Team, and *his special role is to formulate advice on those* aspects of national and EEC economic policy which have an impact on the Council's activities. In addition, he is concerned with the economic *aspects of local* employment policy, industrial promotion, transport policy and the Regional Strategy.

In order to make a major contribution the aide must be able to produce *high quality work* involving a *wide range* of economic expertise, and to carry out his duties without close supervision. He must be especially well versed in the analytical and policy issues of *regional and industrial* economics, and he should also be familiar with current macro-economic policy and its analytical underpinning. It is essential that the successful candidate should be able to *explain the contribution* which his work can make to the better formulation and implementation of the Council's policies.

Candidates must have a first or second class honours degree in economics, *plus several years* experience in a relevant field of applied economics within government, industry or research organisations.

Applications with brief curriculum vitae and the names of two referees should be sent to *the* **Personnel Officer, Tyne and Wear County Council, Sandyford House, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 1ED. The closing date for applications is Friday 2nd May 1975.**

TYNE AND WEAR COUNTY COUNCIL

Teesside Polytechnic

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING (GRADE V)

(re-advertisement)

TO LEAD A YOUNG, HIGHLY QUALIFIED STAFF IN DEGREE AND POST-GRADUATE COURSES AND RESEARCH.

Candidates should have high qualifications (preferably Ph.D.), relevant industrial experience, be an able organiser and a competent technologist with modern ideas.

Salary scale £6,270 to £7,038 (to be reviewed April 1975).

Application forms and further details may be obtained from the DIRECTOR, TEESSIDE POLYTECHNIC, MIDDLESBROUGH, CLEVELAND TS1 3BA, to whom completed forms should be returned within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

(Previous applicants will be considered without re-application.)

The testing time of coming face to face with yourself

Vera Buckman found herself middle-aged, able yet frustrated. She had brought up children and spent her life helping people to succeed, especially musicians because she understands music. She wanted a job but had no specific vocational training and came up against too many closed doors. So she rang up a vocational guidance bureau. They hesitated—a middle-aged women? Their clients were usually students or the young ambitious. But they made the appointment, ushered her into a room and put a test in front of her. The test took nearly two hours and was followed, a week later, by an interview with a counsellor. His diagnosis of her abilities gave her the courage to phone a concert management to promote concerts. She was also, about this time, offered a couple of other jobs but they were not right for her, as she now knew, and she went on instead to get the Wigmore Hall fuller than it has been for nearly 40 years.

Her husband, twice retired, went for an interview too and was impressed enough to be convinced that vocational guidance was something worth doing, but doing better, in more detail and for all ages. The latter, he felt, was the important thing—advice is plentiful for the young but not for the redundant. So John Buckman studied industrial psychology, got together with an experienced industrial psychologist and, after more than a year, prepared a programme to bring people face to face with themselves. To give them their Personal Potential so that they could acquire confidence to go after the right jobs or to do their existing ones even better.

I went along to Personal Potential Advisory Services under false pretences since I was not trying to find myself another job. However, I worked my way through the three hours of tests, sticking pins into holes which gave my answers to the most or least relevant of three questions. These triads are, at first, a bit frustrating. The choice of most or least is forced upon the subject, yet I found myself often thinking, of the ignored middle question or the semi-discarded one in the "least" category, that I was being wronged.

A week later, I went along for my counselling session with Brian Taylor, whose reputation in industrial psychology was already known to me.

The tests were right on target as far as I was concerned. It emerged, when Brian Taylor went through the whole pattern, that those questions I had been sad to leave unanswered meant something positive rather than negative. Having been forced to pass over a few questions about liking music did not, in the event wrongly mean that I disliked it, as I had faintly suspected it might. What did show up was my order of priorities, that I liked other things better (of which one was, unarguably, writing articles).

Brian Taylor also explained why I rated security so low as almost not to care at all about it. "It is not fecklessness or foolhardiness. You have proved to yourself that you can always survive or else you have ensured security. At some time, or times, it would probably have rated very high with you." He was dead right.

I worried a little at being so totally nonconformist—was I anti-social? No, Mr Taylor said he was sure I remembered good manners and did conform to social customs and niceties sufficiently and did not offend people, but that I would not worry if caught out using the wrong knife and fork—if a table had been confusingly laid, I would merely ask what to do without embarrassment.

The tests confirmed much that I did know, such as the fact that I would be very bad at clerical work and not cut out for social services.

I was absorbed as the diagnosis went on and particularly absorbed by the case histories of how people's values can change even within short periods so that I was convinced of the need for fairly regular measurement or reassessment as circumstances force them. After-sales service, like a check on the interviewee some months later, is a good idea.

The main thing about these tests are that they measure qualities.

The ideology is that qualities do not date but that qualifications too often as technology advances and changes in every sphere. John Buckman has interested some of Britain's top companies in the concept, not only to give redundants a helping hand, but to make the best of existing staffs.

At £35 a go, the service is anything but expensive. Women are using the service as much as men and the trend looks like women coming in even greater numbers.

Just one thing jarred. When Brian Taylor checked my personality profile he described it "as extraordinary for a woman, much more like a man's". Perhaps PPAS can help to convince industry that there really is only that traditional little difference.

PPAS is at 77 Raynham, Norfolk Crescent, London, W2 (01-402 4899).

Sheila Black

Assistant Director of Finance (Revenue)

The present post holder has been appointed Director of Finance to the Authority and applications are now invited for this position.

The Authority is responsible for providing water supply sewerage and sewage disposal services to 3.7 million *people in Kent, Sussex, Hampshire and the Isle of* Wight, necessitating a revenue budget of £67 million and a capital budget of almost £40 million in 1975/76. The *Assistant Director will be responsible to the Direc*tor for all revenue aspects of the Authority's finances and for the financing of capital expenditure. Applicants should possess outstanding managerial ability *and relevant* experience at senior level in a large organisation.

The location is at Worthing and a *salary commensur*ate with responsibilities of this senior post will be paid. Applications should be received by the Personnel Officer, *Guildbourne House, Worthing, Sussex* EN11 1LD before the 2nd May, 1975, from whom further detailed particulars are available.

Southern Water Authority

HAMPSHIRE

County Museums Director

Up to £7,250 p.a.

Hampshire is about to begin the expansion of its museum service and is looking for a Director to develop *the service to its full potential throughout* the county. The service currently maintains museums and galleries at Alton and Basingstoke, and services a museum at *Christchurch in conjunction* with Dorset County and Christchurch District Councils. The present headquarters in Winchester houses large and important reserve *collections* and *it is intended* that new headquarters are built to incorporate display galleries.

Candidates must be educated to degree level and hold a recognised relevant *qualification*, together with *considerable management experience.* They must also be able to show evidence of having developed a similar function at *senior level.*

Application forms and further particulars from the *Personnel Officer,* The Castle, Winchester, returnable by 19 May. Please quote ref. 0413/TT.

OPPORTUNITIES IN AUSTRALIA

Confectionery and Chocolate Manufacture
Red Tulip Chocolates Pty. Ltd., Melbourne.

ASSISTANT TO TECHNICAL DIRECTOR

We have several factories in Melbourne. The main factory has been substantially enlarged to cope with growing demand in the home *and export markets. Another factory is in the course of construction.*

We *produce a large range of Chocolates and* **Confectionery**, including high quality assortments and seasonal novelties. Processes include Chocolate manufacture, enrobing, moulding, chocolate and confectionery panning, hard candy caramels, fudge, novelties, and licorice. The Company is international, but not affiliated in the United Kingdom.

The man we are seeking will have skills gathered from factory *experience and tertiary studies. Desirably, he will be in the age* bracket between 30 and 40 years, but applicants outside of this may qualify. The appointee will eventually be responsible for the *technical affairs of the Company,* reporting to the Board of Directors.

The Company already employs skilled technicians, chemists, quality controllers, and technical research personnel. Good laboratory *facilities are available. The appointee will have displayed success* in a similar situation and is likely to show ability in commercial activities. There will be facilities and time given to assimilate into this new environment and a most satisfactory career is assured. This will be a stimulating and rewarding position. Commencing salary will exceed A$10,000 per annum and will be reviewed according to the appointee's qualifications. Other side benefits such as the personal use of a car and superannuation are available.

There are other positions open to applicants in the fields of confectionery and engineering at different levels.

Interviews will be conducted in London, May, 1975. A full *description of remuneration, working and living conditions including* cultural, educational and recreational facilities will be discussed at final interviews.

Red Tulip

Applications should be
addressed in confidence to —
"The Consultant", Prospect House,
Heath Street, London, NW3.
Envelopes should be endorsed 'Red Tulip'.

Director

for The Chamber of Coal Traders and its constituent organisations, including The National Council of Coal Traders, The Seaborne Coal Traders' Association and The Coal Merchants' Federation of Great Britain.

The Chamber represents all sections of the solid fuel distributive trade in the UK, virtually the whole of which is in membership. The member organisations are *grouped with the Chamber in a national office in* London and in general are also organised in regional and local associations throughout the country. The trade handles most of the output of solid fuel of all kinds for industrial (except electricity generation) and domestic consumption and export.

After an initial period as director designate the person appointed will succeed the present Director on his retirement in April 1976, with responsibility for *co-ordinating and administering the work of these national* bodies in furtherance of the interests of their members. His duties will include frequent attendance at meetings of the Council and its committees and those of its member organisations and close relationship with Government departments, public authorities and with the National Coal Board.

The post requires a man broadly in the age bracket 45 to 55 who has proved his *ability as an administrator at senior level in either government service, the public* sector of industry, a trade association or a profession. The salary will be negotiated above £10,000, together with pension arrangements to meet the personal circumstances of the applicant chosen. Please send relevant details – in confidence – to P. Hook ref. A.26270.

£10,000 plus

Management Selection Limited
17 Stratton Street, London, W1X 6DB.

OVERSEAS: ■ Australia ■ Belgium ■ Canada ■ France ■ Germany ■ Holland ■ Ireland ■ Italy ■ South Africa ■ South America ■ Sweden ■ Switzerland

Social Science Research Council

SECRETARY

£8,739-£9,850

The Social Science Research Council is a government-funded organisation operating under Royal Charter, which promotes, supports and carries out research in the social sciences. The Council currently finances about 500 research programmes and projects at universities polytechnics and independent research institutes and supports some 3,000 postgraduate students. It also has 5 research units of its own. The Secretary, who is head of the Council's Headquarters staff of 155, is expected *to contribute to the formulation of SSRC policy and to represent the Council both* nationally and internationally.

The successful candidate will have had substantial experience of the social sciences in either an administrative or an academic capacity or preferably both. He will require the managerial skills necessary to participate in the administration of an organisation with an annual budget of £8-£9 million.

The salary is on the scale £8 739-£9.850 p.a. (including London weighting and threshold payments). The SSRC has its own non-contributory pension scheme and is also a recognised institution for purposes of FSSU.

Applications stating age qualifications, experience and the names of three referees should reach Professor R. C. O. Matthews, Chairman, Social Science Research Council, State House, High Holborn, London WC1R 4TH, from whom further particulars are available by 12 May 1975.

TSB

TSB (Altrincham) Computer Services
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT
£6,000 pa.

This large undertaking provides advanced and successful computer systems to Trustee Savings Banks which are responsible for over half the total TSB business in the United Kingdom. The annual budget, exclusive of hardware costs, is in the region of £1 million.

Budgetary control and computerised project control systems are in operation and studies of the use of *computers in financial planning have been initiated.*

A qualified accountant is needed to take over from the present Chief Accountant who has been appointed to a management position elsewhere in the TSB movement. The successful candidate will probably be in his early thirties and will have, in addition to his professional skills, an ability to communicate his ideas effectively to the many organisations with which Altrincham is connected.

This is a *senior* appointment, reporting directly to the *General Manager,* and involving membership of appropriate Committees. Life assurance, pension and assisted house purchase schemes are in operation and relocation expenses will be met where appropriate. There are annual salary reviews.

Please write fully (there are no application forms) to:
R Brotherton, General Manager
TSB (Altrincham) *Computer Services*
Station House · Stamford New Road · ALTRINCHAM · Cheshire

Appointments Vacant also on pages 18 and 25

Senior Administrative Engineer

Post ref. DO/SAE

Salary (£6,389-£7,643 p.a.)

Administrative Engineers

Post ref. DO/AE

Salary (£5,174-£6,167 p.a.)

Salary (£4,217-£4,997 p.a.)

Applicants should be suitably qualified and experienced engineers or persons of other technical disciplines. The successful applicants will join a small team, based at New River Head, responsible to the three New Works Project Controllers who report to the Assistant Director of Operations (New Works). The duties of the team include the implementation, monitoring and control of the Authority's extensive programme of new works, upon which expenditure during 1975/76 is expected to total some £50 million, and associated tasks. Applicants should be experienced in the fields of river management, water supply, sewerage or sewage disposal, and the ability to prepare technical reports and papers is desirable.

Graduate/Trainee Engineers

Post ref. DO/TE

Salary (£3,458-£4,079 p.a.)

Applications for the above posts are invited from recently qualified graduates in Engineering or other technical disciplines and trainee engineers. The duties of the posts, which will be based at New River Head, will be similar to those stated in respect of the Administrative Engineers but under the supervision of the technical staff of the Directorate. The ability to prepare technical reports and papers is desirable.

Personal Assistant to the Director of Operations

Post ref. DO/PA/1

Salary (£4,217-£4,997 p.a.)

Applicants should be conversant with the organisation of the Authority and with the varied duties of a personal assistant, which will include the preparation of reports and papers: giving direct assistance to the Director and undertaking on his behalf and under his direction and control such specific tasks as may be delegated.
The person appointed will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

Personal Assistant/Secretary to New Works

Project Controller

Post ref. DO/PA/2

Salary £2,858-£3,692 p.a.)

The duties of the post, based at New River Head, will include typing, filing and general assistance to one of the Project Controllers and his senior staff mainly in connection with the implementation and monitoring of the Authority's programme of new works. Applicants should be experienced typist with either shorthand or audio typing ability.

Detailed applications quoting telephone numbers (home and business), personal details, qualifications, posts held, experience and present salary, together with the names and addresses of two referees should be addressed to the Assistant Director (Personnel), Thames Water Authority, New River Head, Rosebery Avenue, London, EC1R 4TP to arrive not later than 28th April 1975.

Thames Water Authority

Directorate of Operations

THE BRITISH LIBRARY

Research Assistants

There are five posts in London :

REFERENCE DIVISION

Information Branch
. . . provides bibliographic assistance to readers in the public rooms, answers enquiries, and controls admission to the Reading Rooms. Candidates must have a degree in an arts or social sciences subject. Good honours degree or post-graduate qualification in librarianship, and knowledge of at least one modern foreign language to GCE 'A' level standard advantageous.

Philatelic Section
. . . stores and catalogues the Stamp Collection and provides an enquiry service. Candidates must have a degree in an arts or social sciences subject, and knowledge of a slavonic language and philately. Good honours degree or post-graduate qualification in librarianship an advantage.

Music Library
. . . work consists principally of cataloguing antiquarian and modern printed music, and answering enquiries. Candidates must have an honours degree in an arts subject, training in or knowledge of musicology, and a good knowledge of at least two foreign West European languages including German.

Oriental Manuscripts and Printed Books
. . . work involves assisting with the cataloguing of arabic printed books, providing general information and answering bibliographic enquiries. Candidates must have an honours degree in arabic or islamic studies. Relevant library experience an advantage.

PRESS OFFICE

Press and Information Section
. . . work involves helping in the preparation of BL publications, including BL Bulletin and an external news sheet; and contributing to other activities eg visual aids, exhibitions and press conferences. Candidates for this new Grade I post must be aged at least 28 and have a degree or equivalent qualification. Experience of the preparation of publications and in the public relations field essential.

SALARY (under review) : Grade I £3100-£4000 ; Grade II £2230-£3200. Starting salary may be above the minima. For Reference Division posts, level of appointment according to age, qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 12 May 1975) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants. RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours) or London 01-839 1992 (24 hour answering service). Please quote S(16)382.

PERSONNEL MANAGERS

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

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SENIOR EXECUTIVE INFORMATION OFFICER

to handle press and public relations work in Northern France. Local recruitment on Grade I basis, salary range (FF 4560 to 6050 per month). Candidates must be British nationals and fluent in French. Preference will be given to those with University degree and previous experience in journalism or public relations work. Applications with details of education and previous experience to :

British Embassy (JGR),
35 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré
75008 Paris.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Durham

NORTH-EAST AREA STUDY

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

for two years from 1st October, 1975, on

" ASPECTS OF EDUCATION IN NORTH-EAST ENGLAND "

undertaken in conjunction with the Departments of Education, Sociology and Social Administration, and Extra-Mural Studies. Emphasis will be placed on the distinctive regional features of education in the North-East, and statistical or computing skills will be relevant. Starting salary according to age and qualifications in the range £1,809 to £2,415, plus threshold payments. Further particulars from the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham, DH1 3HP, to whom application should be made by 20th May. Details of research studentship, as recently advertised, are also available from the same address.

University of Edinburgh

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL STUDIES

LECTURER

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Adult Education from candidates with a good honours degree or a Postgraduate degree in one of the Social Sciences. The person selected will be required to undertake postgraduate teaching in Adult Education, to supervise research students and to make a contribution to the Extra-Mural work of the Department.

Salary will be on the scale £2,118-£4,896, with superannuation benefits.

Applications (six copies), together with the names of three referees, should be sent to the Secretary to the University, University of Edinburgh, Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh, EH8 9YL, from whom further particulars may be obtained. The closing date for applications is 9th May, 1975. Please quote reference 1014.

University of London

KODAK CHAIR OF INTERFACE SCIENCE

AT IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Senate invite applications for the newly founded Kodak Chair of Interface Science tenable in the Department of Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology at Imperial College with effect from 1 September 1975 or as soon as possible thereafter. Initial salary to be agreed but not less than £6,105 plus £270 London Allowance and threshold supplement. Applications (10 copies) must be received not later than 6 June 1975 by the Academic Registrar, University of London, Senate House, London WC1E 7HU, from whom further particulars should first be obtained.

University of Dundee

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for a

POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP

supported by an SRC Grant to Dr. W. J. Horspool. The work will involve the synthesis and photochemistry of novel [illegible] systems.

The appointment is available from October, 1975, and will be for one year only. The salary is £2,237 [illegible] plus threshold [illegible] of [illegible] and superannuation.

Applications, including curriculum vitae, the names of two referees, and quoting reference Est 47 [illegible] should be sent to The Secretary, The University, Dundee DD1 4HN, by [illegible] 1975.

VICTORIA HISTORY OF THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND

ASSISTANT EDITOR FOR OXFORDSHIRE

[illegible]

Further particulars from the Secretary, Institute of Historical Research, [illegible] London WC1E 7HU. Closing date 23 May, 1975.

The University College of Wales

ABERYSTWYTH

Applications are invited for the post of

REGISTRAR

Forms of application and further particulars may be obtained from the Principal. Closing date for receiving applications May 31, 1975.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Science & Technology, Kumasi, Ghana

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following posts in the Department of Chemistry and Chemical Technology:

A. Professor/Associate Professor of Chemical Engineering/Technology.

B. Lecturer in Chemical Engineering Technology.

C. Lecturers in Physical, Analytical and Organic Chemistry.

SALARY

Professor: C10,104.00 per annum (Consolidated).

Associate Professor: C9,[illegible] per annum (Consolidated).

Lecturer: C4,600.00 by C300 to C7,700.00 p.a.

(Current rate of exchange: £1 equals C2.75.)

Other benefits include education allowance for children, car maintenance allowance, generous home leave and subsidised accommodation. The British Government may supplement salary in range £1,428.00 to £5,252.00 per annum for married appointee, or £702.00 to £2,203.00 per annum for single appointee (normally free of all tax).

Appointments are normally for 4 or 5 years in the first instance, but shorter periods of 2 years may be considered.

Applications forms are obtainable from the Senior Assistant Registrar, Universities of Ghana Office, 15 Gordon Square, WC1 0AG, to whom completed forms (7 copies) must be returned not later than 15th May 1975.

University of Nairobi-Kenya

Applications are invited for the post of PROFESSOR OF COMMERCIAL LAW. The appointee will be required to supervise Postgraduate students and develop the courses to be offered within the Department. These courses include: Business Associations, Insurance Law, Banking Law, Bankruptcy Law, Hire-Purchase, Sales and Agency Law. Salary scale: K£5,000—K£4,500 p.a. (£1—£1.16 sterling). The British Government may supplement salary by £2,052 p.a. (sterling) for married appointee or £1,248 p.a. (sterling) for single appointee (normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Supplementation rates are under review ; new rates will apply from April 1 1975. FSSU. Family passages: various allowances. Detailed applications (2 copies) including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be sent by airmail, not later than 19 May, 1975 to Registrar, University of Nairobi, PO Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya. Applicants resident in UK should also send 1 copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

The University of Lancaster

SENIOR LECTURER AND/OR LECTURER(S)

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING & FINANCE

Applications are invited for two posts, one of which may be at Senior Lecturer level, in this specialised department whose complement of full time teaching staff has now been increased to 13. The salary will be at an appropriate point on the Senior Lecturer scale (£4,707 to £5,844) or the Lecturer scale (£2,118 to £4,896) plus threshold payments. Well-qualified applicants are sought for teaching and research in any areas of accounting, but particularly in Financial Accounting, Management Accounting or Financial Management.

Further particulars may be obtained (quoting reference L.672/A) from the Establishment Officer, University House, Lancaster LA1 4YW, to whom applications (six copies), naming three referees (in the case of overseas applicants one copy by airmail), should be sent not later than 9 May, 1975.

University of Nottingham

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

SRC (C.A.S.E.) RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited for a Research Studentship to investigate the genetic control of nitrate reduction activity in wheat.

Candidates should hold or expect to obtain a First or Upper Second Class Honours degree in Plant Science or Genetics. The student will be expected to register for the degree of Ph.D.

The work will be carried out in association with Dr. [illegible], Head of the Department of [illegible] Breeding Institute, Cambridge.

[illegible] to Dr. W. J. Whittington, Department of Agriculture and Environmental Studies, University of Nottingham, School of Agriculture, Sutton Bonington, Loughborough, [illegible] 5RD, as soon as possible.

University of Manchester

CHAIR OF DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY

[illegible] United Kingdom [illegible] Chair of Diagnostic Radiology. The clinical work of the candidate [illegible] based in the Manchester Royal Infirmary.

[illegible]

University of Botswana, LESOTHO AND SWAZILAND

Applications are invited for the post of DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF EXTRA-MURAL SERVICES in Swaziland. The Director is responsible, under the direction of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, for the overall supervision and administration of the Division in Swaziland. Immediately answerable to the Director are Extension Educators who are primarily responsible for lecturing and *training in organizational leadership*, management, planning, group dynamics and community development theories, etc. University level training and experience in tutoring adults as well as ability to speak and write well in Siswati and English are desirable. Salary scales (level according to qualifications and experience): Reader R4,944 to R5,320 p.a.; Senior Lecturer, R4,404 to R5,664 p.a.; Lecturer, R3,204 to R4,761 p.a. (£1 sterling equals R1.61). The British Government may supplement salary in range £624-£1,254 p.a. (sterling) for married appointee or £54-£480 p.a. (sterling) for single appointee (normally free of all tax) and provide children's holiday visit passages. These rates are under review: new rates will apply from April 1st.

25% gratuity for short term appointment in lieu of superannuation. Accommodation at reasonable rent; *family* passages; study and biennial overseas leave. Detailed applications (2 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees should be forwarded by airmail not later than 16 May 1975 to Senior Assistant Registrar (Appointments), University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, Roma, Lesotho, Africa. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send 1 copy to Inter-University Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Ibadan—Nigeria

Applications are invited for the posts of (a) LECTURERS (two positions) and (b) DRILLER (TECHNICIAN) in the DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY. For (a), the applicants should preferably be experienced in one or more of the following: Geophysics, Hydrogeology, Petroleum Geology or Exploration Geochemistry. For (b), candidates should have considerable experience of drilling with sufficient knowledge of Geology to be able to do their own logging, or be qualified geologists with some experience with drilling machines and equipment who are prepared to make a career in drilling. The appointee will be responsible for routine maintenance of the drilling equipment and for supporting the research projects in the Department with core samples. He will be responsible during drilling for identification of rocks and logging. Salary scales: Lecturer: N5,350 to N6,905 p.a. (£3,690 to £4,762 p.a. sterling); Technician: N2,780 to N5,930 p.a. (£1,917 to £2,745 p.a. sterling). £1 sterling equals N1.45. The British Government may supplement salaries in appropriate cases. Family passages; various allowances; superannuation scheme; biennial overseas leave. Detailed applications (two copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming three referees, should be sent by airmail, not later than 15 May, 1975, to the Registrar, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria. Applicants resident in UK should also send one copy to the Inter-University Council, 90 91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Sierra Leone

FOURAH BAY COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the post of PROFESSOR OF BOTANY. The appointee will be head of the Department and is expected to assume duties on or about 1 September 1975. Salary scale (under review): Le6,000 to Le6,800 p.a. (Le2 equals £1 sterling). The British Government may supplement salary by £2,850 (sterling) p.a. for a married appointee and £1,854 (sterling) p.a. for a single appointee (normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. These rates are under review: new rates will apply from 1 April 1975. F.S.S.U. Family passages: various allowances; regular overseas leave. Detailed applications (2 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be sent by airmail, not later than 21 May 1975 to the Secretary, University of Sierra Leone, Private Mail Bag, Freetown, Sierra Leone. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send 1 copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

The University of Lancaster

SENIOR LECTURER AND/OR LECTURER(S)

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING & FINANCE

Applications are invited for two posts, one of which may be at Senior Lecturer level, in this specialised department whose complement of full time teaching staff has now been increased to 13. The salary will be at an appropriate point on the Senior Lecturer scale (£4,707 to £5,844) or the Lecturer scale (£2,118 to £4,896) plus threshold payments. Well-qualified applicants are sought for teaching and research in any areas of accounting, but particularly in Financial Accounting, Management Accounting or Financial Management.

Further particulars may be obtained (quoting reference L.672/A) from the Establishment Officer, University House, Lancaster LA1 4YW, to whom applications (six copies), naming three referees (in the case of overseas applicants one copy by airmail), should be sent not later than 9 May, 1975.

University of Kent at Canterbury

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

LECTURER IN SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Applications are invited for a post of Temporary Lecturer in Social Anthropology, for one year from 1st October, 1975. Preference will be given to candidates with an interest in Urban Anthropology.

Salary, according to qualifications and experience will be on the scale £2,118 to £4,896 per annum, plus Threshold Payments.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from Mr. J. E. Reilly, Cornwallis Building, The University, Canterbury, Kent. Completed applications (three copies) should be returned not later than Friday, 16th May, 1975. Please quote reference A18/75.

The University of Manchester

DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES

STAFF TUTOR IN SOCIAL WORK

Applications invited for this post (tenable initially for three years from October 1st) with the two-year full-time Training Course in Social Work. Candidates should have good relevant academic qualifications and a professional Social Work qualification. The successful candidate will be expected to teach some aspect of Social Work methods. Salary range: £2,118-£4,896 p.a. plus threshold payments. Superannuation. Further particulars and application forms (returnable by May 9th) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL. Quote ref.: 70/75/A.

University of Durham

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

LECTURESHIP IN SOCIOLOGY

Applications are invited for a lectureship in the field of Social Research Methods, from 1 October, 1975. The person appointed will be expected to teach at both undergraduate and graduate levels in this field. An interest in qualitative as well as quantitative research methods would be particularly desirable.

Salary will be on the scale £2,118 to £4,896 per annum, with threshold payments and superannuation.

Further particulars from the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham, DH1 3HP, to whom applications (three copies), naming three referees, should be sent by 9 May, 1975.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Edinburgh

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

Applications are invited for the post of Research Associate to carry out an evaluation of an experimental welfare benefits information system, which is currently being implemented by Greenock Corporation and Ayr County Council, and to investigate the receptivity of other statutory and voluntary authorities to it. The project is financed by a grant from the S.S.R.C. and is for one year only. Applications will be welcomed from graduates in the social sciences, who already possess some research experience and have an interest in evaluative social research. Salary will be at or below the fourth point of the national range IA (£2,118-£2,580) plus threshold payments and superannuation.

Further details about this post may be obtained from M. Adler, Department of Social Administration, University of Edinburgh, Adam Ferguson Building, George Square, Edinburgh, EH8 9LL. Applications, giving the names of two referees, should be sent to the Secretary to the University, University of Edinburgh, Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh, EH8 9YL, not later than 2nd May, 1975. Please quote reference 5017.

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MALE, 24, hard working, adaptable, reasonably intelligent, no ties, seeks interesting employment with prospects.—Box 2077 M, The Times.

GIRL FRIDAY, 23, well educated, seeks interesting job in sun from May. Box 2132 M, The Times.

25 YEAR OLD girl, H.N.D. Business Studies, excellent experience, itchy feet, seeks lucrative, *demanding and exciting job.* Pref. abroad. Box 1896 M, The Times.

FRENCH BOY, 20, seeks any legal job, driving licence. The Times, 8 rue Halévy, 75 Paris 9e.

FRENCH BOY STUDENT, 17, seeks au pair job, July or August. Lake District or Scotland preferably. Daquin, Ecole St. Vincent, 57 rue de Paris, 35000 Rennes, France.

AMBITIOUS SECRETARY, 28 years, bilingual German/English, seeks interesting job with travel.—Box 1874 M, The Times.

AMBITIOUS young man, 31, Honours graduate, four languages, wide range of interests, well travelled, experience in export sales of quality products seeks responsible position.—Box 2103 M, The Times.

TWO IGNORANT Public Schoolboys, aged 20, wanting to get away. Willing to crew on yacht or work hard anywhere. Both experienced sailors. Contact Ilkley 2872.

YOUNG ENTHUSIASTIC couple require work overseas from July. *Anything legal considered.* Box 1178 D, The Times.

PART-TIME housekeeping, evenings/weekends in return for cottage near Chichester. Box 1996 M, The Times.

FLAT SHARING

AROUND TOWN FLATSHARERS. Central areas 120 Holland Park Av., W.11.—229 7924.

SW6, room, quiet private house. £13 p.w. 736 2338, after 6.30.

TOOTING HOUSE requires person, own room, £11 p.w. Ring Susan Gray, 437 0686.

BUSINESS LADY for quiet room Hampstead, use of K. and B. £65 p.c.m. incl. 794 6413 after 6.

PUTNEY HILL.—Share flat own room. 4 months only £10 p.w. Lerner, day 730 6382, evening 789 3615.

KENSINGTON.—Lady offers large sunny c.h. room in luxury flat to middle aged business lady. £14 p.w. inclusive. Excellent references essential. Phone 499 5893.

CHELSEA. Room. £12 p.w. Ring 351 1495 after 5.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Lady to share Penthouse, quiet tenancy. £36 p.w. 589 8587.

DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE. Nr. Richmond. Own room. £48 per month incl.—398 3241.

TWO PERSONABLE young ladies to share large bedroom in modern West Kensington house. Tel.: 381 1103, eves.

N.W.2.—Flat, 2 girls, share room, £7.50 each, inc. 453 5559, eves. weekends.

STREATHAM, 4th person to share self contained flat, own room, £32.50 p.m. 671 0087 after 5.30 p.m.

2ND PERSON to share Luxury flat, close Ealing Broadway, own room, £15 p.w., inclusive. 998 5375.

4th PERSON to share large flat, West Kensington, own room, c.h. Phone 603 7978, evenings.

PRIMROSE HILL, 2 to share large bedroom in beautiful spacious flat, with unobtrusive Oxford graduate, £47.50 each p.c.m. 586 4294.

N.W.11.—Quiet girl, s/c flat.—223 4961 (day), 458 6821 (eves.).

ISLINGTON.—To share luxury flat. Own room, 359 5740 after 6 p.m.

WIMPOLE ST., W.1.—large room in luxury flat £16 pw; £50 deposit (returnable).—935 1795, before 10 or after 6.

KINGSTON HILL.—2 girls share room, £7.50 each.—549 1095. Eves.

N.W.6. Room in luxury flat, lady only. £13 p.w. incl.—624 8586.

S.W.6.—Luxury double room with bath en-suite; 2 easy to live with people or 1 rich easy to live with person; £20 p.w.—493 5601, ext. 55.

HABITAT.—Furnished luxury flat, c.h., London; pied-a-terre of director seldom there, will share; £23 p.w.—Box 2019 M, The Times.

2nd GIRL, 18+, share Parsons Green flat, own room and bath. C.H. £14 pw inclusive.—736 7046, evenings.

S.W.3.—2nd and 3rd men (28-plus) share super flat; £49 p.m. incl.—01-584 8694.

EXECUTIVE FLATSHARERS, S.W.1 pied a terre, luxurious room and bathroom, use of kitchen, £15; prof. person.—235 6188/9.

RENTALS

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adcasting

John Stride returns as the bumptious solicitor in The Main Chance (ITV 9.0) ell-written and enjoyable series. The Good Life (BBC1 8.30) with Richard is funny and pointed while The Money Programme (BBC2 9.30) considers ncomfortable subject of income tax. Spy Trap (BBC1 9.25) is unbelievably spionage viewing but Family Fare (BBC2 7.45), a new cooking series, s pâtés and terrines. For the sporting there is the Badminton Horse Trials 2.0) and Sporting Choice (BBC1 10.15) with Tony Jacklin. Husband of the ITV 7.0) continues its search for the perfect man about the house.—T.S.

Pobol Y Cwm. 12.55, 0, Pebble Mill. 1.45, arm. 2.00, Badminton als. 4.00, Play School. Mole. 4.35, Jack- 15, Roy Castle. 5.15, Safari to Ethiopia. ic Roundabout.
ws.
tionwide.
m and Jerry.
m: A Lawless Street, h Randolph Scott, gela Lansbury.
e Good Life.
ws.
y Trap.
orting Choice: Tony cklin.
eather.
movie: Perilous yage.
d white.

variations: as BBC 1 .ES: 12.25-12.55 pm, s closedown. 6.00, Wales 3, Heddiw. 7.20, Pipar- -8.30, Sports Special: Wales. 10.15-10.45, Week Out. 12.24 am, COTLAND: 12.25-12.55 illers closedown. 6.00, icotland. 6.25, The Scot- 6.40-7.05, Nationwide. Current Account. 10.46- ottish News Summary. Weather. NORTHERN 12.25-12.55 pm, Trans- closedown. 3.58-4.00, reland News. 6.00, Scene ix. 6.25, Convention 6.46-7.05. Nationwide. Northern Ireland News.

ard

Funky Phantom. 11.05, Health. 11.30, *The Rose* Thames. 3.00 pm, Film: in The Bullet, with Audie tican Cabot. 4.20, Black 50, Magpie. 5.20, Anna ing. 5.50, News. 6.00, Diary. 6.35, Crossroads. on. 7.30, Kung Fu. 8.30, 0.32, Westward News. 1: Ghost of Frankenstein, Chaney Jnr., Sir Cedric Ralph Bellamy.* h for Life.

Rose Isle. 12.00, 00 pm. Film: The Silent Lloyd Bridges. 4.25, om. 5.20, Magpie. 5.20, 5.50, News. 6.00, About 35, Crossroads. 7.00, 30, The Six Million Dol- 8.30, London. 10.30, cial. 11.00, Kung Fu. Who Matter.

hire

Ed Allen. 10.56, Hammy 11.05, Here Comes the 39, Latch Landy. 12.00, 00 pm, Film: Loretta The Silent Voice. 4.25, of Monte Cristo. 4.50, 00, London. 7.30, The *London. 10.30, Sport on* 00, London.

h

Film. Willy McBean and Machine. 11.30, The 12.00, Thames. 3.00 pm, of Araby, with Jeff Maureen O'Hara. 4.25, 25, Crossroads. 5.50, Scotland Today. 6.30, Jones. 7.00, Ways and 30, The Streets of San 8.30, London. 10.30, 10.35, Film: Two on a with Connie Stevens, Cesar Romero.

BBC 2

6.40-7.55 am, Open University*: Computing—Noughts and Crosses. 7.05, Reading Development. 7.30, Maths—Calculus. *11.00-11.25, Play School.* 4.00 pm, Badminton Horse Trials. 5.00-7.05, Open University*: Women in Two World Wars. 5.25, *The Coal Face.* 5.50, Mechanics—Volume Integrals. 6.15, Tropical Forest. 6.40, *Circulation of the Blood.* 7.05, All in the Mind: Being the Boss (part 2).

7.30 Newsday.
7.45 Family Fare: Spring into Summer, part 1; Pates and Terrines.
8.10 The Old Grey Whistle Test.
9.00 The Gallops Man.
9.30 The Money Programme: Taxmanship.
10.15 Katherine Mansfield.
11.05 News Extra.
11.25 *Closedown:* Hugh Burden reads The Sun Rising by John Donne.

Granada

9.30 am, Woodbinda. 9.55, *Marco Polo.* 10.40, Edgard Wallace. 11.35, Grenoble. 12.00, Thames. 3.30, Film: The Couple Takes a Wife, with Bill Bixby, Paula Prentiss. 4.20, Thames. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.35, Randall and Hopkirk. *7.30,* Des O'Connor. 8.00, Hawaii Five-O. 9.00, London. 10.30, Kick Off. *11.05,* London. 12.45 am, Douglas Fairbanks.

HTV

11.20 am, The Rose Isle. 12.00, Thames. 3.00 pm, Film: A Woman Possessed.* 4.20, Thames. 5.20, Orbit 5. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.01, Report West. 6.18, Report Wales. 6.35, University Challenge. 7.05, McCloud. 8.30, *London.* 10.30, *Survival.* 11.00, Pathfinders. 12.00, Weather. HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV except: 1.20-1.25 pm, Penawdau Newyddion Y Dydd. 4.25-4.50, Cantamil. 6.01-6.18, Y Dydd. 10.30-11.00, Outlook. HTV WEST: As HTV except: 1.20-1.30 pm, Report West Headlines. 6.18-6.35, Report West.

Border

10.55 am, Yoga. 10.58, *Hammy* Hamster. 11.05, Woobinda. 11.30, The Rose Isle. 12.00, Thames. 3.00 pm, Film, Copper Canyon, with Ray Milland, Hedy Lamarr, Macdonald Carey. 4.25, Thames. 6.00, Border News. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, London. 7.30, The Six Million Dollar Man. 8.30, London. 10.30, Border Parliamentary Report. 11.00, London. 12.45 am, Border News.

Ulster

11.15 am, The Enchanted House. 12.00, Thames. 3.00 pm, Bangkok. 4.18, Ulster News Headlines. 4.20, Thames. 5.20, Around the World in Eighty Days. 5.50, News. 6.00, UTV Reports. 6.25, Police Six. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, London. 7.30, Kung Fu—the Demon God. 8.30, Sportscast. 9.00, Main. *10.00, News. 10.30, Film*.* The Man Who Could Work Miracles, with Roland Young, Ralph Richardson.

Thames

9.50 am, This Week. 10.20, Gidget. 12.00, Hickory House. 12.15 pm, A Handful of Songs. 12.30, Andy Stewart. 1.00, *First Report.* 1.20, Lunchtime Today. 1.30, Crown Court. 2.00, Good Afternoon Money-Go-Round. 2.30, General Hospital. 3.00, Film: The Village with John Justin, Eva Dahlbeck. 4.20, Follyfoot. 4.50, Magpie. 5.20, *University Challenge.*

5.50 News.
6.00 Today.
6.35 Crossroads.

London Weekend

7.00 Husband of the Year.
7.30 Caribe.
8.30 Des O'Connor.
9.00 The Main Chance.
10.00 News.
10.30 Police Five.
10.40 Film: 21 Days, with Vivien *Leigh, Laurence* Olivier.*
00.15 The Man Who found God on the Moon.

Tyne Tees

10.30 am, Starting Point. 10.35, Ed Allen. 10.55, Hammy Hamster. 11.05, Here Comes the Future. 11.30, The Rose Isle. 12.00, Thames. 3.00 pm, Film, The Silent Voice, with Loretta Young. 4.25, The Count of Monte Cristo. 4.50, Magpie. 5.20, Follyfoot. 5.50, News. 6.00, North East News. 6.05, Division. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, *London.* 7.30, *The FBI.* 8.30, London. 10.30, Sportstime. 11.00, London. 12.35 am, Late News Headlines. 12.40, Open Bible.

Radio

1

6.00 am, News. 6.02, Simon Bates. 7.00, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Tony Blackburn. 12.00, Johnnie Walker. 2.02 am, David Hamilton.† *5.00,* Newsbeat. 5.15, Rosko's Round Table. 7.00, Just for Fun. 7.30, Frank Chacksfield. 8.30, Music Night. 10.00, Sport. 10.05, Les Jackson. 12.31 am, News.

† Stereo.

2

6.00 am, As Radio 1. 7.02, Tony Brandon.† 9.02, Pete Murray.† (10.30, Waggoners' Walk.) 11.30, Jimmy Young.† 1.55 pm, Good *Listening.* 2.02, David *Hamilton.*† 5.02, Waggoners' Walk. 5.17, Sam Costa. 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02, As Radio 1.

3

7.00 am, News. 7.05, Adam, Strauss, Mozart. 8.00, News. 8.05, Vaughan Williams, Rachmaninov. 9.00, News. 9.05, Rameau. 9.45, A Haydn Quartet. The Schoenberg String Trio. 10.35, Good Humoured Musics. 11.05, Schubert. 12.15 pm, Concert: Part 1. Beethoven. Vaughan Williams. 1.00, News. 1.05, Playbill.† 1.20, Concert: part 2. Mozart. Walton. 2.05, Complete Nocturnes of John Field. 2.45, *Handel: The Chandos Anthems.* 4.00, Royal Repertoire. Ashton Ballet.† 5.25, Pied Piper.† 5.45, Homeward Bound. 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound. 6.30, Study on 3: Teaching Politics part 3: Political Learning. 7.00, Turning Points, part 3: Getting Married. 7.30, Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra: part 1, Schubert, Mozart.† 7.55, Einstein. Unintelligibility and Relativity.† 8.15, Concert: part 3, Mahler.† 9.20, Stereo Workshop.† 9.45, Music Now. 10.25, Boccherini. Beethoven. Brahms.† 11.25, News.

ATV

11.30 am, Mr Piper. 12.00, Thames. 3.00, *Film:* The Crooked Web, with Frank Lovejoy, Mari Blanchard. 4.25, Thames. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, London. 7.30, Hawaii Five-O. 8.30, London. 11.00, Film: The Werewolf, with Don Megowan, Joyce Holden.

Southern

11.15 am, Hammy Hamster. *11.30, The Rose Isle. 12.00,* Thames. 2.00 pm, Women Only. 2.30, Thames. 3.00, Film: Law and Disorder, with Michael Redgrave, Robert Morley, Elizabeth Sellars.* 4.25, Thames. 5.25, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.35, Husband of the Year. 7.05, McCloud. 8.30, Love Thy Neighbour. 9.00, London. 10.30, Southern Report. 11.00, Southern News Extra. 11.10 Police Story. 12.05 am, Untamed World. 12.35, Weather, Guideline.

Grampian

11.30 am, The Rose Isle. 12.00, Thames. 3.00 pm, Film, Men, with Marlon Brando, Jack Webb.* 4.20, Thames. 6.00, Grampian News. 6.10, Grampian Week. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Film, Johnny Nobody, with Nigel Patrick, Aldo Ray. 8.30, London. 10.30, Kenneth McKellar. 11.00, The Road West. 11.55, Evening Prayers.

4

6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming Today. 6.40, Prayer for the Day. 6.45, Today. 6.50, News. 6.55, Weather. 7.00, News. 7.27, Sportsdesk. 7.35, Today's Papers. 7.45, Thought for the Day. 7.55, Weather. 8.00, News. 8.27, Sportsdesk. 8.35, Today's Papers. 8.45, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, Voice of the People. 10.00, News. 10.05, Checkpoint. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story: Beau Sammy. 11.00, News. 11.05, *50* Years of Royal Broadcasts: Part 3. 1945 to 1973. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, Twenty Questions. 1.00, The World at One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen With Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: Long After Summer. 4.00, News. 4.05, Any Answers? 4.35, Story: Hard Times, final instalment. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.50, Financial Report. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.15, *Brain of Britain 1975: West of* England. 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, News Desk. 7.30, Pick of the Week. 8.30, Any Questions? 9.15, Letter from America. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 10.00, The World Tonight. 10.45, Book at Bedtime: The Truth about "Pygmalion", final instalment. 11.00, Financial World. 11.15, Today in Parliament. 11.25, Week Ending . . . 11.40, News. 12.01 am. Inshore forecast.

BBC Radio London, local and national news, entertainment, sport, *music.* 94.9 VHF, 206 M.

London Broadcasting, 24-hour news and information station. 97.3 VHF, 261 M.

Capital Radio, 24-hour music, news and features station, 95.8 VHF, 194 M.

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Box No replies should be addressed to:

The Times,
PO Box 7,
New Printing House Square,
Gray's Inn Road,
London WC1X 8EZ

Deadline for cancellations and alterations to copy (except for proofed advertisements) is 13.00 hrs prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation this Stop Number must be quoted. PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

". . . Whom have I in heaven but thee? and there is none upon earth that I desire beside thee."—Psalm 73 : 25.

BIRTHS

BLACKBURN.—On 11th April, at the Royal Bucks Hospital, to *Juliet (née Lebon) and Roger—a* daughter (Celia Helen), sister to Mark and Giles.

DAVIS.—On 16 April, at the Westminster Hospital, to Vanessa (née Beale) and *Peter Davis*—a son.

FIELD-MARSHAM.—On April 4 at 59, Dosborough St. *West*, Toronto, to Lindsey, wife of Rupert Field-Marsham—a son.

GOLDSTONE.—On April 17th, 1975, to Anna (née Pinnington) and Michael—a son (Sampson Robert).

GOUGH.—On 15th April at The Westminster Hospital to Sharon (née Gurney) and Simon—a splendid son (Samuel Gurney).

HUGHES.—On April 14, to Susan and Christopher at Ensom, England—a daughter (Debra Susan), a sister to Jonathan Peter.

HUNTER.—On April 17th at St. Thomas's Hospital to Rozanthe (née Hine-Haycock) and Timothy Hunter—a daughter (Ulla Jane).

JUDD.—On April 16, at the Lindo Wing, St. Mary's, W.2., to Jan (née Fraser) and Lionel — a daughter (Alexandra Katie) a sister for Edward.

LITTLEWOOD.—On April 15th, at 25 The Charter Road, Woodford Green, to Vivien and Michael—a daughter, Helen Mary, a sister *for Adrian.*

MUNDY.—On 16th April, 1975, in Munich, to Viv (née Lang) and Neil—a daughter (Helen Elizabeth).

WILLIAMSON.—On 14th April, in Sydney, to Margaret and Alastair. —*a second son* (Guthrie John).

ADOPTIONS

BOND.—By Sara and Michael Bond, a daughter, Alesia Clare, now aged 15 months, a sister for Colin.

PARK.—By Anne and Ian Park—a son, Adam Edward William, born 12th October, 1974.

MARRIAGES

BARDSLEY : CRAWFORD. — At Cerne Abbas, on April 14th, Frank Bardsley to Anna Crawford.

EAGAN : GILCHRIST.—On Saturday, April 12, 1975, at St. Peter's Church, Salcombe Regis, between Lieutenant Simon Eagan, elder son of Colonel and Mrs. D. M. R. Eagan, of Camberley, *and Nina, only daughter of* Colonel and Mrs. D. A. Gilchrist, of Sidmouth and Iver.

ELLVERS : BAKER BAKER. — On Saturday, 12th April, at St. Saviour's Church, London, Ian, son of Mr. F. V. Elvers and Mrs. H. Dix and Katharine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Baker Baker. The Rt. Rev. Hedley Burrows officiated, assisted by Mr. F. H. Andresan.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

MAYS : MILLMAN.—On April 18, *1925 at St. John's Church, Blackheath.* Stanley Mays to Lilian Millman. Now at 65 Dyne Road, N.W.6.

TOBITT : REYNOLDS.—On 18th April, 1925, at St. Luke's Church, Woodside, S.E.25, Lionel Edward Tobitt to Cila Reynolds.

DEATHS

ALLT.—On April 17th, 1975, peacefully in her sleep, Elsie May (née Cooper), *aged 80 years at Ditchlings*, Harborough Hill, West Chiltington, Pulborough, Sussex. Beloved wife of the late Wilfrid Greenhouse Allt, C.B.E., C.V.O., and dear mother of Vera and Patsy. Cremation at Worthing Crematorium, 11.30 a.m., Wednesday, April 23rd. Donations if desired to The Musicians Benevolent Fund, 16 Ogle St., London, W.1.

BOLIAU.—On Monday, 14th April, 1975, in The Royal Marsden, after a long and bravely borne *illness, Ana Maria (Ocejo-Saiz)*, wife of Willy and mother of Ricardo. Funeral will be held in Madrid.

BOWDEN.—On April 11th, Christopher Colin, husband of Susan, father of Antony, Clare and Lucy. No flowers or letters, please.

CAWTHORNE.—On the 16th April, 1975, in hospital at Eltham, Lilian Eve Blanche, wife of the late Sir Terence Cawthorne, F.R.C.S., Aural Surgeon, and dearly loved mother of Gordon and Annabel. Cremation at Eltham Crematorium at *3.20 p.m., Tuesday, 22nd* April. Flowers to Chappell & Sons, Eltham. Enquiries to Sevenoaks 53418.

CRAIG.—On April 12th, 1975, peacefully, in hospital, Margaret Elizabeth Craig, wife of Dr *William Johnston Craig, of Much* Hadham. Funeral has taken place, but donations in her memory, if desired, may be sent to Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.

DAVID.—On the 16th April, at her home, 27 Cathedral Rd., Cardiff, Frances Kate David, *only daughter* of the late Charles and Kate Sunkey. Resting at Roath Court Funeral Home, Newport Rd., Cardiff, until the funeral service at St. Catherine's Church, Cardiff, on Tuesday, at 2.45 p.m., afterwards at Thornhill Crematorium. Family flowers only.

DRESS.—On Friday, April 11, Michael Dress, of Cornwall Gdns., S.W.7, beloved son of Professor and Mrs W. Dress, of Berlin. Funeral service in Berlin.

FOULKES-ROBERTS. — On 15th *April, 1975, in hospital at* Denbigh, Eleanor Alida Mary ("Ella"), Foulkes-Roberts, aged 81, of Dolseren, Denbigh, daughter of the late Arthur Foulkes-Roberts, of Denbigh.

GALLAHER.—On April 17th, 1975, at Ab-Bourne Cottage, Amersham Rd., Chalfont St. Giles, *Buckinghamshire*, Leslie Gerald, aged 72, beloved father of Pamela and Christopher. Funeral service at Parish Church, Wednesday, 23rd April at 12.15 p.m.

GRAHAM.—On April 5, 1975, suddenly, in Nairobi, Gladys, *beloved wife of Nigel Graham*, of Kiganjo, Kenya.

GUEST.—On 15th April, at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, William Guest, aged 83, born in Normanton, formerly History Master at Lord Williams's Grammar School, Thame.

GWYER.—*On Wednesday, April* 16th, at St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester, Margaret, widow of Herbert Linford Gwyer, sometime Bishop of George, South Africa. Funeral on Tuesday, April 22nd, at St. Mary's, Whyke, Chichester, at 2.30 p.m. Flowers to Edward White & Son Ltd., 6 South Pallant, Chichester.

HIRST.—On 16 April, at the Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1, Geoffrey James Jesson, of 13 Cadogan Sq., S.W.1, husband of Joan. If desired, donations to hospital in lieu of flowers.

JOHNS, MINNIE EMILY CROFT.—Peacefully, at Parkside Nursing Home, Kingston Hill, on the 12th April just before her 107th Birthday. The last surviving daughter *of the late Captain Thomas Johns* of 63rd Regiment (Crimea) and Sister of the late Robert Sherriffe Johns, of West Acton, and Sister of the late Percy Frederick Johns of Smithfields, SW18, and Great-niece of Sir George Porter of Dublin, and a dearly loved Aunt *of her nephews and nieces. Friends* please accept this as the only intimation. Funeral private. Family flowers only.—R.I.P.

KILLEN.—On 17th April, 1975, peacefully at home, Marian Scottiswood, of Little Stone Wall, Cranleigh, Surrey, widow of *Harold Killen, and mother of* Judith Swinton. Cremation Guildford Thursday, 24th April, 4 p.m.

LLEWELLYN SMITH.—On 10th April, quickly and peacefully, at Albi, France, Harold Wyatt Llewellyn Smith, M.C., Headmaster (retired) of St. Marylebone Grammar School, aged 68. Buried at Albi, 14th April. Memorial Service at St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London, W.C.2, on Tuesday, 20th May, at 12 noon.

MACANDREW. — On 17th April, 1975, suddenly, Rachel Mary of 25 Limes Avenue, Barley, dear sister of Mrs Alexis Charles.

MESSER.—On April 15, 1975, at Queen Alexandra's Military Hospital, London, Major R. Messer, M.B.E., R.A.O.C., dearly loved husband of Irene. Funeral and interment at St. Barbara's *Church, Deepcut, Camberley, on* April 22, at 2.45 p.m.

MORRIS.—On 15th April, 1975, suddenly, at 36a Bruntsfield Road, Edinburgh, Marjorie Morris, widow of Alfred. Funeral private, no flowers or letters.

MUNRO FRASER, IRENE.—Beloved wife of John and mother of Alison and Hugh, peacefully in her sleep at home, 126 Whitehouse Common Road, Sutton Coldfield. Private cremation. No flowers, please, but if desired, donations to Dr. Barnardo's.

NICHOLSON.—On 17th April, 1975, William Ernest, passed quietly away at his home, The Laurels, Baltonsborough, Glastonbury, Master Mariner, aged 64 years.

OATHAM.—On 16th April, suddenly at Lyme Regis, Montague Charles Oatham, aged 45, beloved husband of Kate. Funeral arrangements to be announced later.

PAGET.—On April 17th, 1975, at 27 Albert Hall Mansions, S.W.7, peacefully, Germaine, widow of Major J. B. Paget. Requiem Mass, Brompton Oratory, Monday, 21st *April, at 11 a.m.* Funeral private, no flowers.

PATON.—On 17th April, 1975, at a hospital in Perth, Edwin James Paton, M.B.E. (late of the Ministry of Information, London), of 40 Albany Ter., London. Dearly loved brother of *Alice Crawford.* Service in C.W.S. Parlour, 95 Morrin St., Springburn, Glasgow, on Monday, 21st inst., at 12.45 p.m. Funeral thereafter to Craigton Cemetery, Glasgow, arriving 1.30 p.m.

PORTER.—On Thursday 17th April, 1975, Air Vice Marshal Cedric Ernest Victor, C.B.E., peacefully at Newbury Hospital in his 81st year. Funeral at Greenham Parish Church, Newbury, 2.30 p.m. Monday, April 21. Flowers to Messrs. Camp Hopson, Northbrook Street, Newbury.

RODWELL.—On April 16th, 1975, peacefully, after a short illness, at Budleigh Salterton, Dorothy Irene Spencer, aged 85 years, widow of Lt.-Col. Reginald Mandeville Rodwell, Royal Ulster Rifles. Cremation at Exeter on Tuesday, April 22nd at 12 noon, followed by a memorial service and interment of ashes at Woodbury Parish Church *at 3.30 p.m.* Donations (if desired) to R.U.K.B.A. or D.G.A.A., c/o J. W. Palmer, Funeral Directors, 45-47 High Street, Budleigh Salterton, Devon.

ROOTHH-TRACEY.—On 15th April Constance, beloved mother of Susanna and grandmother of Amarilla and Sam. Private cremation.

SPRAGGS.—On 17th April, 1975, peacefully in a West Sussex nursing home, Margaret, widow of Henry Victor Spraggs, M.B.E., and beloved mother of *Doreen* (Rackham) and Desmond. Funeral private. No flowers, please, but donations, if desired, to The Sudan Government Pension Supplementation Fund, 2 The Grange, Mere, Wilts. R.I.P.

***STEPHENS.*—On April 17th, 1975,** Edith Laura, widow of Rev. Edward Stephens, of Frome, Somerset. Cremation private.

STRATTON.—On 29th March, 1975, Elfrida Joanna (née Drew), widow of Hugh Stratton, late of Stert, Wiltshire. Much beloved.

WHELON.—On 16th April, 1975, peacefully, in hospital, Charles Eric (David) Whelon, of Heatherside, Nately Scures, aged 89. Funeral private. Memorial service at Nately Scures Church, *Wednesday,* 23rd April, at 6.30 p.m.

WHITEHEAD.—On April 17th 1975, suddenly, in Folkestone, Reine Eugenie (Babs), widow of Arthur Whitehead; dearly loved sister of Evelyn Knowles and William Stormont. Funeral private. No flowers, please.

WHITTERON, BERNARD, 55 Ethelbert Close, Bromley, Kent, 16th April, 1975, at his home after short illness. Funeral, Beckenham Crematorium, Kent, Wednesday, 23rd April, 12.40. No flowers, please; donations to Friends of Farnborough Hospital, Kent.

WOOD.—On April 17th, 1975, peacefully at Thames Bank nursing home, Grace (Alu), widow of Lt.-General Sir Ernest Wood and dearly loved mother of Audrey and Viv. Loved by all who knew her. Funeral private.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BUXTON.—The Service of Thanksgiving for the life of the late Irene Marguerite Buxton will be at 3 p.m. on 26 April at the Church of St. Mary Avington, followed by interment at St. John Baptist, Itchen Abbas. No flowers, by request. Donations to Cancer Research Foundation of Cheshire Homes. Informal dress.

IN MEMORIAM

CHRISTIE-MILLER, MAJOR EDWARD, 18th April, 1967. To his beloved memory, always.—Beatrice.

HALL, DAVID, died April 18, 1974. In loving memory.—Mummy and Dad, Catherine and Sally.

HOPE, MILDRED THOMPSON, 18th April, her birthday anniversary. —Frederick, Vivienne, and Colin.

IN HUMBLE GRATITUDE to the Creator for Abd-ru-shin (Oscar Ernst Bernhardt), Author of the Grail Message, "In the Light of Truth", on the 100th anniversary of his birth in Bischofswerda, Saxony, on April 18th, 1875.

LLOYD-WILLIAMS, TREVOR.—In treasured and ever loving memory.—Joan.

MOUNTAIN, *JACK.—To Jack, on his birthday.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MRS. PAMELA BELL, of *Shrub Cottage, The Green, Hatfield* Peverel, Essex, is deeply grateful for the many expressions of sympathy she has received from friends following the recent sad loss of Tony.

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MEMORIAL PLAQUES. — Stained Glass Windows. Booklet Free.—G. Maile & Son, 10-12 The Borough, Canterbury, Kent.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DO YOU COMMUTE, or do you wish to commute? If you wish to commute, look out for The Times Commuter Homes feature on Friday, May 9th, or if you're commuting already—but thinking of moving on—sell your property through this special property *feature.—Phone 01-278 9251 for* more details (plus an extra 10 per cent discount).

ALL WHO HAVE HELD Commissions (regular or temporary) in *the Armed Forces,* and their wives or widows, are eligible to use King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers (Sister Agnes's), Beaumont Street, W.1. We appeal for donations and legacies to help us maintain the low charges of this independent hospital.

KATMANDU FOR CHRISTMAS 1966?—Researcher would like to contact anyone on the Hippy Trail to India, '65, '66, '67 for magazine article.—Box 2054 M, The Times.

LUXURY goods up 0 per cent. See Holidays and Villas section.

CAN YOU GIVE *some old gold,* silver or jewellery to help War on Want in its campaign against world poverty? The need for help is urgent. Please send to Ray Haward, War on Want, 467 Caledonian Rd., London, N.7. Thank You!

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 27

ANNOUNCEMENTS

VIETNAM—CAMBODIA

OVER 3,000,000 CHILDREN

NEED HELP

UNICEF with its experienced staff continues to give aid in all areas of Vietnam and Cambodia in co-operation with the controlling governments. Special food for children, drugs, medical equipment, shelter material and clothing already delivered and more en route by sea and air to Hanoi-Haiphong and Saigon but MUCH MORE IS NEEDED.

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If you wish a receipt please send S.A.E. and help us to make every penny count.

U.K. COMPANIES ENTERING THE U.S. MARKET

The American Embassy in London is sponsoring, on behalf of the National Association *of State Development* Agencies, Washington, D.C., a one day seminar on "Corporate Opportunities in the U.S.A.", to be held on May 2nd at the Royal Lancaster Hotel, London. It is intended for Senior Businessmen who *are primarily, but not exclusively,* from manufacturing industry.

The objectives of the Seminar are:

1 To provide an up-to-date briefing on the U.S. Ad*ministration's attitude* towards direct investment in the U.S.A. by foreign companies.
2 To provide background information about the U.S. economy.
3 *To describe in detail* the services and advice available to foreign investors before, during and after the completion of the investment project.
4 To create an opportunity *for participants to meet and* discuss with the representatives of individual State Development Agencies and NASDA, the prospects for investment in their areas.

The fee for this Seminar is £20 per head. For a registration form and *further details,* please telephone Sally Crossland at Conference Services Limited, 01-499 1101.

CANCER RESEARCH

The Imperial Cancer Research Fund's urgent investigation of Cancer needs your support now.

Please help by sending a donation, or "In Memoriam" *gift to:*

THE IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND
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P. & B. DELAYS

Wednesday, 23rd April, 1975

Society of Authors Members *are* urged to assemble at 38 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (Ministry of Arts) at 10.30 a.m. Details from John Coleby at the Society.

01-373 6642

ESTATE AGENTS. Do you have more properties than buyers or more buyers than properties? Whichever is the case, The Times has the ideal answer for you. Advertise in The Times Estate Agents' Directory every month and ensure a captive audience. The Rates are very economical. 4 lines for only £4.16.—Phone 01-278 9251 for more details.

COMMUTING, Retiring, Relocating, moving for any reason whatsoever—the Thames Valley has lots to offer. In order to give you a chance to see a selection of properties in this area The Times is producing a spotlight on The Thames Valley on Friday, May 9th. And if you have a property there to advertise phone 01-278 9251 for more details.

THE LADY HOARE TRUST has moved from London to 7 North Street, Midhurst, Sussex. Please continue your support by delivering or posting first class clothing to L.H.T. Shops Ltd., Church Hill, Midhurst, Sussex. POSTAGE REFUNDED IF REQUESTED.

INTERESTING TEACHING POSITION Suffolk.—See Public & Educational Appts.

ZELLA 9 Phil Greenwood etchings.—See Art Exhibitions.

PRE 1930 CLOTHING urgently wanted. C. of L. Children's Soc. 4.5 5025.

HAPPIER LIVES for lonely old people can be provided by your will. Please include a bequest for the National Benevolent Fund for the Aged, 3 Liverpool Street, London, EC2.

***IF MUSIC** is the food of love, then* the Epicure Column in The Times Saturday Bazaar is the Moonlight Sonata.

MUSIC STUDIOS. For details see today's Services column.

UNCOMMITTED, fifty year old, seeks worthwhile commitment at *home or abroad. Free July.* Box 2079 M, The Times.

WANTED.—Farm, ... and north of London—See Land for Sale.

40 FT. Victory ketch building. 8 per cent VAT. See Yachts & Boats.

PIANO.—Store your grand.—See for Sales and Wants.

CHARITY.—Part-time Secretary, E.C.4.—See Sec. Appts.

SUPERB art gallery showroom to let, Belgravia. See Comm. & Ind. shop premises.

LEARN A LANGUAGE this summer —See services.

HOUSE/APARTMENT CLEANING. See *Home Services.*

HELP CONQUER CANCER with a Legacy. Legacies and Covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign will support many worthwhile research projects. The campaign is the largest single supporter of research into all *forms of cancer, including leukaemia,* in the U.K. Details from Dept. TNL, Cancer Research Campaign, Freepost, London, SW1Y 5YT.

EXAMS in '75? See Talbot Rice under Services.

CARPETS, ex-Exhibition—Sapphire Carpets—See Sales & Wants.

CITY APARTMENTS as featured in Ideal Homes.—See Rentals Col.

LABELS, LABELS, LABELS, all styles.—See Business Services.

CONTACT NEEDS volunteer drivers to take out old people one Sunday afternoon a month. 01-[illegible]

LAUNCHING INTO LONDON. Superior serviced bedsits with ... [illegible] ... See Queens Gate ad. in Rentals column.

ROB INGLIS is playing charades at Williams birthday party next Sunday and Monday in Southwark. Ring 01-928 [illegible] for details.

ST. ANDREWS, FIFE.—Desirable town centre flat.—See Country Props.

DOCUMENTARY FILM CO. seeks commissions ... [illegible] ... —See Business Notices.

A.A. LOVE YOU. All the time. Letter to O ... [illegible] Day, N.P.

GYPSY CARAVAN HIRE.—See U.K. Hols.

MORPETH YMCA.—Interesting history about the Association sought. Please contact Secretary, Dark Lane, Morpeth, Northumberland.

GERMAN Managing Director needs English tuition.—See Educational Courses.

DIRECT DEMOCRACY, retaining the constitution, 20,000 words, in need of a publisher. Peter Cadogan, 1 Hampstead Hill Gardens, N.W.3.

WANTED, Assistant for International Politics Research. 2-3 months. See Gen. Vacs.

PART-TIME Audio Secretary, Knightsbridge. See Sec. Appts.

RESIDENT MANAGERESS for Guest House. See Sec. Gen. Vacs.

CAMDEN TOWN. Furnished offices to let.—See Offices.

SAVE £££'s on office equipment. Slough & Son. Sales & Wants.

FURNITURE manufacturer has capacity. See Business Opportunities.

TASTEFULLY FURNISHED FLAT required by American gentleman—See Property Wanted.

LONDON family of 5 wish to share weekend cottage. — See Country Property.

SAINTS, SINNERS needed with spare £50,000 to buy isolated property with land. Lease or *donate to project training urban* boys, meaning of sustained hard work for common good. Mountbatten Adventure, St. Marys Rd., Langley, Slough, Berks. Slough (75) 43062.

CAMDEN ARTS CENTRE. Antiques Fair until 19th April. A unique Hampstead event. 11.30-7.30—See Art Exhibitions.

FLY HIGH! Secretary in aviation. See Sec. Appts.

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COTTAGES OR HOUSES. Cornwall, Cotswolds, Devon, Dorset, Essex, Hants, I.o.W., Kent, London, *Oxfordshire, Powys, Shropshire,* Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Wilts. Property for sale Devon, Glasgow, Wilts.—Darmead Ltd., 83 Kensington High St., London, W.8. 4SU. 01-937 9798/3264.

LUXURY SELF-CATERING Norfolk farm bungalow, c.h., etc. Sleeps 5. Available April 19th to May 17th, June 21st to July 12th and September 13th onwards, from £45 p.w. Litcham (032 876) 277.

PICK RASPBERRIES in Scotland mid-July/mid-Aug. Large s.a.e. to Vac. Work, 9 Park End St., Oxford.

SNOW! SNOW! SNOW!—Fantastic conditions in Scotland, weekends from £17.50.—[illegible] end Ski Club, 01-730 0451.

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LIME TREE HOTEL [illegible] bury Street, S.W.1, nr. Air Terminals & Victoria Coach Station. 1st breakfast 6.15. Fire Cert. 730 8191.

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(continued on page 27)

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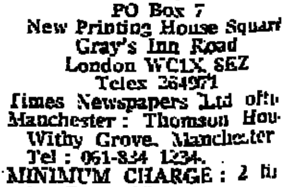

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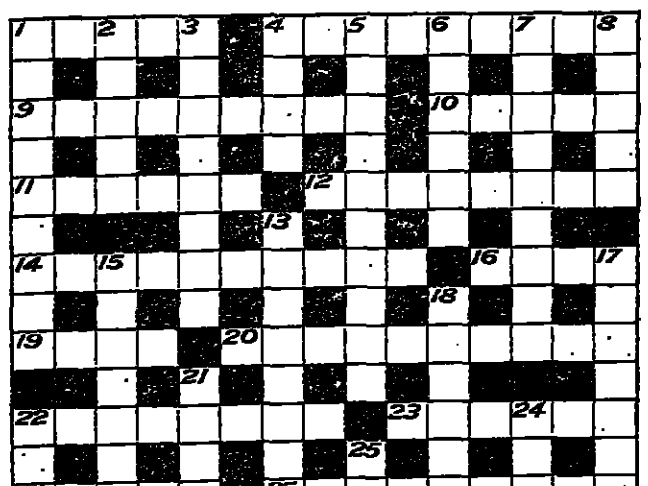
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 13,971



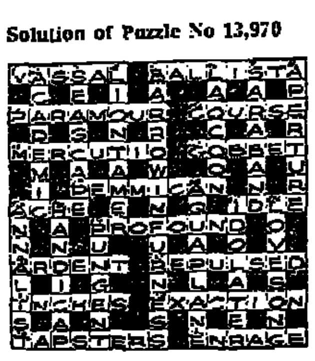
ACROSS

1 Browning girl—a successful examinee? (5).
4 Watches shouting? (9).
9 Means to be in time to change without delay (9).
10 Tramp's burden? (5).
11 Protect house when at home? Certainly (6).
12 He's sure to make a hit—or was! (4, 4).
14 Bored by return of free trade? (10).
16 Part of car needs polishing? (4).
19 Search the sweet-store, perhaps (4).
20 Does he produce more unions—or strikers? (10).
22 We might look at them for a time (3-5).
23 Writer whose young hero was part Spanish (6).
26 Clubs for old criminals? (5).
27 Little girl gets flourish of trumpets in US resort (9).
28 Fresh egg—a change from fruit (9).
29 Colour that is seen on back of this duck (5).

DOWN

1 Bitter invective by man in charge, about piano (9).
2 Elicits information on causes of inflation? (5).
3 Sort of shelter in Nora's den perhaps (8).
4 See about morning paper? (4).
5 Social order (10).
6 Bill appears to yield assent (6).
7 Mundane job—fortification (9).
8 Great explorer! (5).
13 White House in the Dark Continent (10).
15 Feature followed by Julius Caesar (5, 4).
17 RTO replaced adviser—he's a pest (9).
18 Muir team needs changes, not fully developed (8).
21 Some point in putting up this sort of hut? (6).
22 Drink in David's hand (5).
24 Debauchee and ex-copper went over the border (5).
25 Inconceivable, formerly (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 13,970



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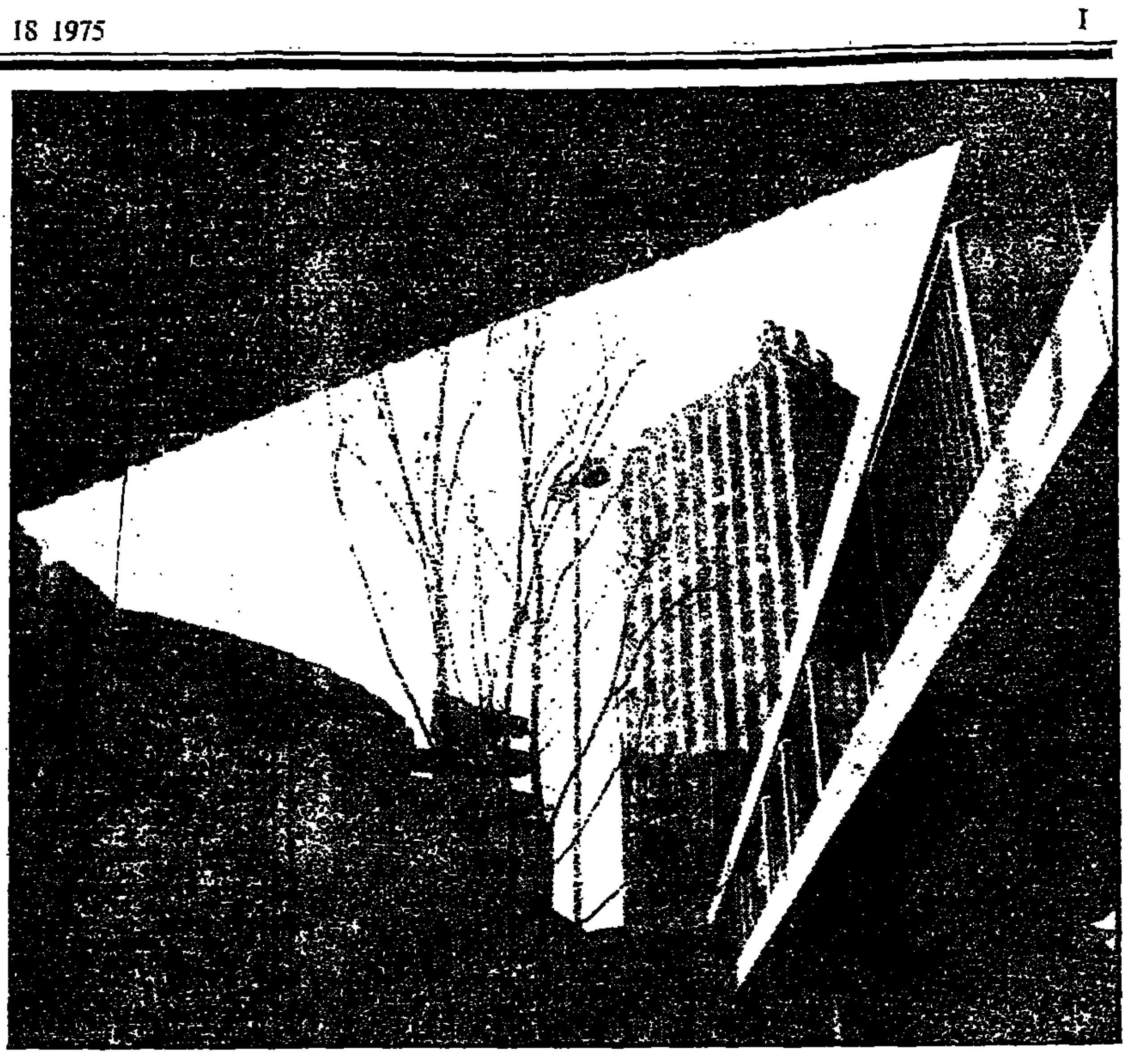
LYONS

a Special Report



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y finds it easier to change skyline than out-of-date image

les Hargrove

Lyons city fathers alized, it is much change the skyline than to change its he image of Lyons Lyonnais is not particularly in and it is sadly out The trouble is that, of their 2,000-year- utation as traders inessmen, they are at selling them- "Lyonnais — hide —", an old local says. Henri Béraud, it-wing polemicist native of Lyons, its "tall houses the rain and rapacity".

the city—a dull manufacturing and metropolis, located aughty confluent of ne and Saône, un- g and shut in on ind those tall dingy Béraud wrote of. Frenchmen its only redeeming feature is its gastronomy, which might *just prompt* the hurried traveller in quest of sun and sea to tarry a while over a *meal on his way through to* the south.

Then the Lyonnais; they are regarded as puritanical, solid, reserved, dour, calculating, with cold commonsense, unostentatious to the point of meanness, entirely absorbed in work—the very opposite of the carefree, exuberant, unreliable Marseillais. The old Lyons families of the *soyeux*, like the old "Chartrons" wine dynasties of Bordeaux, had the reputation of keeping themselves strictly to themselves.

It is no wonder that Lyons has been often described as a rather English city; and the Lyonnais temperament, as one of them told me, as rather British, though in his eyes this was distinctly a compliment. It is true, however, that it requires an *effort to appreciate* that Lyons is a southern city, well beyond that great geo*graphical, climatic, cultural,* and psychological dividing line of the Loire. But it is closer to Geneva than to Aix spiritually, a fact which explains both its strength and lack of warmth.

The classic image of Lyons and the Lyonnais is not entirely devoid of foundation. There was, and still is, some truth in it. But the city and its inhabitants are changing more rapidly than the old clichés and stereotypes. The dingy facades lining the banks of the Rhône and Saône are still there. But beyond them, the sprawling city of 1,500,000 inhabitants, the second largest in France, looks like a huge building site.

The streets of the old town are torn up by the excavations of the Métro, which will run from north to south. Expressways and flyovers line the banks of the Rhône. The motorway from Paris to Marseilles cuts right through the centre of the city and the Fourvière hill from east to west, *and a* four-carriageway ring road still under construction girds it to the *south and east. New resi*dential areas with tall blocks of flats have been built to *the east, beyond* La Guillotière, in the districts of La Duchère, the Etats-Unis and Ménival.

A sort of "Manhattan on the Rhône" has sprung up *on the 75-acre site of an old* cavalry barracks only just over a mile from the heart of Lyons, with multi-storey blocks of glass and steel, the largest commercial centre and the largest public library in Europe with two million volumes, an imposing auditorium which the Lyonnais sarcastically call the "armoured vehicle" because of its shape, a hotel tower of 500ft, and 500,000 sq ft of office space, shops, banks, and homes to prevent it from becoming a desert at night.

Massive wall of concrete

Slum districts of old *tumbled-down buildings are* being cleared, and more houses, schools, crèches, old people's homes, swimming pools and gymnasia have been or are being built. The Renaissance Lyons, on the banks of the Saône, at the foot of Fourvière, round the St Jean Cathedral, is being carefully restored without being turned into a museum. But even in the old city, the new is being grafted on to the old, often under protest.

On the Cours de Verdun, north of the central station, a massive wall of concrete, known locally as the Maginot Line, is destined to accommodate a bus station, a Métro station, the motorway, and other facilities, like a huge layer cake. The silk industry has become one of the less important of the manifold activities of Lyons and its region, the most important industrial centre after Paris; and gastronomy, though definitely "worth a detour" in the consecrated words of the *Michelin Guide*, is not its chief claim to fame.

The mentality of the Lyonnais is also undergoing transformation. The solid *traditional virtues,* regard for hard work, the dislike of ostentation, the down-to-*earth matter-of-factness, in* fact, remain. But a younger generation is fertilizing the traditional stock, and is playing an increasing part in the affairs of the city, though not in its politics. It is ambitious, go-ahead, anxious to get the best out of life, resolutely modern and outward-looking, European and international.

The *old Lyonnais* silk families have been dethroned, and a strong wind of change is blowing down the twin valleys of the Rhône and Saône. This was inevitable because two thirds of the population increase in the past 10 years—the highest in France—was due to immigration from other parts of the country, which shows that life in Lyons is not as unattractive to either workers or managers as the rest of France still likes to think.

Perhaps what has changed least about the Lyonnais is their politics. Already in the nineteenth century the poet Lamartine wrote that Lyons had throughout its history "often produced a great people, rarely great men". The politics of Lyons are not on a par with its role in the national economy—and have not been for the past two decades, since the death of Edouard Herriot.

None of its deputies or senators, with one exception, that of M Jacques Soustelle, is a national figure. And the Left, which has been in opposition for years, can put up no real challenger of stature. The city is ruled by a council entirely sub*servient* to its mayor, M Louis Pradel, and made up of a mixture of centrists, *Gaullists, liberal* conservatives, in the best radical socialist tradition, which *dominated the life and poli*tics of the Third Republic.

The council is also not very young, as one of the deputy mayors readily admitted. The city does not *suffer from this* political gerontocracy. M Pradel is one of the best mayors in *France,* continually reelected for the past 18 years. His position is unassailable. But perhaps part of the reason for the hardy life of the old stereotypes about Lyons is the poor provincial figure it cuts in national politics.

Though the two do not necessarily go together, men are so made that a great political figure—like M Chaban-Delmas in Bordeaux, or M Gaston Defferre in Marseilles — would make more convincing the ambitions of Lyons to become a second French economic capital and a *leading Euro*pean commercial business and banking centre, on a par with *Milan,* Geneva, Brussels or Frankfurt. It is just such man Lyons needs, an opposition leader told me—and the search is on for one.

If Lyons became a second economic capital, this, in the opinion of the Lyonnais, would only be its due. In Roman times it was the most important town in Gaul. In the Middle Ages, it became a leading European religious, commercial and banking centre, with its internationally known Sample Fair. During the Italian wars of the Renaissance, it was for long spells the political capital, and might at a pinch, the Lyonnais say, have dethroned Paris.

It was the most brillant *and prosperous period in* Lyons's history, but the Reformation and Wars of *Religion spelled its decline*. The silk industry, however, introduced new heights of *prosperity and the Industrial* Revolution launched its manufacturing vocation. *Most of the* leading French industrial and commercial firms and groups like Rhône-Poulenc, Berliet, Péchiney, BSN, the Crédit Lyonnais, had their origins in Lyons, or the Lyons region, and before the First World War their headquarters were also there, until the excessive political and administrative centralization of France between the wars forced them to move their centres of decision to Paris. Last but not least, it was the Resistance capital during the German occupation.

M Jérôme Monod, the head of the Datar, the influential regional planning administration, said at Lyons recently: "It is high time to shake off the old *complexes of a capital* which has lapsed back into provincialism, and give it *new ambitions which* will link up again with its past."

Slow to realize potential

M Monod went on to enumerate the three concrete conditions of the international vocation of Lyons: its geographical location, its industrial and commercial base, *its historic tradition,* and the experience of its inhabitants. "Few urban *regions in France will com*bine, at short notice, as many assets as the Lyons *region", he emphasized.* M Monod had to spare the susceptibilities of other French regions. The fact is that only Lyons is at all credible as a national or international centre in competition with Paris. And it has some assets which Paris does not possess.

The Lyonnais themselves were slow to realize this potential international role of their city; foreigners appreciated it faster than they did themselves. The initiative and *the drive came* from the Paris planners, and they had to apply a good *deal of persistent* nudging—the Part-Dieu international centre, for instance, was originally designed as a housing estate. But now they are wholeheartedly converted. It flatters their pride more to think of Lyons in terms of an international city than of a second capital of France, the more so as they have always had something of a complex about Paris.

The economic assets of Lyons and its region are obvious. Industrially and commercially, it is the second most important in the country after the Paris region. Lyons and the Rhône-Alpes account roughly for 10 per cent of the area, the population, the industry, and the agriculture of the country.

It is the area of France with the fastest rate of growth. It has a high and deserved industrial tradition, resting on three main bases — metallurgy and engineering, chemicals and textiles (half the French production of man-made fibres)—and distributed between large and small firms. Its population is better educated than the French average, highly skilled, adaptable, young (the average age is 33) and rapidly increasing.

In the field of industrial and medical research, Lyons and its region, including Grenoble, are on a par with Paris. There are 150 university laboratories in Lyons and 13,000 research workers in the Rhône-Alpes region, or 10 per cent of the total for the whole country. In the next 20 years, the region will be foremost in nuclear research and development, with a production of *20,000 MW by a network of* five power stations on the upper Rhône.

The commercial base is also impressive, and its rapid growth (27 per cent *in the past five years or* twice as many jobs created as in industry) is changing the face of Lyons, as much *as M Pradel's building pro*gramme. Lyons has the most developed banking and industrial consultancy services in France after Paris, and comes second in the country in computer capacity, though it is still far behind the capital.

In 10 years, 18 banks have set up branches in Lyons, including eight foreign ones, two of them American. In 1967, there was no modern office space available in Lyons. By 1973, nearly 100,000 sq metres had been made available, and this was doubled in 1974. The trend is so rapid that some doubts have been raised whether it can all be commercialized.

Finally, the Lyons region provides a local market of nearly five million cus*tomers and of 27 million* within three hours' drive. In addition to its industrial and *commercial* assets, Lyons has an unusually favourable position at the centre of a highly-developed network of *international* communications. It is the hub of a pattern of international motorways, part of which is already completed, linked with northern Europe and the Mediterranean. Later it will be linked with Italy, Switzerland and Germany, when the Fréjus tunnel to Turin is completed in 1978, the Geneva motorway in 1980 and the Mulhouse-Bonn road about the same time. By 1978 the Rhône will be canalized for 1,350-ton international standard barges to Chalon. The Rhine-Rhône link through *Mulhouse is due to be com*pleted by 1982.

Last Saturday, M Giscard *d'Estaing inaugurated* the new Lyons international airport at Satolas, about 20 km *east of Lyons,* which will link the city directly, without the present refuelling stops required, with the United States and South America, and all the economic centres in Europe. It might seem a big gamble to inaugurate a new airport in times of increased fuel costs and dwindling air traffic but Satolas is expected to become a very important air freight centre, since Geneva, for environmental reasons, cannot cope with night traffic. Finally, by the 1980s a high-speed turbo-prop rail service will cover the 461 km to Paris in two hours.

Lyons' position as the second most important commercial and industrial centre in France is already unchallenged. But it is not sufficient to wish it an international role for this to come about. As M Chemain, the director of the Aderly, the association for the development of the *Lyons region, the local* authorities, the chambers of commerce and the

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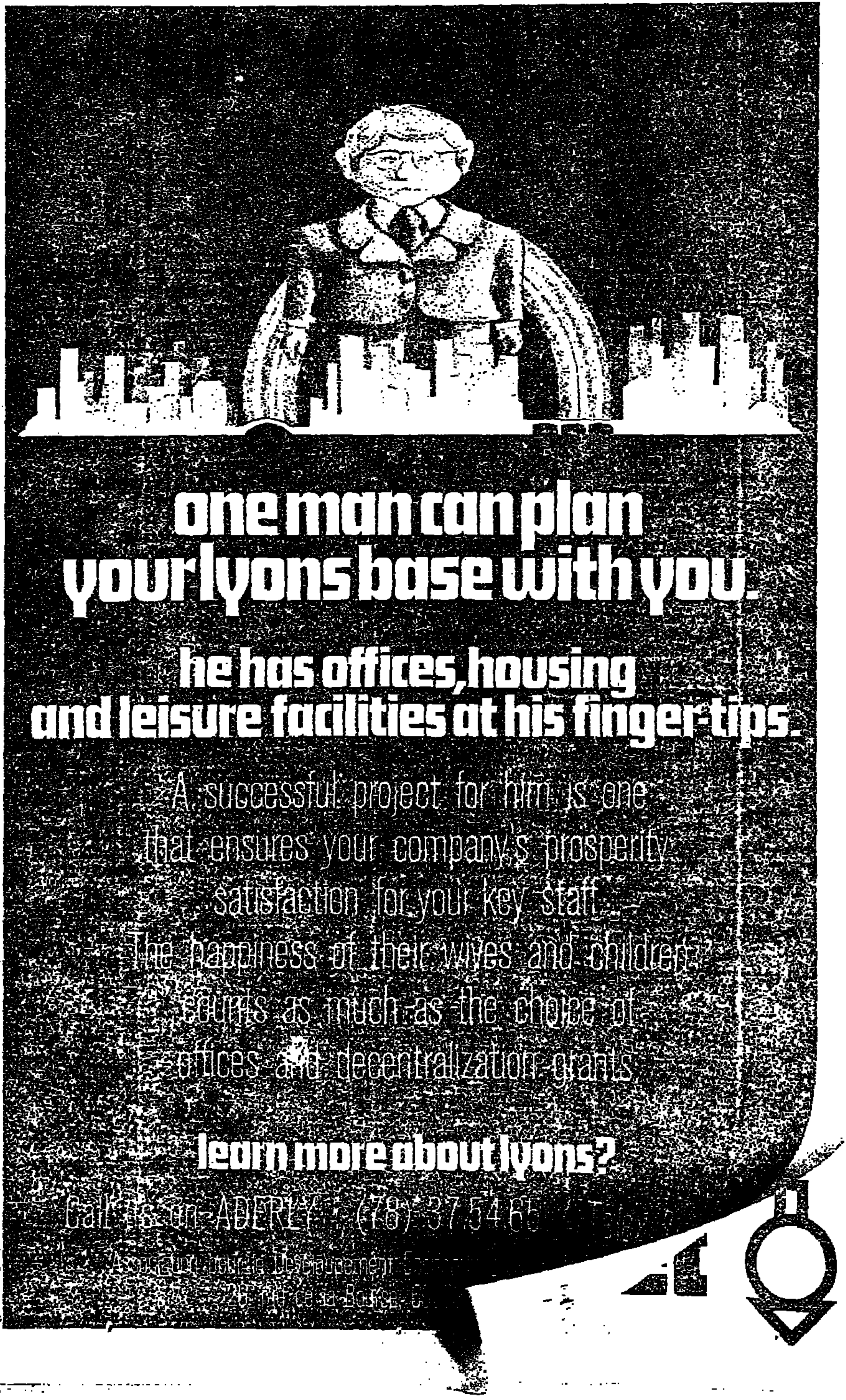
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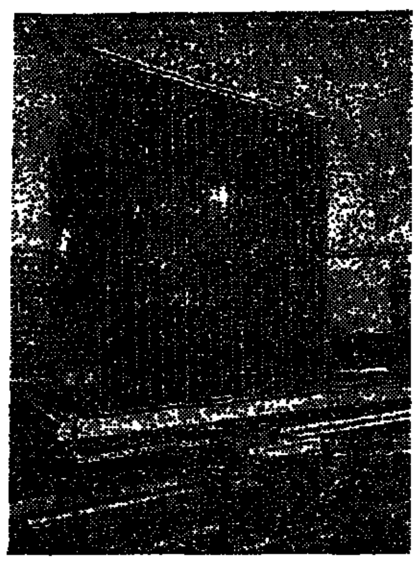

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Mayor with homespun ways will stay to see job finished

by Charles Hargrove

The Lyonnais are lucky people. There is a man who watches over their city like a proud and jealous patriarch. For 32 years as a member of the city council and 18 years as mayor, he has devoted himself heart and soul to their interests and their welfare. That man is Louis Pradel, who, like Edouard Herriot before him, has become for the rest of France the living incarnation of Lyons, even to the extent of giving birth to a very subtle brand of politics. This is *Pradelisme* (*pour la réalisation des espérances Lyonnaises*)—a kind of rejuvenated Third Republican radical socialism—cautious, commonsensical, unspectacular, and inclined to be both right and left at the same time. M Pradel describes himself more simply as an "old republican and democrat".

There are two loves in the life of Louis Pradel—Lyons, and Edouard Herriot. That is why he was never tempted to have a seat in Parliament and make a career in national politics. He says: "The reason is simply that I love Lyons too much and I do not want to go to Paris. I prefer to devote myself only to my city, wake up in it every morning to inspect the works I have undertaken." He notes everything and sees everything for himself.

The late Edouard Herriot was Prime Minister, President of the National Assembly, and mayor of Lyons for more than half a century. His bust is on the mantelpiece of M Pradel's study in the imposing seventeenth-century city hall. It is to him that M Pradel owes his career. Herriot had appointed him one of the deputy mayors at the liberation of Lyons by the Allied forces. He became mayor in 1957 on Herriot's death rather as a stop gap. He has been there ever since and will probably remain as long as he chooses to. He does not, however, intend to beat Herriot's record of longevity in office. "After all, I started much later", he says.

There has been a lot of talk in recent weeks and months about M Pradel's state of health. He was taken ill last summer and had to undergo an operation. He was conspicuously absent, convalescing, when the French Government migrated to Lyons last September for one of its regular weekly Cabinet meetings, and the lobbies of the prefecture where it met were buzzing with rumours that M Poniatowski, the Minister of the Interior and the man behind the throne, was using the occasion to put out feelers for his candidature to the mayoralty.

"I cannot be absent for 24 hours, even in Paris, where I have to go occasionally, without the press being all agog with rumours that I am ill", M Pradel says. "I was a fortnight in hospital but when I came out I went to visit the site of the new auditorium at La Part-Dieu (one of his pet projects, now completed). I am now in excellent health. I had a look at the Perrache bus station the other day and my young colleagues of the council could not keep up with me.

"I shall certainly stand again in 1977. I shall be 70. Many French mayors are older. Herriot, after all, was 84, and almost on a stretcher at the end of his term of office. I want to see the Métro finished. Perhaps after another six years' term I shall stop. But I am not the kind of man to sit around and do nothing. The Lyonnais will decide." M Pradel has a homespun manner of speaking and a twinkle in his eye, which does not bode well for impatient would-be successors.

Yet in almost every way, this son of a restaurant owner, and car insurance expert, whose whole career has been in city politics and who regards himself as Herriot's spiritual heir, is a kind of anti-Herriot.

"It is strange", a local journalist remarked to me, "that a man as cultured as Herriot should be succeeded by one as uncultured as Pradel." Herriot was a statesman, a member of the French Academy, a man of impressive culture, a distinguished writer, a superb orator in the grand tradition.

M Pradel is none of these things, and it irks the old conservative Lyons families to be ruled by a man whose speeches are pedestrian and who even makes the occasional grammatical slip. But they are compelled to admit that if he is not a national figure, he is a very good mayor; certainly a much better one than Edouard Herriot. Though the Lyonnais basked in the sun of Herriot's personality and prestige, many of them had to do without running water or proper drainage.

"After all", one of the city fathers told me, "a city like Lyons needs a great mayor one week in every year and a good one for the remaining 51. Pradel has succeeded in becoming the mayor of Monsieur Tout-le-Monde. The Lyonnais take things from him they would not take from anyone else, like the auditorium of La Par-Dieu. To build it verged on madness".

Obsession with concrete

"Herriot built two lycées in 50 years. I built 15 in 15 years", M Pradel once told me. He is a *maire bâtisseur*. He has a building disease, which his fellow citizens unkindly describe as an obsession with concrete. When he talks about what he has done literally to change the face of Lyons in the past 18 years, this very down-to-earth Lyonnais waxes almost lyrical.

"As you know, this city is ancient. It celebrated its 2,000th anniversary in 1958, and there were old districts which I renovated and which are still in course of renovation. On the other hand, in the old Renaissance quarters of Saint Paul, Saint Jean and Saint Georges, on the right bank of the Saône, at the foot of Fourvière, which had great architectural value, we are carrying out restorations, very fine ones.

"We modernized flats which had no modern conveniences at all, just a kitchen sink; we installed central heating and bathrooms, put in new stone or parquet floors, but unfortunately no lifts—they would not fit into the spiral staircases. It was natural we should put up the rents. But there was no problem. The inhabitants were rehoused within the Lyons area, the old people in residences which I had built for them, with modern comforts and medical facilities on the spot.

"Where we renovated, we tore everything down. There were slums, old, tumbled-down buildings of three floors at most as at the Brotteaux, La Guillotière, with sometimes only one lavatory in the courtyard for the whole building. Instead we built municipal flats or residential blocks. But in every case we rehoused the inhabitants. In 12 years, I have built 22 old people's homes in Lyons and have four more under construction, with not more than 80 flats each, so they do not look like barracks, with a restaurant and a club room, library and television."

The opportunity provided by the renovation of slum areas had been used to provide social and recreational amenities: residences for young single workers, for single women, 15 youth centres and 15 foyers or clubs in different areas, lots of crèches, schools, lycées and sports facilities.

Turning to public works, M Pradel mentioned the De Lattre De Tassigny bridge, the tunnel under the Fourvière hill, and the underground north-south motorway link, "which enables a Parisian or a Niçois to drive right through the centre of our city without stopping. We made new streets and widened old ones, which earned me in 1966 the cup for the best traffic control of the 15 largest French cities, including Paris", he said, pointing to it behind him. "And we would still come tops, in spite of the work on the Métro." This is his pet project, which has turned Lyons into a building site, and is a constant source of irritation and complaint.

"I am the citizen of Lyons who has most cause for complaint", he explains. "Outside my office windows there is a hole 17 metres deep, for two superimposed Métro stations, and work on them will last two years. Some days I cannot hear the telephone. The other day when the Soviet Ambassador was here, we had to stop talking because they were driving in piles."

The Lyonnais are said to be much addicted to criticism, I observed. "Frenchmen — and the Lyonnais no more than the rest — are born grumblers. They always grumble but they achieve remarkable things. We have transformed Lyons and continue to do so. The Part-Dieu district is sensational. We have an English store, Marks and Spencer, which is coming there, and taking 3,500 sq metres of floor space. Perhaps I shall be able to find in it an English cap like this one." He put it on and added: "I have great success in Lyons when I wear it. It makes me look like an English gentleman."

Problem of green spaces tackled

I told him he had been accused of an over-indulgence in concrete. "There was nothing for it. There were slums in Lyons. I cleared them in a couple of years, from 1957. I was the first mayor in France to do so. I thought it was a shame to make people live in such conditions, even poor chaps from Africa or elsewhere. To rehouse people, I had to pour concrete. To make the tunnels, the Métro, the library, homes, one needed concrete. Everything is in concrete.

"But now I have rehoused people; I am tackling the problem of green spaces; I am going to demolish old houses, as here opposite, or buy up military sites and make gardens and parks, even in the centre—and God knows it is expensive. I have 100 hectares earmarked in town. At La Part Dieu, I have set aside four hectares for a wooded area."

He reacted sharply to criticism that the city fathers under his leadership did not bother about the cultural side of things.

M Louis Pradel: "I do not want to go to Paris. I prefer to devote myself only to my city."

"People who say that are either ignorant or speaking in bad faith, and in many cases more in bad faith than ignorant, for I devote 15 per cent of my budget to cultural affairs. What town in France or even in Europe does as much? I built the theatre of the eighth arrondissement run by the Troupe du Cothurne. of Maréchal; and the auditorium, with a seating capacity of 2,000; and the city library.

"There was a library with 600,000 volumes in the old Archbishop's Palace, inaugurated in 1912 by Edouard Herriot, with one reading room. The one I had built has a silo of two million books, 10 reading rooms and a discotheque. It is superb. I have also built a museum of Gallo-Roman civilization, designed by Zehrfuss, at Fourvière. It is on six levels, with lifts and stairs and a ramp, so that handicapped people can visit it. You must see it. I will give you my car and chauffeur to take you there. And we are beginning to excavate the Temple of Cybele and the amphitheatre of the three Gauls."

On the subject of the national and international role of Lyons, M Pradel enumerated the three universities, including the medical one, renowned throughout the world; the International Cancer Research Institute, an organ of the WHO; the International School of Advanced Nursing, of which the only other in Europe, for English speaking students, is in Britain; a number of *grandes écoles* for commerce, chemistry, applied sciences and public works; the leading veterinary school in France, and the National School for Librarians, about to be transferred from Paris.

"In the banking sphere, thanks to M Jérôme Monod, the head of the Datar, we already have several foreign banks which have come to Lyons, two American ones, British too. It is a good sign. If they come to Lyons, it is because they feel they can do business here. We would also like companies to set up their headquarters here, preferably French ones. It is difficult for an English firm to set up its headquarters in Lyons.

"Take the Lumière company, for instance. Its factories are at Lyons, but its headquarters is in Paris. Or the Crédit Lyonnais. It should transfer to Lyons. Progil of the Rhône-Poulenc group, has its offices here, but all the other branches should be here too. Those are Lyons firms, they started here. They should come back. Because of centralization in France, they felt they had to be in Paris. But the turbo-top train will link Lyons with Paris and back in a day."

Lyons was particularly well-placed geographically to play the part on an international centre. It was at the door of Germany, Switzerland and Italy—and directly linked with Spain. All motorways and main roads went from north to south through Lyons, and from Lyons over the Alps. "There are the railways, the roads, the waterways, and the Rhône-Rhine canal. The Government has taken a decision to carry out the project which by linking up the North Sea with the Mediterranean will be very important for Lyons and its region. Lyons has a European future, geography demands it—as do the dynamic qualities of the Lyonnais, whether they are academics, industrialists, shopkeepers or workers.

They might be a little sta a home, he admitted. "But Lyons is a city of hard workers. One must give credit to all social categories and to the medical people in particular".

By way of introduction, M Pradel had expressed his great sympathy and admiration for the British people "because they have been our allies for a long time. I had the pleasure during the Resistance in 1941 of welcoming the first officer of the corps sent to organize parachute drops in liaison with the Lyons resistance organization—and many others after, who supplied us with arms, ammunition and equipment. I would like to pay tribute to the courage of the British people and to the much-regretted president—I call him president—Winston Churchill after whom I named a very great bridge of our city, to recall the friendship we had for your former Prime Minister. I have received a high distinction from Her Majesty, the Grand Cordon, and star of an English order (the KBE), and I therefore have the title of Sir Louis."

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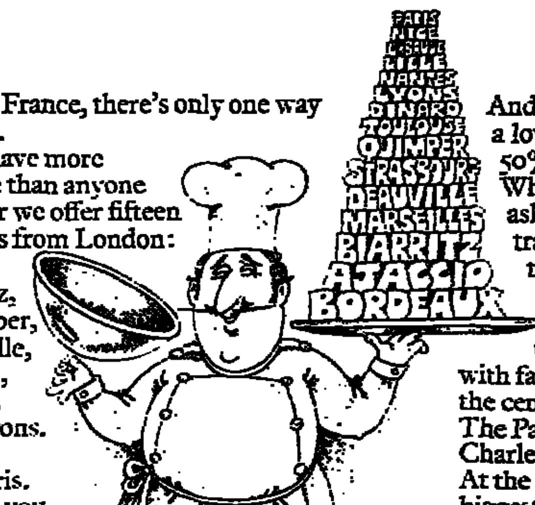

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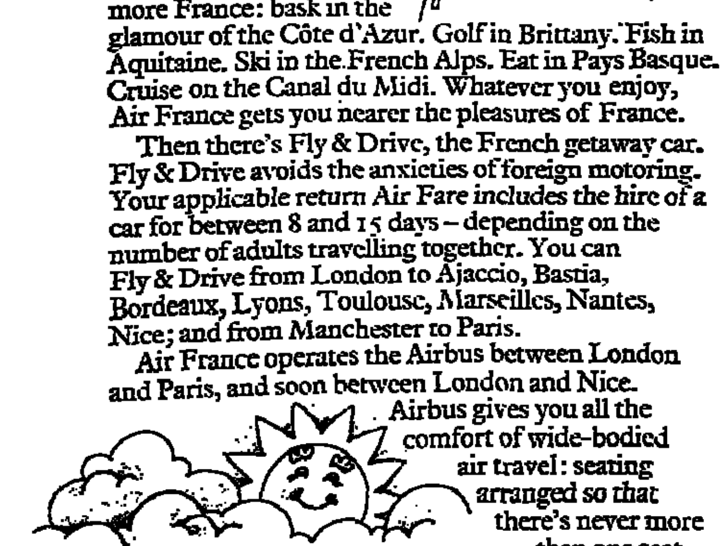

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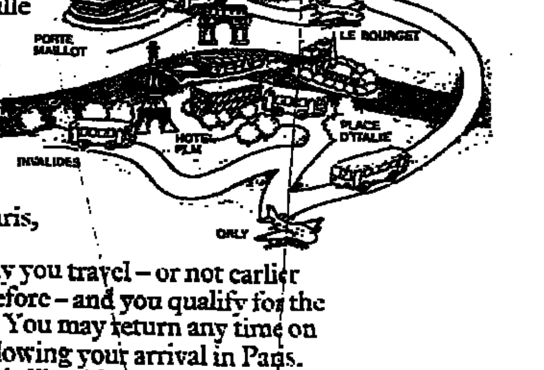

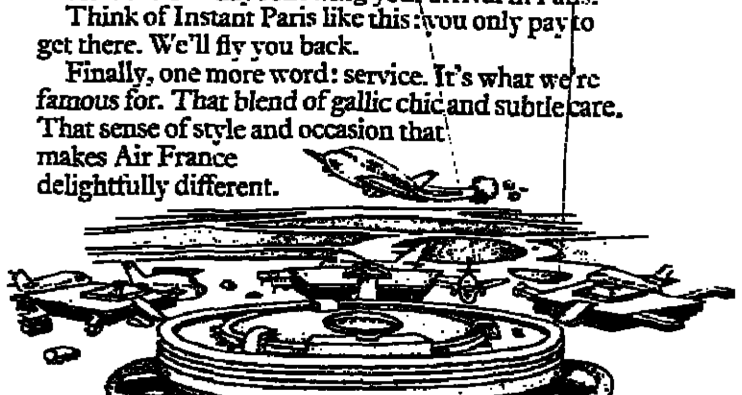

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City finds it easier to change skyline than out-of-date image

continued from page 1

Employers' Federation of Lyons and neighbouring towns, told me: "The basis for this international role exists but it must be perfected. The firms which set up their headquarters in Lyons must find the economic environment they need: the transport, the financial facilities, the general consultancy, the advertising, and, last but not least, the environment and quality of life their staff is after. Development must therefore be qualitative, not quantitative."

M Chemain added: "Heavy industries should be pushed out of Lyons into the new industrial area of the Plaine de l'Ain and l'Ile d'Abeau. There must be a decentralization of decisions, as far as official services and the management of firms are concerned. The headquarters of leading Lyons firms like Rhône-Poulenc, Péchiney, and the Crédit Lyonnais must be persuaded to return to Lyons, those of multinational firms encouraged to set up in the city.

"This should be easier, as they do not need to lobby in government departments like French ones. Already the government has taken a step in the right direction by simplifying administrative procedures for the establishment of firms in France; and increasing the competence of Lyons branches of French banks in matters of loans, for instance, to enable them to offer services comparable to those already afforded by foreign branches there.

"Industrially and population-wise", M Chemain emphasized. "Lyons and the Rhône-Alpes region is on a par with Switzerland. What it lacks so far is high quality services on the same scale". He says that the city should avoid adopting a Manichean attitude, and insist on all or nothing—on being an international financial centre or remaining a provincial capital.

It will not be an international financial centre or on a par with Paris tomorrow, or even the day after tomorrow (this would mean, someone else remarked, something like removing the City to Birmingham). But it can, in the words of M Pradel, "be a credible alternative to Paris and to the great European metropolises".

About 10 foreign firms in the past three years—of the most varied character and including a number of English ones—have decided to set up their head offices in Lyons; and sometimes, as in the case of Richier-Ford and Black and Decker, their European headquarters. Their reasons are that it is the only valid alternative in France to Paris; that it is within easy access of several other European centres; and that is called upon to be an increasingly important gateway to southern Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and even the Far East, with which Lyons has always, through the silk trade, had ties.

Another powerful factor in drawing French and foreign firms to Lyons is its environment and quality of life. Lyons has all the advantages of a metropolis without its drawbacks. It is still a human city, even if it is not all that gay. Sports and cultural facilities are excellent. The Alps are one and a half hours' drive away; the beaches of the Riviera three hours' drive.

"Why this development of Lyons? And for whose benefit?", M Pradel asked in a recent speech. He answered in a typically straightforward manner: "We want our boys and girls to find at home, without being uprooted, the job that suits them. And, of course, if we must welcome a few non-Lyonnais who flee Paris or refuse to go there, we shall be happy to do so." In spite of the mayor's deliberate understatement, the few—who are many (2,000 white collar workers a year, for instance)—have never complained of the welcome.

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On this date the SOCIETE DES CENTRES COMMERCIAUX will open the 200 shops forming the largest shopping centre in EUROPE and in fact the largest in the world, a PART-DIEU, an urban redevelopment in LYONS

S.C.C. are particularly proud of the confidence which the city of LYONS and the development company of the LYONS region have placed in them by retaining them to carry out this impressive project

S.C.C. have here succeeded, for the first time in the world, in inserting a huge shopping centre into the heart of a large conurbation.

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- a compact urban site necessitating three levels of shops and at one point five levels;
- a metro station with an exit underneath the shopping centre.
- a pedestrian bridge linking the new LYONS PART-DIEU main line railway station to the shopping centre
- a pedestrian entrance at ground floor level
- another pedestrian entrance at first storey level from the square covering the 20 hectares of the new precinct.
- a total of 35,000 employees in the [illegible] square metres of offices in the new precinct;
- 12 bus routes from all parts of LYONS;
- 4.300 parking places distributed as follows
  - 3.000 places in the eight storeys of a multi-storey car park incorporated in the centre.
  - 600 places on the terrace of the shopping centre.
  - 700 places underneath the shopping centre;
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la Part-Dieu
centre commercial régional

;ack alleys used by Resistance gave way to business centre fit for twenty-first century

en, in the mid-1960s, the ional planners in Paris the urban planners in ns began to do some ous thinking on the ure role of the city from year 2000, they had to ter two problems. First, to organize the orderly elopment of a population easing at a faster rate any other region of the ury. Second, how to d the city becoming a e metropolis like Paris, how to provide the e space, administrative, l, and technical ser- s, cultural and commer- facilities that would e the ambition of Lyons ecome a European busi- centre on a par with s like Frankfurt, va, and Turin, some- more than a joke or a wish.

e answer to the first enge was the decision 968 to create a *new* , L'Ile d'Abeau, some iles east of Lyons, in direction where a dis- ly suburban sprawl already taking on ing proportions.

e answer to the second he decision a few years er to turn the 70-acre of La Part-Dieu, in the eaux district on the ank of the Rhône, into international business commercial centre of any modern and nic European city l be proud.

)pportunity not appreciated

as Lyons's heaven-sent tunity that the army until only a few years etained control of vast rties in the middle of ity. La Part-Dieu, an avalry barracks, was just over a mile from eart of the old Lyons its maze of narrow s and *traboules*, those connecting back alleys proved so useful to Resistance during the an occupation.

was also typical of the nais that they did not diately appreciate the scope of this oppor- . In the early 1960s La)ieu was merely in- d to become another rn housing estate with 300 ft blocks of flats.

the commercial and istrative heart of s was bursting at the s, and no new office was available (practi- none was built in the ears before 1970). Even ut, an international vocation there was urgent need for room for expansion.

La Part-Dieu was, in the first years of its gestation, regarded by many old Lyonnais as M Pradel's folly. Expert marketing studies of office development were also negative. But now that it has really taken shape, that several of the skyscrapers have been built, the auditorium completed, the huge city library opened, this bold gamble of a Manhattan on the Rhône is regarded with a mixture of surprise and reluctant admiration by the man in the street who is inwardly proud that Lyons could produce something in no way inferior to the renovated districts of La Défense and Maine-Montparnasse in Paris.

In some ways it is superior, for it is a more balanced synthesis of office blocks, *administrative services*, commercial facilities, housing and, last but not least, cultural amenities. For instance, M Pradel is very proud of the fact (in view of his reputation with the Lyonnais of an inordinate love of concrete) that some 10 acres of the site are earmarked for trees and greenery to relieve the huge impact of the buildings.

Those in Paris or elsewhere who still think of Lyons as a conservative, dyed-in-the-wool (or perhaps one should say in-the-silk) introverted, provincial centre, should make straight for La Part-Dieu and have their stereotypes shattered. With it Lyons has erupted into the twenty-first century; and the city is in the process of acquiring a new centre, which will relieve the congestion of the old.

La Part-Dieu is already fully operating, though the building programme is not yet completed. The first building was finished in 1971. Its 20,000 sq metres of office space are already fully occupied.

The big tower block of Union des Assurances de Paris, with the same amount of office space, was finished the following year. The French Electricity Board, the regional radio and television, and the Bank of America have already set up shop at La Part-Dieu. Two months ago the Britannia building was opened. It is the largest office block ever built in Lyons with 40,000 sq metres of office space, and financed for one third by British capital (Peachy Properties).

Other foreign banks will open their Lyons branches at La Part-Dieu, thereby confirming its vocation as an international centre of decision, like the Bank of America, the Chase Manhattan Bank and the National City Bank. Altogether there will be 200,000 sq metres of private office space there.

One of the features of the new heart of Lyons is a commercial shopping centre of an area of 110,000 sq metres, the largest of its kind in Europe, with 250 shops, supermarkets and department stores, in which Marks and Spencer and C and A of Amsterdam have earmarked extensive floor space. It will be opened next September.

The city of Lyons and the urban community, regrouping all the administrative services, will transfer from its present cramped and inadequate quarters spread about the old centre to La Part-Dieu over *this* year and the next.

But what deserves a special mention is the city library and the auditorium. The library, in operation since 1972, contains a 17-floor book silo with a capacity of two million volumes, and is the largest and most modern of its kind in France. It has 10 reading rooms, including a children's reading room and lending library; a record lending library; a room devoted to regional literature and documents; a fund of 300,000 ancient books, manuscripts and *incunabula*.

Gamble has paid off

It organizes popular exhibitions and lectures—while I was in Lyons, an exhibition on "aspects of physics" was in progress. The card indexing of the lending libraries is all computerized. The presence in Lyons of this most modern library has decided the Government to transfer the National School of Librarians from Paris to the Rhône-Alpes capital.

La Part-Dieu is a gamble which has paid off. It is too soon to tell whether L'Ile d'Abeau will be equally successful. La Part-Dieu was designed to create a second administrative and business centre for Lyons and to act as a "locomotive" for the remodelling of the neighbouring districts of the Brotteaux and La Guillotière.

L'Ile d'Abeau fits into the same overall plan of balancing the development of Lyons eastwards (the hills to the west constitute a natural barrier to expansion) by creating a new town on the Lyons-Grenoble axis and preventing the expansion of population along the Rhône valley, where space is limited.

The new town was a creation of the planners in Paris. For this reason it was, until quite recently, unloved and unwanted by the Lyons municipality, which regarded it as something foisted on it from above, that would draw away some of the substance of the city—and especially some of its tax revenue.

It could not control it anyway because it is in the neighbouring *department of* Isère. M Pradel studiously detached himself from it. So his visit a few weeks ago to the new town was a significant gesture of reconciliation and a tacit admission that Lyons had nothing to fear and a lot to gain from the future development of L'Ile d'Abeau.

He and the city fathers have in the end appreciated the drawbacks of trying to keep industry concentrated in Lyons and its industrial suburbs in terms of overpopulation, deterioration of public services and communications, and decline in the quality of life.

If L'Ile d'Abeau is such a gamble, it is because its basic conception is *thoroughly novel*. *It was* drawn up on the principle of a "scattered" ground plan with a number of integrated units composed of dwellings, educational and social amenities, and "zones of activities" for non-polluting industries, separated by extensive green belts and *farming* or market gardening areas, radiating around the future urban centre, in rolling unspoiled landscape of low hills and lakes.

British example followed

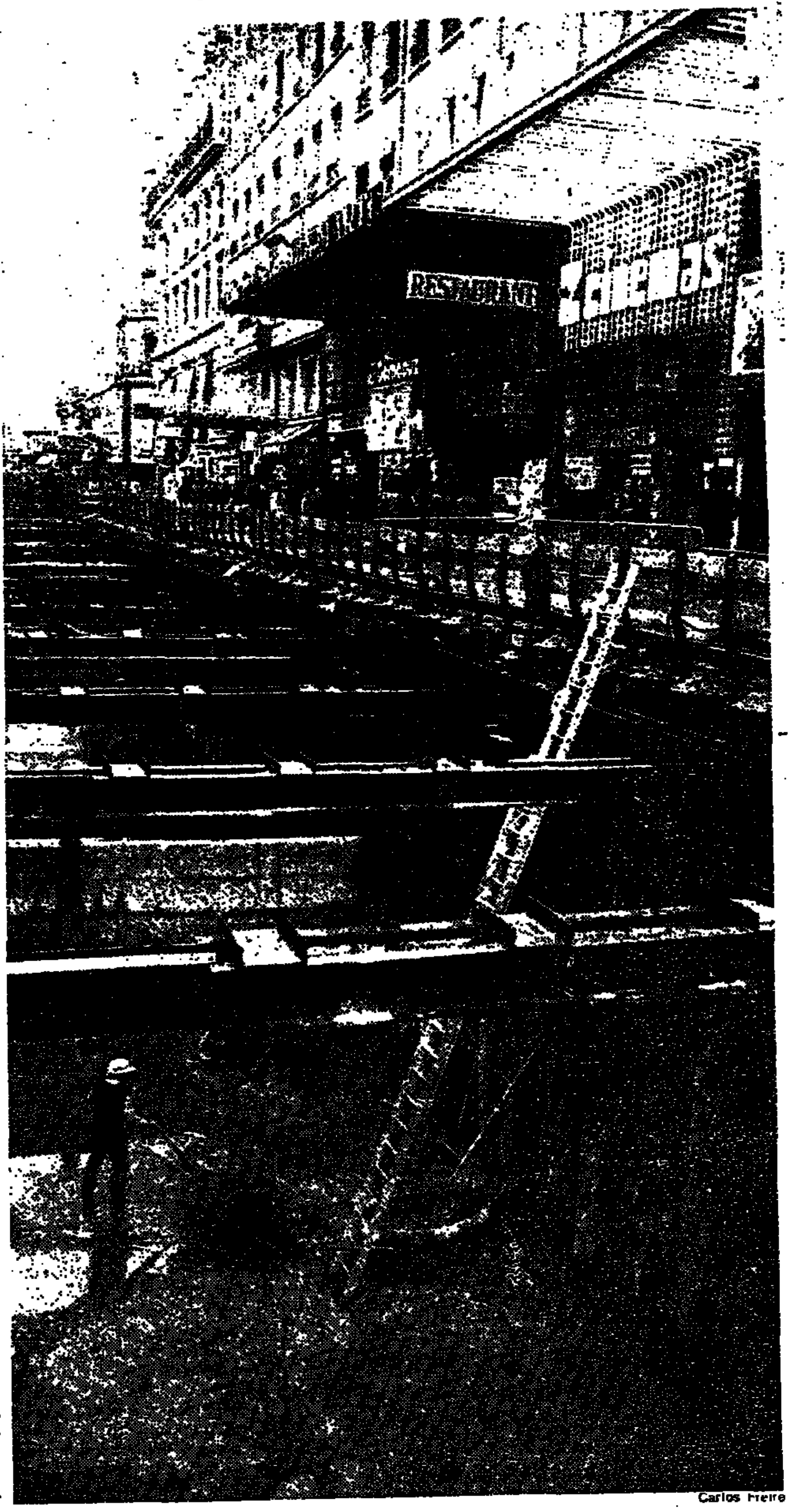
The whole area of the new town is an oblong some 15 by 10 kilometres, of which only half will be developed when the plan is completed in 30 years' time. By then the number of inhabitants will have expanded from the present 40,000 located in a number of existing villages and the industrial town of Bourgoin-Jallieu at its eastern extremity, to 250,000—or about one fifth of the population of Greater Lyons in an area about the same size. This justifies the planners' claim that it will be a "green town", or a "town in the country", and that their plan has put men before *machines*.

They found a good deal of their inspiration in British new towns like Harlow and Stevenage. The idea was to get away from the dismal dormitory towns which have grown up outside large cities like Paris, provide the future population with jobs on the spot, and with recreational and cultural facilities to eliminate the stress and strain of commuting to Lyons or Grenoble.

The corollary of this new town design is the creation of a new kind of urban psychology to go with it, which breaks a good many traditional French taboos, notably the sacrosanct canons of privacy. That is the other and by far greater novelty. The inhabitants of the new town are in a sense the guineapigs of a new conception of semi-collective living.

Their homes will no longer be their castle. Half will consist of low blocks of *flats or of individual* houses with small front gardens separated from one another only by low hedges in which they will not be allowed to put up shacks or sheds or hang out their washing, or even to plant what they like.

C.H.



Carlos Freire

Expansion above and below ground. Above: part of the big commercial development in La Part-Dieu. Right: work on the subway.

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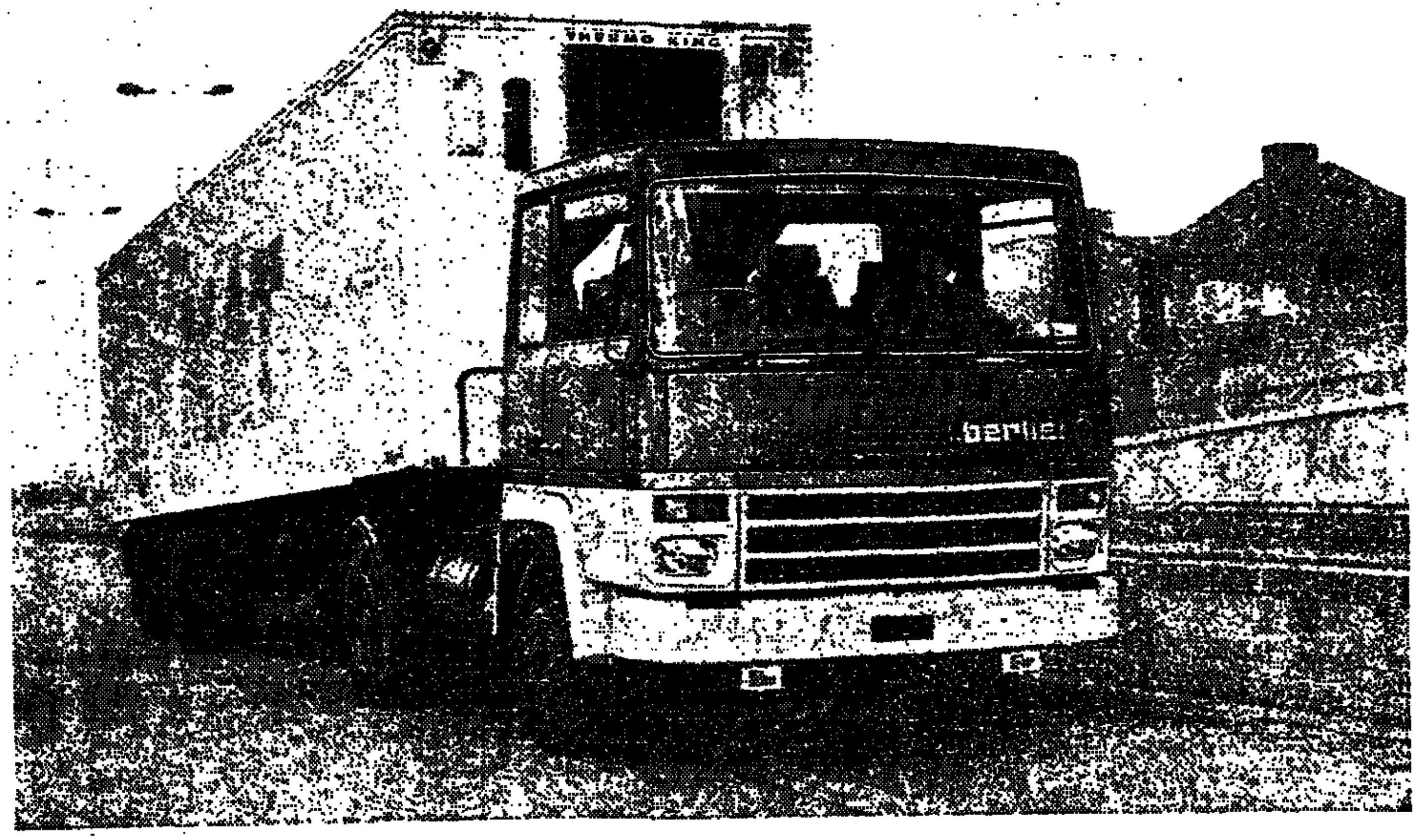

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- In Autumn, Lyon-Grenoble.

The importance of the project has necessitated the adoption of industrial construction processes leading to numerous technological innovations.

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The programme as a whole is 90 % financed by loans (with or without the guarantee of the French Government) obtained on the French or international markets.

Between October 1971, when the works started, and May 1974, the amount issued reached 870 million francs.

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Trend against industrialization considered unhealthy

by Yves Leridon
Le Figaro

The French have a reputation for disliking their industry, and the people of Lyons are no exception. That explains the absence of any reaction from them 10 years ago to the setting up of an industrial building approval commission, which had the task of preventing industrial building.

Indeed, at the time the *people of Lyons felt flattered*. Their town was at last going to be the equal of Paris, a new " white collar capital ". Before long, the factories were going to be replaced by offices.

Their satisfaction was short-lived. Most are no doubt still agreed that the service industries should catch up with the processing industries and that there should be more people working in offices than in factories. At the same time, a growing body of opinion considers the trend towards " de-industrialization " to be unhealthy. Local councillors and employers' representatives were agreed that the policy pursued by the Délégation à l'Aménagement du Territoire (authority responsible for regional planning) *was causing industry to lose* confidence in the Lyons area.

It was pointed out that, since 1965, when a refinery was built at Feyzin, there had been no new industrial development near the urban area ; that Rhodiacéta was being run down ; that Berliet, the biggest local employer, was inclined to exclude Lyons from its *expansion programme*.

A new policy was accordingly formulated in 1972. A new body was instituted : the Association pour le Développement de la Région Lyonnaise, set up jointly by the *communauté urbaine*, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Groupement Interprofessionnel Lyonnais, the local branch of the CNPF, the French employers' national council. A charter designed to remedy the situation while there was still time was adopted. Even the town planners became involved. They considered it unthinkable to build new suburbs without providing local employment for people living there.

The situation cannot be remedied without some difficulty and much hesitancy. *The increase* in the number of those employed in some industries, such as chemicals and metal-working, does not offset the loss of jobs in textiles, the clothing industry, leather goods and hides and food processing.

From the turn of the century, the key to the strength of the town's industry has been diversification. The buttresses have been a powerful metallurgical industry, a technologically advanced textiles sector, a flourishing chemicals industry and electrical engineering. If activity in any of those branches declined for a time, no insurmountable problems of stagnation resulted.

In addition to diversity, another feature of industry in Lyons is that it is dominated by a small number of groups which exert wide influence. They provide work for subcontractors throughout the region. An example is provided by the metallurgical industry which is dominated by Berliet, whose workforce at the Vénissieux plant is almost 15,000, and by Paris-Rhône. The Rhône-Poulenc group has the lion's share of the chemicals and man-made fibres industries, while Compagnie Général Electrique, Compagnie Electro - Métallurgique and CIAPEM employ most of the 21,000 people in electrical engineering.

The fortunes of the companies condition the economic development of the area and, if they are to develop, two conditions must be met : first, there must be a plentiful local *supply* of skilled labour ; second, suitably developed sites must be available for their use. The problem of industrial estates is a difficult one. Vast quantities of money and good will, on the part of all concerned, have to go into their development.

It is undesirable for the public authorities to invest large sums in a site only to see it rejected by industry. At the same time, it is unreasonable for industry to build plant wherever it pleases, as it has done on the eastern outskirts of the town.

On the other hand, it would be useless merely to announce that such and such a site is an industrial estate if that site is a rock-strewn wasteland with no rail or road services, telecommunications or water supply.

At a cabinet meeting in 1970, the Government, aware of the difficulties, approved plans for an industrial estate on the Plaine de l'Ain, about 30 kilometres east of Lyons. Its nearness to a town with a population of more than a million is a major advantage, but not the only one.

The Plaine de l'Ain is 20km from the international airport at Satolas, 25 km from the new town of L'Isle d'Abeau, and is located at the point where the projected motorways between Lyons and Geneva and between Paris and Grenoble will intersect. The only difficulty regarding the provision of communications by rail and waterways is that of raising the necessary finance.

In 1970, the cost of the project was calculated and a programme drawn up. By 1975, an initial area of about 1,235 acres out of the total of about 6,420 acres was to be developed at a cost of 201m francs (about £20m) excluding road and rail facilities.

According to the programme, during the next five years an oil refinery, a steam-cracking plant and part of a petrochemical complex were to be built. They were to be followed by a foundryworks and a number of medium-size factories, so that 30,000 people would be employed on that section of the estate.

The early stages proved more difficult than expected for reasons which cannot all be attributed to the current crisis. First, one of the companies on which a great deal depended, Compagnie Française de Raffinage, said it would have preferred a site in the vineyards of Beaujolais and argued that the presence of its refinery installations on the Plaine de l'Ain would represent a potential danger to the drinking water supply in Lyons. Because of events in the Middle East, that argument *is now in abeyance*. But there is no refinery, no steam-cracking plant, no petrochemical complex.

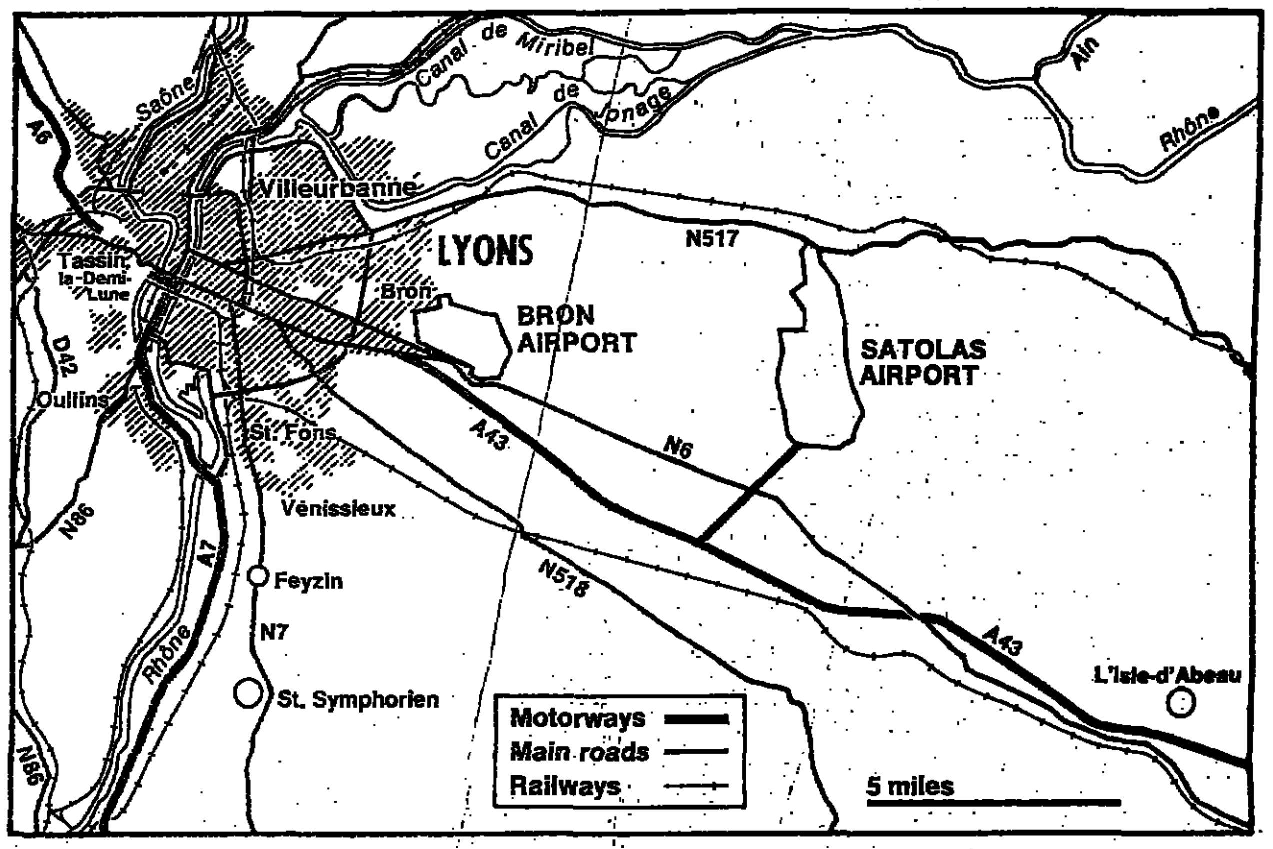
A second mishap occurred over the foundry works. Berliet had taken an option on a site which, it was hoped, would be a first step towards establishing heavy industry on the estate. Berliet, in partnership with Michelin, cried off. Now that it has merged with Saviem, it may have second thoughts.

Last year the public authorities adopted various measures, such as conferring the status of public utilities on the rail service to the estate and the link road to the Lyons-Geneva motorway. However, the arrival of a major industry is still awaited.

Perhaps the nuclear power stations at Bugey will initiate the process of industrialization needed for the development of Lyons and the establishment of a counterbalance to Fos-sur-Mer near Marseilles.

Nothing is lost yet, but a positive attitude of mind must emerge. Otherwise anarchy will reign in the siting of industrial units, multiplying the difficulties of an age in which pollution has become the main problem. There must be a change in the prevailing state of mind ; France has a greater surface area of industrial estates than the United States, but only one industrialist in 10 makes use of them.

In search of an important role in the country and the world



In recent years Lyons has been promoted successively to the status of a regional capital, a counterbalancing metropolis and, finally, an international city. When M Jérôme Monod, the Délégué Général à l'Aménagement du Territoire (civil servant *responsible for regional* planning), officially conferred the last title on the town, he said :

" There are few cities or urban areas in France able to stand comparison with all the advantages which Lyons and the surrounding area will enjoy in the near future. An impressive motorway network is soon to be completed by the links with the Massif Central and the west coast on one side, and with Geneva and Alsace on the other ; work to improve the navigability of the Rhône and the Saône will be completed by 1973, with the link with the Rhine due to be opened by 1982.

" There is a considerable network of large capacity pipelines for oil and refined products ; rail facilities which, although already among the best in the world, are due to be improved radically by the construction of new infrastructure for high speed trains ; access to almost 30 international airlines, and more than 40 in a few months time when the Satolas international airport opens ; readier access to Italy with the building of the Fréjus tunnel. All these things will greatly facilitate the movement of goods, people and ideas."

This policy, designed to reinstate Lyons in its once familiar role as a crossroads town, began to evolve in about 1970. The national authorities no doubt also saw it as a means of relieving the growing pressure on Paris, but this matters little, since the end result can only be of benefit to Lyons.

Five years after the adoption of the plan it can be seen that matters have progressed at a good pace. The first aircraft will land at Satolas airport on Sunday. In 10 years' time, if everything goes according to plan, 25 million passengers will be passing through the four terminals each year.

The motorway building programme is well advanced, with connexions from Lyons to Paris, Marseilles, Chambéry and Saint-Etienne. The motorway to Grenoble will be completed next year, and that to Geneva by 1982, by which time the Rhône and the Saône will be navigable by barge. Next year will also see the inauguration of the high-speed train service between Lyons and Paris, which will reduce the time for the journey to less *than two hours*.

In injecting so many thousands of millions of francs into the region over a fairly short period, the state would seem to be intent on making it clear to the whole of France, and to the Parisian in particular, that a town whose population will be fewer than two million—and that by design—at the end of the century *can play a leading role* nationally and an important one on an international scale as long as it is well situated and possesses the necessary infrastructure.

This is the largest venture into man-made geography ever seen in a province of France. In this plan everything holds together : the motorways, for instance, are essential to the development *of the airport which, in turn*, is viable only if seen as serving a wide area of the country, not only the 1,200,000 people of Lyons, but the entire population of south-east France. Similarly, the vast scope for air freight traffic must be matched by a high degree of industrialization in the surrounding region which in its turn, calls for navigable waterways for the transport of *heavy raw* materials.

Lyons lies at the centre of this spider's web of means of communication. Nevertheless, the fact remains that their existence is justified only in as much as this town acquires or rediscovers a certain standing. Hence the need for a strong measure of decentralization : banks must enjoy greater freedom of action : boards of directors should not inevitably hold their meetings on the Champs-Elysées ; the quotation on the Paris Bourse should no longer be the sole barometer of prosperity.

Only then will the people of Valence, Saint-Etienne, Chambéry or Grenoble cease to go by way of the boulevard Saint-Germain when travelling to Rio de Janeiro or Peking.

The public building programme should create a new mentality and, in view of the scale of the facilities being made available, there is every reason to expect that it will.

Satolas airport, which cost almost 500m francs to build, will meet the twofold purpose of coping with demand, which was growing beyond the capacity of the existing airport, Bron, situated on the outskirts of Lyons, and providing scope for expansion. The present level of demand is substantial ; Bron was the only airport in France to increase its volume of traffic in 1974.

Research carried out in 1973 showed that the limitations of the existing infrastructure were the only factor restraining the development of freight traffic. In 1974, Bron handled 1,400,000 passengers and 4,000 tons of freight. This year, Satolas will have capacity for three million passengers and 50,000 tons of freight.

Moreover, the Satolas project is part of an overall planning scheme. Its presence will prevent urban sprawl between Lyons and the new town of L'Isle d'Abeau, which would soon *cause the population of* Lyons to swell to 2,500,000—an eventuality to be avoided at all costs.

Such is the context of the Satolas project that it has not yet been possible to bring home to the public the scale of the forecast shortfall in capacity and the importance of this airport as a means of eliminating it. All in good time. For the *moment it is all wine and* roses.

This airport is therefore, a " structuring " factor in the same way as the motorway network, which a public works minister described as being " exemplary in that it is cohesive ", going on to explain that it " is not a regional reproduction of the Paris spider's web. From the Rhine to Fos, from Paris to the Côte d'Azur, from the Massif Central to the Alps, from Germany to Spain or from England to Italy, international activity will be drawn into the subtle net of the Rhône-Alpes region from a vast catchment area."

In less academic parlance, there has always been a popular saying that " all roads lead through Lyons ".

The minister was seeking to make the point that the state has made a major effort, not only in expenditure, but also in terms of imaginative thinking. It was indeed the first time that Paris had not been seen as the inevitable starting point for means of communication.

The motorway between Lyons and Geneva has posed more problems than the others. There is nothing to prevent its construction. One may even hope to see a direct air route and an improved rail service between the two. Cointrin airport near Geneva will not have become a habit. Everything has been done to prevent this happening, as the poor quality of the present service will suffice to demonstrate.

There remains one *imponderable. On the route* between Paris and the Mediterranean, capacity will have to be doubled if the volume of road traffic continues to grow at its present rate. It would, of course, be possible to plot a route avoiding the Rhône valley and Lyons. But would this be desirable ?

At all events, the canal between the Rhine and the Rhône will pass through Lyons. The only reason why this project has been held up is lack of funds. Reasonable industrialists in Lyons are convinced that time is on their side. They will be better prepared for the certain prospect of competition with their foreign rivals who are more accustomed to using the waterways, in other words the Germans, who are already prospecting for the best sites.

However, no one wishes to see this project scrapped, if only because of the fear of other competitive projects in Europe. But can it seriously be suggested that a route can be built between the North Sea and the Mediterranean without passing through France ?

If it could, and if any other solution were found, it would mean that the work now being carried out to make the Rhône navigable between Lyons and the Mediterranean, due for completion by 1978, would have been a waste of time. It would mean the end of a great hope first conceived on June 10 1970 when the French Government took the decision to launch the biggest civil engineering project in Europe.

Y.L.

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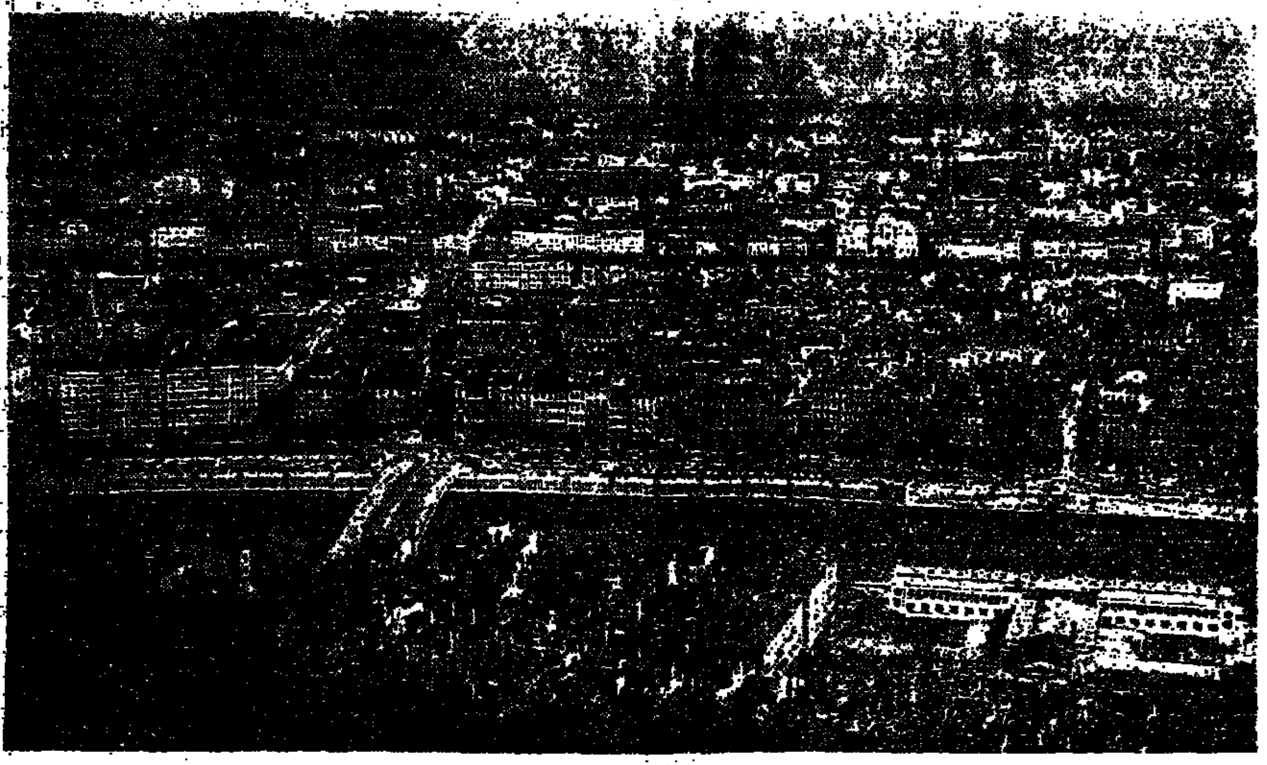
hree centuries—and bank history comes full circle

chard Wigg



A panorama of Lyons, showing some of the new multistorey developments, seen from the old city of the Fourvière.

Young, on his travels
outbreak of the French
tion, found Lyons in
ncholy" economic con-
Yet in the sixteenth
y Lyons was so import-
a banking centre—as
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, the Banco di Roma,
nco de Bilbao, the
Rothschild, the
de l'Union Euro-
and the Banque de
t des Pays-Bas.

is the region of
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investment. Accord-
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Commerce count
firms in the region
189, 80 of them with
d United States

French Government,
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Lyons businessmen
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make up for the long
hich left Lyons un-
to seize its indus-
geographical oppor-
in the 1960s.

generation gap is an
t aspect of Lyons's
c life, so that the
shment" may not

always accurately represent today's economic forces; another, bound up with it, is the coexistence of large companies with medium and *small businesses*.

In the first wave of France's decentralization the pull of Paris remained immense: on an unofficial count, of the 260 firms which settled outside the capital over the past 15 years 54 per cent chose to stay as close to the Paris region as *they could* —in Champagne, Burgundy, Normandy, and Picardy.

The second wave of development will obviously be Lyons' chance but the time scale will be 15 to 20 years or so. A major reason for this is that the French Government is not pushing ahead with projects: the autoroute to Geneva for instance, is more likely to be ready for 1980 than 1978. A businessman will not be able to telephone from Lyons to, say, an English provincial city easily and rapidly for some time.

In the present economic situation, the expensive and complicated business of setting up *new enterprises* is obviously at a standstill. But the Government has decided *to make haste slowly and is*, often hesitantly, laying the foundations for Lyons's development in the tertiary sector. The target is for 400,000 jobs in service industries by 1985.

The new Part-Dieu business and office centre symbolizes this effort. A sort of "heart transplant" operation in Lyons where not only foreign banks and multinationals but expanding French firms seeking new regional headquarters will have to be enticed if the "heart" is to start functioning.

With the exception of Berliet, the French lorry manufacturers, the big names in the region still look to Paris for decisions and of the foreign firms none has been strong enough to swing the balance in Lyons's favour.

Decentralization therefore arrives in Lyons by small steps. The Banque Nationale de Paris will, for instance, be *establishing* from October a regional delegation in Lyons, extending its local managers' *discretion* in financial matters considerably, and other banks could well follow.

From 1976 the Banque de France will start to computerize local clearings as an experiment for the Rhône Alpes region. "Finally Lyons as a Banking centre will cease to be a myth", *Les Echos*, the Paris financial daily, commented acidly.

M Jean-Pierre Fourcade, the Minister of Economics, with a better sense of history, said recently while announcing six administrative reforms: "Lyons must become again an important financial centre where business transactions are dealt with and decided on the spot."

Some of the changes are immediate, such as empowering France's Bank for Foreign Trade (BFCE) to decide at local level (instead of all having to come to Paris for approval) medium-term credits up to 5m *francs (about £500,000)* and letting local jewellers export without the prior *permission of the Bank of* France. Others underline how cautiously French decentralization *proceeds*: the one-man office in Lyons of the French equivalent of the Export Credits Guarantee Department (Coface) is promised an expansion of its powers by 1978.

The French Government is clearly convinced that the economic future its planners sketch for Lyons in the 1980s and 1990s depends on a real devolution of power; as the beneficiaries, so do younger elements in Lyons's economic life. But resistance to such change does not only come from the Paris bureaucracy: many older local industrialists are hardly a driving force for such changes and to go up to Paris for a few days lobbying at the ministry is still in local eyes a way of combining business with pleasure.

esident's tribute to gastronomic preeminence

rles Hargrove

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half cooked a French meal the day after.

Two years ago, with a couple of other *famous* French chefs, Troisgros of *Roanne*, and Verger of *Mougins, who also helped* to prepare the Elysée luncheon, he founded an *association* called "la Nouvelle Cuisine française", which now does all the cooking *for Air France, so that* passengers on the French airline can sample the best of *Lyons cuisine*, among others, as they cross the Atlantic.

The culinary reputation of Lyons is almost as old as the city itself. The Roman name for Lyons, *Colonia Copia Claudia Augusta Lugdunum*, already vaunted its noble abundance. At the time of the Renaissance, when Lyons was in many ways the political, commercial, financial and literary capital of France, an Italian traveller wrote: "As regards the table, there are in this city all the refinements and delicacies one can wish for."

Two centuries later, in 1792, J.F. Reichardt, a Prussian who left letters describing his travels in France, wrote of the valley of the Saône above Lyons: "I know nothing as lovely as this little corner of the world. And how well one lives in this country. Meat, fish, poultry, vegetables, fruit, wines, everything is delicious. Nowhere else have I eaten such good cuisine."

This is one of the secrets of the reputation of Lyons's gastronomy—the superlative quality of its raw materials. The city has the finest larder in France on its doorstep: the beef of Charolais, the poultry of Bresse, the game of the marshes of the Dombes, the fresh-water fish from the lakes and rivers of the Alps, the fruit and vegetables of the Rhône valley. These, combined with an art refined over centuries, have produced one of the finest cuisines in the world.

"In Paris, one tastes everything and tastes of nothing. At Lyons, one eats", someone has written. Curnonski sums up the

Paul Bocuse: exponent of a cuisine of classic simplicity and bold innovation.

character of Lyons cooking in the following exuberant *terms*: "*The characteristic* common to both Greek and French art is that it never *aims at show*. In the same way Lyons cuisine does not pose and does not sacrifice *to easy eloquence*. It attains quite naturally and without effort that supreme degree of art, simplicity."

Lyons Gourmand, a handy little guide to the mysteries of Lyons cooking, proposes a four-day gastronomic tour of the city, which is something of a marathon and says a good deal for the staying power of the Lyonnais. It starts with a halt at La Mère Jean, one of the many little bistros or *bouchons*, as they are known locally, for a few *cochonailles*, or assorted *charcuteries*, for which Lyons is famous, washed down with a few draughts of beaujolais.

Then a *more* substantial stop for lunch at La Tassee, a typical Lyonnais restaurant with sawdust on *the floor*, where Messrs Poniatowski and Chirac dropped in last September for a *glass of* Chiroubles before the Cabinet met at Lyons. Here it is suggested that one should try a Lyonnais *machon*, a dish of hot *cochonailles*, sausages and pork delicacies of all kinds which some people with strong constitutions have for breakfast.

Then a couple of pauses for refreshment before the serious business of the evening at Nandron, another temple of gastronomy, renowned for its *quenelles* of pike, one of the great specialities of Lyons, which is served *au gratin*. So it goes on through each of the *three* other days.

A French colleague of mine, correspondent of a *well-known national* daily for the Lyons region, described Lyons cooking to me as "bourgeoise but sophisticated". The Lyonnais like *substantial food, to see them* through the day and the night. They are fond of *robust dishes with sauces*, of the kind most French housewives, reduced to grills and *salads, no longer have the* time—or knowledge—to prepare.

There is no likelihood of the French tradition of the *déjeuner d'affaires* becoming obsolete in *Lyons*, though in Paris it is said to be on the decline. It has nothing whatever to do with what the Anglo-Saxons understand by a business lunch. It is a business discussion underpinned by a gastronomic occasion, and therefore requires a cool head and a good stomach, both of which the Lyonnais have in *good measure*.

There is not a deal in the hierarchy of business in *Lyons which is* not *sealed* over a meal, often in one of the numerous but unpretentious *bouchons*, where what counts is not the décor but the talent of the *patronne* behind the stove, who produces "grandmother's cooking" in a plain and relaxed atmosphere.

Lyons Gourmand gives a few *suggestions on how one* should venture into one of these typical Lyonnais *establishments*, which have their unwritten etiquette. "Be humble", it says. In them, the old adage that "the client is always right" has no currency. The *patron* lays down the law. He serves whom he likes and what he likes—and throws out those whom he does not. If one should be so unfortunate, one should not take it too ill; it has happened to others.

"Do not ask for the menu", the guide goes on. "Eat what you are given. *Ask no questions*, but answer if you are graced with a choice. Finally, no *compliments*. The *patron* knows his worth. He could not care less about his *clients and they irritate* him." Given these few ground rules, there is no *warmer, more hospitable*, homely place than a *bouchon* and one where one can enjoy that "*divine simplicity*" which is the pride of Lyons.

If *the déjeuner d'affaires* is a Lyons institution, the city is a place where people—*especially men*—frequently meet among friends purely for the plea*sure of eating*. There are innumerable societies or fraternities more or less created *for this purpose*, some of which bear such picturesque names as the *Francs-machons* (after the local dish of hot *cochonailles*), La Goutte de Vin, the *academies* of the Rabbit or of the White Lark and the Musketeers of Lyons.

Stendhal described one of these *academies*, where the 10 *or 12 members* entertained one another to dinner four times a week, in *turn*. They all had women cooks. "At these dinners, no impassioned politics, no *literature, no pretension* to display wit. The sole affair was to eat well. One kept religiously silent while doing so. Each dish was severely commented upon, without concession to the master of the house."

It is the same today, save that there are fewer excellent women cooks in private employ. M Henry Clos Jouve, the standard bearer of Lyons gastronomic journalists, writes that he knew of an important silk manufacturer who as soon as summer came on, packed off his wife and family to the mountains, and retired to *his* kitchen to prepare succulent meals for "a restricted circle of *mystics of the art* of the table who knew how to share with him the same ecstatic voluptuousness".

This "ecstatic voluptuousness" is inconceivable without the *bewitching accompaniment* of the wines of Beaujolais. Léon Daudet said: "Lyons, *capital* of French cuisine, in addition to the Saône and the Rhône, is located on a third river, which is never muddied or dry—that of red wine, beaujolais." That river flows at the rate of 600,000 hectolitres a year—80 million bottles. The demand is insatiable all over France. There is no wine which is more popular and, to satisfy it, wines of the Lyonnais *hills, of the* Roanne region and of the Forez, in the neighbouring Loire department, *which are lighter*, fruity and fresh, are sold as beaujolais.

The authentic beaujolais, however, is grown on the territory of 33 communes, to the west and south-west of Villefranche sur Saône, and divided into nine *grands crus*, including Brouilly, Chiroubles, Fleurie, Juliénas, Morgon, Moulin-à-Vent and Saint-Amour. Their great advantage is that they can be drunk immediately after the harvest, or a few months later.

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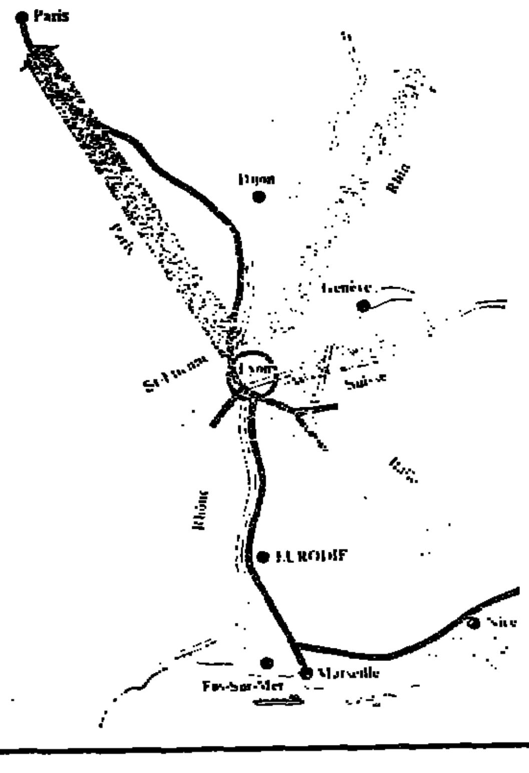

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On the multidimensional structures of Europe

Open letter to the readers of The Times from a Lyonnais

Hello. I come from Lyons, in France. I have never been to Great Britain but I know that all City gents wear a bowler hat, have an umbrella hooked over their arm and carry *The Times* tucked under their arm. Don't think I have no respect for tradition: how long is it since I stopped wearing my beret . . . would it be ten years?

We have to keep up with the times.

The world's changing, you know. *Take Britannia, for instance, that building like a ship moored in the heart of Lyons.*

But . . . talking about Lyons, you do know the town, don't you? It's the one you motored through on the way to your Mediterranean holiday—you were white on the way down, red on the way back—*in your car with its G.B. plate.*

So you know Lyons?

No, not yet? Take a map. Look . . . there's Lyons, two hours by jet from any town in this part of the world large enough for the main office or subsidiary of any reasonable prominent company.

We have just inaugurated Lyons-Satolas airport, with its 40 international connections . . . .

Our trees are still standing in the heart of Lyons: avenues of superb, vigorous plane trees. Peopled with sparrows in springtime.

But we have been building: 110.000 square metres of shopping space, a 150.000 square metre business centre, a two million book library, a 2.000 seat auditorium.

It's our new Lyons management centre.

In the heart of this centre is Britannia, 40.000 square metres of office space on thirteen floors, built by an Anglo-French consortium.

What lies behind this revolution, with Britannia flying the Union Jack from its flagpole?

The reason is to be sought in the three faces of Lyons

The first (as a hundred managers will tell you) is the multidimensional structure of Europe, with its geocommercial, geofinancial and geoindustrial implications, and the shift of the centre of gravity towards *the south of the continent.*

That may not seem so much at first sight, but there are other factors besides the Part-Dieu centre, the Britannia centre and Lyons' new airport:

- —a motorway network radiating from Lyons, stretching out towards *the Atlantic, Alsace, Switzerland,* the Alps, the Mediterranean and Spain;
- —the canalization of the Rhone and the Saone, due for completion in about 1978, and the creation of a link with the Rhine and the Danube, with a new tunnel, following Mont Blanc, through the Alps to provide a new fast route to Italy;
- —high speed trains (over 125 m.p.h.) to Paris;
- —a new town, 12½ miles from Lyons;
- —nuclear energy.

There are so many more things I *could say about a region that* accounts for more than one sixth of France's economic potential, with a rapidly expanding service sector and a university of high repute.

The banks were not slow in noting these new features of the region—forty one, including five private *banks and six international banks,* have now set up near Britannia and in Britannia.

The second aspect of Lyons is the story of a renaissance.

My city has always been wide open to the world. It is in a corridor of the Rhone, a trade-bearing current since *history began. Bankers from* Lombardy came to the town to conduct banking business. German printers taught us their art, merchants from the east brought us the living magic of their brocades and silk. Ever since synthetic chemistry came into being, the city has been famous for its chemical industry.

A city with a business tradition. A city of trade.

A great religious, political, banking and economic metropolis before it began to be stifled by Paris, the brain, heart and lungs of France, now developed to the point of hypertrophy . . . .

But the invisible grip is starting to slacken . . . .

Lyons is an international town with *its own autonomy, its own sense of* freedom; in becoming emancipated from the tutelage of Paris, it is already extending its financial influence to Southern Germany, Switzerland and Northern Italy.

But, even more important, it is a quality of Lyons that it is ambitious. In the course of the major upheavals through which it has lived, Lyons has emerged as the bridgehead for the markets of the Mediterranean and the Near East, as well as the immense continents to which they will lead.

Its plans are so impressive that people are already talking of Lyons as the second capital of France.

Offices in Britannia, in the centre of this hive of activity, this focal strategic and tactical point, in this second capital: wouldn't that be an opportunity for a Times reader?

Finally, the third face of Lyons is its most intimate.

It has long been said of France that God lives there. Confidentially, I can tell you that he lives right here. Yes right here in Lyons. In this blessed region whose capital, enriched by more than 2000 years of history, twenty museums, two amphitheatres, proud of what it likes to call its British sense of humour, vaunts its supreme and unique title, "the capital of gastronomy".

I couldn't agree more.

Here people like to initiate an outsider, a casual friend, into their secret pleasures: a "mâchon" in a "bistrot", between the "cochonaille" and the "tablier de sapeur", a Lyons "rosette", a "picodon" and a "pot" of Beaujolais.

This is Lyons' secret face: its "art de vivre".

An office in Britannia undoubtedly has many points in its favour:

- —it is in a key region of Europe;
- —it is in an ambitious city, one that has the human and physical resources to deploy its ambition;
- —it is in an area in which tradition will not be swept aside by the 21st century.

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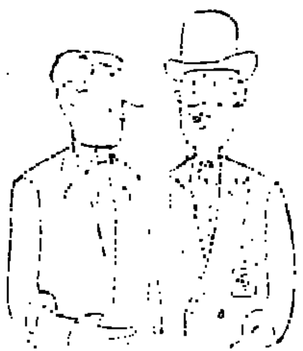

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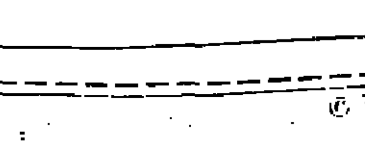

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School of commerce puts emphasis on small firms

by Richard Wigg

In June for the first time a group of students from the Lyons Ecole Supérieure de Commerce will be going to three Middle Eastern countries to help prospect for export outlets for firms from the Rhône-Alpes region.

They will stay two to three months and then be reintegrated into their normal studies for their final, third year. Before they leave the students, all in their early twenties, will have familiarized themselves with the Middle East and spent time with the sales managers of local firms interested in expanding their exports to that part of the world. This is a result of the French Government's drive to encourage small and medium-sized firms to enter a field previously dominated by the big firms, as well as the impact of the energy crisis.

Created 100 years ago

M Jacques Lagarde, the director, explains this as an example of how the school, which is 50 per cent financed by local business, follows its basic tenet of producing, from a solid Lyons base, executives and future entrepreneurs who can adapt to the world economic and social environment, *rather* than young men with academic diplomas in business management.

The school, originally created more than 100 years ago by leaders of the Lyons silk industry to help develop their enterprises, is the equivalent of the business or management departments of today's polytechnics in Britain.

Lyons, with its Ecole Supérieure de Commerce, the Ecole Centrale, best known of its six engineering schools; the Chemical School and the National Institute of Applied Sciences, illustrates how typically the French higher educational system has evolved in response to the technical needs of business and industry. Again typically for France, the three Lyons universities, despite modern approaches towards industry, still tend to go their own ways.

The training needed by the local economy is evidently important in Lyons, even if the *grandes écoles* of Paris still rate higher in terms of social prestige and job prospects than the local schools. (This is another subtle factor hindering decentralization efforts.)

Three hundred students—60 per cent from the Rhône-Alpes region, and 20 per cent from Paris—enter the school aged about 20 after attending two years' preparatory courses and having received their *baccalauréat. The intellectual level is* high by British standards (only a sixth of the candidates annually are accepted) and its graduates can expect to be earning about 4,500 francs (about £450) a month at 25, two years after starting. But pupils at the school have already spent about a third of their time with local firms.

M Lagarde is a spirited defender of the value of small firms to the economy, always provided they are managed by modern techniques. He said: "We put great emphasis in our courses on the creation of small firms and some of our pupils, while studying here, try out their ideas practically in just that way. We believe that a dynamic national economy depends, long term, much upon the creation of new small and medium-sized enterprises, many of which may then end up being absorbed by bigger firms."

M Lagarde, who spent two years in West Germany where he admires the managerial skills and the social prestige accorded to businessmen (in France it is the bureaucrats who enjoy the equivalent social status), is *obviously anxious to extend* the school's contacts abroad. The head of the languages department is an Englishman.

Part-time courses offered

A reciprocal mistrust often characterized the relations between businessmen and French universities and Lyons is no exception. The *troubles of May, 1968,* only deepened the industrialists' reluctance to send members of their staffs to universities where, they fear, left-wing or Marxist professors would send them back alienated.

Yet it is, paradoxically, a by-product of the events of 1968 that has brought into the universities' newly set up institutes of technology, providing the so-called *formation continue* for adults at work or for young students, if they do not, or cannot, go to the *écoles*, a university level diploma in technology (DUT).

As a Lyons industrialist put it: "Perhaps this *formation continue* can help universities adapt a bit more to the needs of industry." Lyons university I, which boasts one of the finest medical degrees in France and maintains the natural science faculties of the original Lyons University (though it is now all on a new campus out at Villeurbanne), offers at its two technology institutes full and part-time courses in scientific and technical subjects of interest to local firms and the public administration

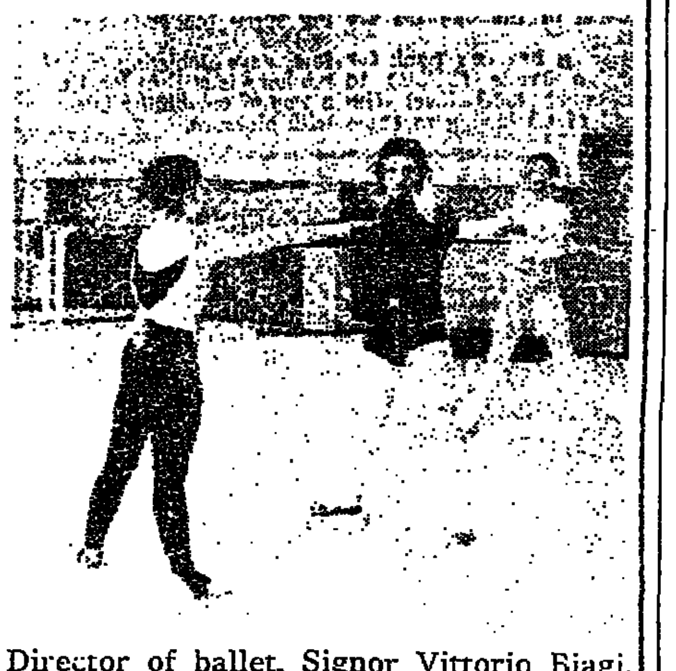
But while the doctors and chemists the university turns out remain its conventional products, usually from local Rhône-Alpes middle-class families of similar background, the technological institutes remain the "problem children".

The often left-wing young students of the IUTS, as they are familiarly known, have been *marching* recently in many French university towns demanding that the Government should enforce recognition by industry of their diplomas and obtain guarantees on pay scales and promotion prospects. Private enterprise, they assert, still has *not really accepted them.*

Industry, in its turn, still prefers to obtain its professional training requirements from institutions close to its own ways of thinking—with teaching staffs having direct experience of running industry—rather than from *the state-run universities* and the ideological in-fighting which nowadays goes on there.

Nation's 'second capital' not yet cultural centre

by Bernard Chardère
L'Express



Director of ballet, Signor Vittorio Biagi, rehearses dancers in the new auditorium.

In France cultural life is centralized, like everything else. Francois Villon, in his day, was able to claim "*il n'est bon bec que de Paris*"; in other words, that only Parisians knew the art of eating. François Rabelais, on the other hand, was a doctor at the Hôtel-Dieu in Lyons and he, if anyone, could claim to have a *bon bec.*

Lugdunum was a major Roman town and predated Lutecia; it was the focus for the development of Christian civilization throughout the country. The Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons still retains the honorary title of Primate of the Gauls. Later in its history, when the town was a trading and banking centre strongly influenced by developments in Italy, the poets and architects of the day turned it into one of the leading capitals of the Renaissance.

Nowadays it is referred to as the second capital. In reality, that is far from the truth: there is no real decentralization of powers of decision. After a quarter of a century of displaying thoroughly provincial stubbornness in refusing to join the ranks of those who migrate to Paris, Roger Planchon has succeeded in having the Théâtre National Populaire based in the provinces (not *insignificantly,* the minister concerned, M Jacques Duhamel, is the deputy for the Jura).

All the same, he still has to go to Paris for discussions on his budget with the Ministry for Cultural Affairs, which has virtually no representatives in Lyons apart from experts *on* the conservation of historic monuments.

Concrete adds little to beauty of town

As for the conservationists, there is much to occupy their time: the concrete of modern buildings and the holes which have been dug for the building of the Métro are features which add little to the beauty of the town of two rivers (the Rhône and the Saône) and two hills (Fourvière and la Croix-Rousse), whose artistic heritage is not only a matter of listed monuments, but of pleasant walls and harmony on a human scale as well.

The tourist will find it instructive to visit the *traboules* of la Croix-Rousse, with its picturesquely Dickensian passages through which it is possible to go *from one tall house to* another without using the streets: it is here that the risings of the *canuts,* the Lyons silk workers, took place, and little has changed in 175 years.

The collections at the remarkable Gadagne museum are devoted to popular art and tradition. This being the birthplace of Guignol, there is a large collection of marionettes from all over the world. Alongside the Fourvière amphitheatre, *which was cut out of the* hillside by the architect Zehrfuss, is the only museum in France given over entirely to the Gallo-Roman period.

Although designed by Paul Claudel's father-in-law, Fourvière cathedral is more a curiosity than an unforgettable masterpiece. Near by the Roman theatre where the Festival of Lyons has been held for 30 years, with concerts, opera and drama, it may not enjoy the same prestige as Aix, Avignon or Orange, but it is an achievement in itself to hold such a festival.

Lyons has its own school of painting, ranging from mystical symbolism (with the 18 canvases by Louis Janmot which constitute his *Pre-Raphaelite* series *Le poème de l'âme*) and Impressionism (Garrand, Ravier, Vernay) to the tormented lyricism of the contemporaries, from Couty to Schoendorff, by way of Cottavoz.

Lyons was the birthplace of great architects of the turn of the century (Lavirotte, Guimard), but they had few opportunities to work in their home town. We should not, however, forget the Edouard Herriot Hospital which, like the La Mouche abattoirs, was designed by Tony Garnier. *Although the new La Part-*Dieu complex is not assured of a place in the history of architecture, the library, with its millions of volumes, is said to be the biggest literary warehouse in Europe.

The recently opened concert hall, which has a seating capacity of 2,000, has been named after Maurice Ravel—a great musician no doubt, although Hector Berlioz, a native of the Isère department, would perhaps have been more appropriate. It is true that the French always turn up their noses *at Berlioz, with a few notable* exceptions, like Jean-Claude Riber, the director of the Geneva Opéra, where he has put on *Les Troyens*; they prefer to give pride of place to English composers.

These considerations apart, there is much to be said in praise of the recently formed Orchestre de Lyon, which comprises 110 musicians under the directorship of Serge Baudo. It remains to be seen whether it will one day perform the music of *another local composer,* Pierre Boulez, who was born in the Loire.

The Opéra is tiny; its director, Louis Erlo, who is also responsible for training singers in Paris, puts on oratorios and sometimes Wagner. Vittorio Biagi and his Ballet de Lyon will be dancing there. Louis Erlo's productions are more spectacular than those of the Parisian Jean Meyer, one of the two directors of the Théâtre des Célestins, which offers a mixture of traditional pieces and "théâtre du boulevard". The other director, Albert Husson, author of *La cuisine des anges*, is a native of Lyons.

Frédéric Dard, famous for his paperback hero, San Antonio, was a journalist in Lyons, as was Maurice Clavel. There has been *no lack of authors who* have written about the region; Henri Béraud, Gabriel Chevalier (whose *Clochemerle* was filmed by the BBC in the Beaujolais district), Jean Reverzy and Louis Calaferte.

Failure to realize cinema potential

Louis Calaferte works in Lyons for the local radio station, which has led an unadventurous existence for 30 years; the regional television service is taking the same road. That is yet another area in which Lyons is far from achieving autonomy.

Lyons has also failed to *realize its potential in the* cinema. And yet it was invented here or, to be more precise, it was Louis Lumière, assisted by his brother Auguste, who first devised a mechanism capable of driving perforated film, based on the principle *of the camshaft developed* for sewing machines.

There is a street in Lyons called the rue du Premier-Film where the famous *Sortie des usines Lumière* was filmed in March, 1895. Three quarters of a century later it would seem that Lyons is making something of a recovery in the cinema: *L'horloger de Saint-Paul* was made there by Bertrand Tavernier, himself a native of Lyons.

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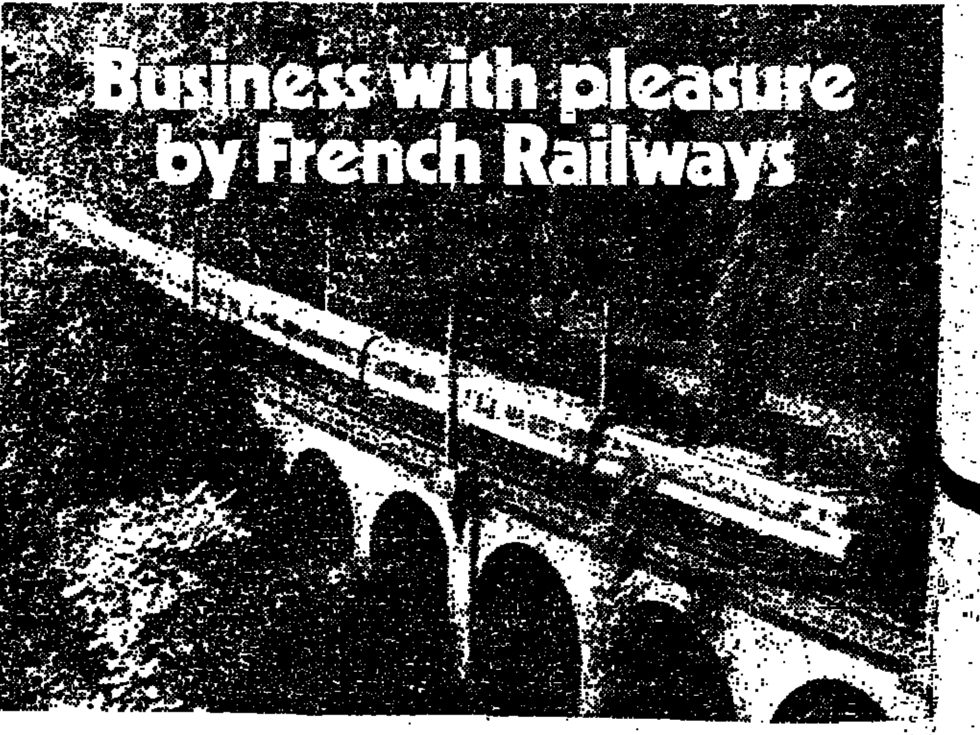

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